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THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME LI JULY 1917 NUMBER ONE

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

Everything is in readiness for the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union, which convenes Monday, August 13, at Colorado Springs, Colo. This year also marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the Union Printers Home, which occurred May 14, 1892. Typographical Union No. 82 intends to go the limit in caring for the delegates and visitors during convention week, and has completed details that will insure every one a hearty welcome and enjoyable time while sojourning in the famous Pikes Peak region. Midsummer is always the best time of the year to visit Colorado, as it is a period of continual sunshine and mild temperature, and the altitude makes the atmosphere especially invigorating to those living in other sections of the country where the sultry heat is oppressive.

Several personally conducted tours to Colorado Springs are being arranged, among the cities represented being New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis. These tours will give every one contemplating making the trip a choice of routes, no two of which go over the same railroad lines. Each tour gives one the opportunity of returning by any route desired, and the return limit of the tickets is of sufficient duration to enable the traveler to enjoy an extended vacation if so desired. The fact that the Union Printers Home has just had an extension added to the main building and other improvements made will be an incentive to our members to visit the institution this year. The grounds and land under cultivation are said to have never before been in such fine condition for inspection, and Superintendent Daley will make a special effort to have the surroundings in perfect shape for the hundreds of visitors that will assemble in the Home city during convention week.

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Acacia. There are numerous other hotels in the city and immediate vicinity which give the tourist an opportunity to select one that will suit his purse. Those intending making the trip should communicate with W. I. Reilly, box 613, Colorado Springs, Colo., for all information as to hotels. He is chairman of the convention committee and will gladly enlighten any one in the matter of hotel accommodations, rates, etc.

There will be no special rate made by the railroads, but the usual tourist rates which are effective during the summer will prevail. Any local railroad agent can impart full information regarding this feature.

On arriving in Colorado Springs the delegates should immediately deposit their credentials with Secretary-Treasurer Hays at his headquarters in the Hotel Acacia. Committee assignments, with the exception of the laws committee, are made after the delegates have arrived in the convention city. If credentials are not deposited immediately President Scott will be unable to make selections that he otherwise would, were a full list in his possession. Delegates will please bear this injunction in mind and act accordingly.

The constitution of the International Union requires all amendments to be passed upon by the committee on laws prior to ac-

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tion by the convention. The committee will meet in Colorado Springs on Tuesday morning preceding the opening of the convention, which will be the following Monday. Propositions can only be submitted by accredited delegates or subordinate unions, and should be either mailed or handed in person to Secretary-Treasurer Hays, and they will be transmitted by him to the committee on laws. It is urged that all amendments to the laws or other matters intended for action by the convention be mailed immediately to Secretary-Treasurer Hays at his Indianapolis address. This will insure early and deliberate action upon them, as a proper record can be made of the propositions, and they can then be placed before the committee on laws immediately on its convening. A compliance with this request will greatly facilitate the work of the convention, and also give more time to consideration of the problems.

The reports of officers to the Colorado Springs convention, now in the course of preparation, and which will be mailed to officers of local unions and convention delegates about the middle of the present month, will show the organization, both numerically and financially, to be in the best condition in its history. The different funds show an appreciable increase, with the exception of the old age pension fund, and the membership has increased more than 1,100 during the year. Earnings of our members also are several million dollars more in the aggregate than they were the previous year. This indicates that employment has been steady and wages increased, which insures a good attendance at the silver anniversary celebration at the Union Printers Home.

Ignorance Is Bliss.

Statements made at the convention of the National Council of Women, in session at Winnipeg, Man., last month, are most surprising, in view of the fact that the International Typographical Union was the first trade union in this country and Canada to demand equal wages for its members, regardless of their sex. It was declared on the floor of the convention, while the subject of the union label was under discussion, that the typographical union did not stand for equal pay for equal work among men and women. Of course, our members know, as do many people not connected in any way with trade unions, that this was a bald misstatement of the facts. The declaration coming to the notice of M. N. Williams, a member of Toronto Typographical Union, he took occasion to refute the statement in a letter to the Toronto Star, in which he said, in part:

> Let me say that the International Typographical Union of North America has, for longer than the age of many of these women, stood most emphatically for equal wages and conditions for both sexes. Public speakers should be sure of their facts before making statements that cast a reflection on the chivalry of the men who form the greatest of trade unions.

War's Effect on Newspapers.

Paris newspapers are experiencing a great reduction in circulation as well as in size as a result of the war. Several had circulations of over a million copies a day a few years ago, and these figures have been cut more than half in some instances. The print paper crisis is also acute, and it causes one to wonder what effect our entry into the struggle will have on the newspaper industry in the United States, should the contest continue over a period now predicted in government circles, and reach the gigantic proportions expected. Paris newspapers for many months have been printing but four pages a day, and this will be reduced to two pages, and, unless the situation changes, it is said papers will begin to stop publication within a few weeks, and by November 1 all newspapers will probably have been suspended. France obtains most of its paper from Norway, and the submarine boats have forced the French publishers to look to America for an adequate supply of paper.

While on the topic of newspaper circulation, a statement by the editor of a Russian daily in New York city is interesting. He says that up to the breaking out of the Russian revolution the official paper of the Russian government, the Government Messenger, had a circulation of about 25,000. At

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the present time the paper is known under the name of the Messenger of the Provisional Government and its circulation reaches 2,250,000, a figure never achieved by any other newspaper in the world.

Hitting the Sawdust Trail.

On June 13, employes of the Charles Francis Press, New York city, three hundred strong, appeared in the Billy Sunday auditorium and formed a splendid array showing a cross made with French, British and Red Cross flags filled in with United States flags. In presenting this design those holding the cross flags of French and British stood up first, and then all those holding United States flags arose and waved "Old Glory." It was described by those present as a unique and very impressive picture. The employes were all taken up in the vehicles owned or hired by the company, and many of them struck the trail at the close. The hymn they called for was No. 297.

Colonel Pope's Patriotism.

That was indeed a brilliant outburst of patriotism made by Colonel Pope, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, when he said, referring to labor: "The manufacturers would prefer to work a ten-hour day, at the present scale of wages. *This* would be more economical for the government." Exactly so! And would it not be more economical for Pope and his ilk also?

This bombastic follower of the Post-Parry-Kirby doctrine would turn over his plant to the government, which would recompense him for its use and provide a small margin of profit besides. Under this brilliant plan, the stock of the concern would not be subject to taxation, nor would the concern itself be liable to a tax on its property. Pope would receive a substantial amount for depreciation of his plant, and he and the other stockholders would be allowed a margin of profit on the stock which they held. Briefly stated, the government would guarantee a profit to the manufacturers, but all labor would be placed on a ten-hour basis at the present rate of wages, which is based on either a nine-hour or an eight-hour day. The hours of work would be longer with no increase of pay! Indeed, a brilliant idea, when every day sees the cost of living mounting higher and higher.

In this connection there is comfort for organized labor to see that the clamor in certain quarters that enforcement of labor laws be suspended during the war is meeting with no success. President Wilson took a decided stand in opposition to the plan, and Governor Whitman vetoed the measure enacted by the state legislature in New York that would have allowed the Popes and all other hypocritical patriots of the employing class to place a yoke about the necks of the workingmen that would take years from which to rid themselves after the war is over.

Newswriters' Pay in Australia.

According to an article appearing in a recent issue of the Editor and Publisher, consternation is prevalent among the newspaper publishers of Australia, due to the award of the Federal Arbitration Court which granted an increase in salaries to editors and reporters which will take about $90,000 a year out of the pockets of the publishers. Forty-six hours is declared to be a proper week's work, with the following rates of pay: News editor, $60 per week on morning papers, $55 evening; editors of weekly papers, $60 per week; editorial writers, $60 per week; other classes of editorial work are rated from $25 to $60 per week, the latter figure for the managing editor. Reporters are placed on a sliding scale, $7.50 per week the first year, $13.50 the second and $16 for the third year of their training.

A feature of the award that will appear strange to American newspaper workers is the pay of the district correspondent, whose stuff will cost the papers 4 cents a line instead of 3 cents, as formerly. He is to have the sole right of his district to any reasonable degree, and his pay must not drop under $20 per week, while outside of his district he will receive $6 per day of eight hours, with $3.50 for half that time, time over four hours to rank as full pay. In his case, also, sick pay and a three-weeks' consecutive holiday annually are fixed, and if

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employed on Saturday sporting features for an evening paper, he shall receive $4.75 for the afternoon, with a fee of over a dollar for any special assignment, whether copy is published or not.

An annual holiday of three consecutive weeks with full pay is also a part of the award. Full salaries are to be paid for the first week of sickness, the second week half salary, and the third week one-quarter salary. After being on the staff for over six months, four full weeks' pay will be given in the case of sickness, four additional weeks at half pay, and the third four-week period at one-quarter pay. No differentiation was made between male and female employes.

Recruiting British Subjects.

The following letter received by the editor of THE JOURNAL, under date of June 19, is self-explanatory:

To the Editor of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL:

May I hope for space in your valuable publication through which to reach as many as possible of the British and Canadian subjects in this country?

A British recruiting mission has been established at 280 Broadway, New York city, for the voluntary enlistment of British subjects. The recruiting office has been open for two weeks and in that time close to 1,500 candidates for enlistment have offered themselves. This, however, is only a beginning. It is estimated that there are in the United States at least 500,000 British and Canadian subjects of military age. It is our purpose to reach them; to convince them that they are needed by their country, and to enlist as many of them as possible.

It is not our mission here to hunt out so-called "slackers," but to open the way for those loyal subjects who heretofore have not had the opportunity to enlist. Prior to the opening of our recruiting headquarters, a British or Canadian subject desiring to enlist found it necessary to pay his own expenses to the nearest recruiting depot in Canada, where he took the risk of being rejected and having to pay his own expenses to return home. Now it is different. When the United States entered the war with Germany, it was arranged whereby Great Britain could recruit her subjects here, and also have the co-operation of the United States recruiting machinery. It is now possible for British subjects to present themselves at United States recruiting depots nearest their homes and there be examined as to their fitness for service, and if accepted, be forwarded without expense to themselves to a designated point of mobilization and training. All obstacles have now been cleared from the pathway of the British subject who is willing to enlist.

Great Britain is calling her sons because they are needed and I feel sure there will be a generous and ready response to the nation's call.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WHITE, Brigadier-General,
British Recruiting Mission.

Technical Press Resolutions.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Technical Press chapel, New York city, held June 4, 1917, called to discuss the proposed increase of second-class postal rates and its imminent effect on the printing trades in the east. As employes of the Technical Press, a printing concern to publishers which prints over forty weekly and monthly magazines and employs over 200 skilled men, they are in a position to know what the ultimate outcome of these increased postal rates would mean, the firm already having lost several publications directly traceable to the war. The resolutions were sent to his congressman and senators by each member of the chapel:

Whereas, The proposed increased rates on second-class postage threatens to become a law, having already passed the house of representatives, as a part of the war revenue bill, and this bill is now being considered by the senate finance committee, which shortly will make its report to the senate, who in deliberative session will weigh with proper regard the urgency, necessity, and justice to raise the said postal rates, whose enactment would mean absolute destruction to a large part of the printing and publishing business, with the consequent loss of employment to thousands of men and women in the printing industry throughout the east; and,

Whereas, Publishers around the country of the public press, aroused by this menace to the circulation of their papers, have voiced in no uncertain terms the pernicious effect of such legislation, and the decrease rather than increase of revenue that would be the result of its enactment, while publishers of technical magazines and trade journals, already hard hit by the high cost of paper and production, have viewed with alarm the gradual withdrawal of their only means of subsistence—their advertising columns—due to a steady war economy, now face the added hardship of these contemplated increased postal rates, which to many must mean their suspension to the detriment of the manufacturing and technical trades, to whom, for progress, the dissemination of ideas in their various lines is essential; and,

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Whereas, The organized printing industry, by agreement, pledged to a fixed wage scale for years to come, could not foresee the unexpected and arbitrary increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, which compact now means added hardships and privations on the altar of good faith, while the impending curtailment of publication activity threatens further the already inadequate earnings of its members and the total elimination of many through lack of employment—and this to a class heavy in the majority, by age and skilled training unfit for other hurried vocations—for both in its patriotic volunteers for the war (to whom it bows second to no other skilled trade), and the draft from whom its eligibles can claim less exemptions, have and will take its youth and brawn, while the remainder stand a unit, to face their share still to be incurred; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Technical Press chapel, members of the International Typographical Union, Local No. 6, New York, in meeting assembled solemnly protest against any legislation tending to increase second-class postal rates, serving as it does to defeat its own end, by reducing the number of publications and their editions; by throttling the slogan of "Business as usual" and curbing the dissemination of news, ideas, business and otherwise taxing unnecessarily the right of free speech through the press, and therefore earnestly urge every senator and congressman to go on record against such proposed legislation, whose enactment would tend to this disastrous effect; and whose reflex will not only find its echo in the publications and the printing trades involved—but over the entire country affected in general; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, sent to each of the publications printed by the Technical Press; that copies be distributed to every member of the chapel (day and night) to mail to his representatives, and that a copy be sent to senators and congressmen of the United States at Washington.

Labor Unions and the Church.

The Congregationalist and Christian World, in its issue for June, contained the following complimentary editorial on the stand taken by our official magazine on the relations of trade unionism and the church:

The magazine of the International Typographical Union, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, always contains something of interest even to readers who do not belong to this particular most estimable craft. It is a pleasure to find in its leading editorial for May a plea for the method of conciliation and arbitration rather than the strike and the lockout in the solution of labor problems. It seems that there is a referendum pending on the subject among the members of the union, and the editors say: "We shall see when the votes are counted whether the union is to take a giant's stride along the road of progress, or whether we are to return to the primitive methods and policies of more than twenty years ago." They then proceed to show that the method of arbitration has thus far worked well.

In the same issue of the magazine we are glad to find a paragraph calling attention to a booklet published by the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church containing a report on the church and social questions and taking "an advanced stand on such leading questions as a living wage, the unequal distribution of wealth and child labor." "Of course," they say, "organized labor welcomes any assistance the church can give along these lines."

We are pleased to call attention to this friendly word in the official magazine of a labor union and to suggest that if church papers and labor union papers would each give more space to presenting the things on which they agree and can work together, it would go far to promote a better understanding among the readers of both kinds of periodicals. Charles Stelzle, of the Federal Council of Churches, is doing an excellent work in providing acceptable material of this character.

George Dabney Retires.

George R. Dabney's long service in the composing room of the Pittsburgh Dispatch came to an end last month, on his retirement from active work at the trade. No one has a greater acquaintance or a larger list of friends throughout the jurisdiction of the International Union. George Dabney's union record is an enviable one. The Pittsburgh district has experienced several stormy periods in trade union history, both in the printing and other trades, and it was due to the wise council of such men as George Dabney that the labor movement was not wrecked on the hidden shoals of fierce opposition from employers and unwise leadership in labor organizations.

The following is from the Pittsburgh Dispatch of Sunday, June 10, anent Mr. Dabney's retirement:

On the occasion of his retirement from active work, George R. Dabney, for forty-six years associated with the Pittsburgh Dispatch and the oldest employe in point of connection with the paper, was honored Friday evening by his fellow workmen in the Dispatch composing rooms with a presentation of a gold watch and chain. Mr. Dabney was born December 11, 1849, in Liberty, Clay county, Mo., served his apprenticeship to the printing trade in Columbia, Mo., and joined the St. Louis Typographical Union June 7, 1868. On April 11, 1870, he deposited his card in Typographical Union No. 7, of Pittsburgh, and since has

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worked continuously on the Dispatch. He served as president of No. 7 for eight years, represented Pittsburgh Union as a delegate to the International Typographical Union in 1885 in New York and was a delegate from the International Typographical Union to the first peace congress at Carnegie hall, in New York.

Mr. Dabney has always been active in labor movements, being a charter member of Typographical Union No. 7 when reissued in 1875, a charter member of the Iron City Central Trades Council and a delegate from No. 7 to that body since its formation. While president of No. 7 he made three wage scales with the newspapers and job printing offices of Pittsburgh without friction.

His retirement, due to failing health, is universally regretted not only by his associates on the Dispatch, but by the members of No. 7 and union men generally and by a large circle of friends. He intends to remove to Indianapolis, where he will make his home with a son. In his nearly half a century of residence here and employment with the Dispatch his many admirable qualities won him a popularity which makes his departure seem a personal loss to his co-workers and neighbors.

The Liberty Bond Sale.

In addition to the $50,000 invested in liberty bonds by the executive council of the International Typographical Union, the following purchases by subordinate unions, totaling $50,750, have been reported to headquarters:

2,	Philadelphia, Pa	$500
4,	Albany, N. Y	1,000
5,	Columbus, Ohio	1,000
6,	New York, N. Y	5,000
7,	Pittsburgh, Pa	2,000
8,	St. Louis, Mo	5,000
10,	Louisville, Ky	300
11,	Memphis, Tenn	500
13,	Boston, Mass	2,500
16,	Chicago, Ill	5,000
27,	Mobile, Ala	100
30,	St. Paul, Minn	200
31,	Fond du Lac, Wis	50
32,	Norfolk, Va	100
34,	Columbia, S. C	100
35,	Evansville, Ind	500
39,	Grand Rapids, Mich	500
41,	Augusta, Ga	200
42,	Minneapolis, Minn	2,000
46,	Sacramento, Cal	100
48,	Atlanta, Ga	100
51,	Lawrence, Mass	100
54,	Raleigh, N. C	250
56,	Stockton, Cal	100
63,	Toledo, Ohio	1,000
64,	Lafayette, Ind	100
71,	Trenton, N. J	200
73,	Ottumwa, Iowa	50
76,	Terre Haute, Ind	400
78,	Fort Wayne, Ind	200
79,	Wheeling, W. Va	$2,000
80,	Kansas City, Mo	3,000
82,	Colorado Springs, Colo	100
84,	San Bernardino, Cal	50
86,	Reading, Pa	100
87,	Houston, Texas	1,000
99,	Jackson, Mich	50
101,	Washington, D. C	2,000
103,	Newark, N. J	500
104,	Birmingham, Ala	500
106,	Madison, Wis	100
112,	Scranton, Pa	1,000
120,	Lynn, Mass	100
127,	Hartford, Conn	100
138,	Austin, Texas	200
148,	Wichita, Kan	500
150,	Elizabeth, N. J	300
174,	Los Angeles, Cal	500
177,	Springfield, Ill	350
178,	Passaic, N. J	50
187,	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1,000
190,	Omaha, Neb	1,000
211,	Oshkosh, Wis	300
222,	Montgomery, Ala	200
224,	Brockton, Mass	200
235,	Rahway, N. J	100
242,	York, Pa	50
250,	Beaver Valley, Pa	50
256,	Great Falls, Mont	500
258,	Easton, Pa	100
268,	Gloversville, N. Y	100
282,	Sterling, Ill	100
293,	Pensacola, Fla	100
311,	Grand Forks, N. D	100
328,	Streator, Ill	100
329,	Waterbury, Conn	100
332,	Muncie, Ind	200
379,	Ithaca, N. Y	100
424,	East Orange, N. J	200
430,	Miami, Fla	200
448,	La Crosse, Wis	100
465,	Tucson, Ariz	200
484,	Muskogee, Okla	300
494,	Abilene, Texas	50
558,	Eau Claire, Wis	50
568,	Lake Charles, La	50
590,	Gary, Ind	200
658,	Perth Amboy, N. J	50
642,	Hackensack, N. J	100
684,	Portsmouth, N. H	50
688,	Temple, Texas	50
756,	Rocky Mount, N. C	400
	MAILERS.	
3,	St. Louis, Mo	200
6,	New York, N. Y	2,000
	Total	$50,750

THE advertising section of a prominent newspaper trade publication gives sufficient evidence to prove that the publishing business is in bad at the present time. Sixty-three newspapers and six job printing concerns are advertised for sale in a single issue. Notwithstanding this condition, rep-

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resentatives of this industry are compelled to spend a large portion of their time at Washington endeavoring to prevent administration officials and congress from adding to the burden.

At the recent meeting of the Virginia State Federation of Labor, held at Roanoke, printers were very active in all the proceedings. Three of the principal offices of the federation will be filled by members of the typographical union the coming year. W. E. Doherty, of Norfolk Union No. 32, was elected president; secretary, C. P. Harwood, Richmond Union No. 90; treasurer, Frank Lyons, Newport News Union No. 353.

The official vote adopting the arbitration agreement with the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America appears in this issue of The Journal, pages 14 to 17. The majority in favor was 12,475. This is an emphatic endorsement of a plan that prevents strikes and lockouts in the book and job printing industry. The agreement is similar to that which has been in effect for many years with the newspapers.

F. W. Oestreich, of San Diego, Cal., writes The Journal refuting an item that appeared in this magazine last month, stating that his printing plant had been closed and the firm had retired from business. As a matter of fact, our correspondent must have been very much misinformed, as the Oestreich Printing Company has been very busy for the past five years, and, as the owner says, "is going to continue in business at the same old stand."

Students of the school for printers' apprentices of New York city have inaugurated an annual memorial for William Bradford, who was America's first public printer. It was recently found that the grave of Mr. Bradford in Trinity churchyard has been barren on Memorial day in past years. The students of the school visited the cemetery in a body on that day and placed a wreath on the grave. The apprentices also visited the vault in which Hugh Gain, America's first Irish printer, is buried.

Increases In Scales

An agreement satisfactory to both parties has been signed by Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 and the publishers of that city, a wage increase of 10 per cent taking effect immediately, and at the end of two years another advance of 5 per cent will be effective. Auxiliary typesetting machine offices are also parties to the contract. The pay of proofreaders and bankmen has been placed on the same basis as that for other journeymen, and a flat scale now prevails in all composing rooms. A bonus system, which has been in vogue on typesetting machines, is continued. Proofreaders and bankmen, by the new adjustment, had their wages raised $7 and $8 per week.

• • •

Representative Campbell has negotiated a new wage scale for Goldsboro (N. C.) Union No. 761, making the minimum wage $15 per week. This union has only been organized a short time, and while the scale is low, it is an increase of $3 over the wage paid under unorganized conditions. Mr. Campbell also succeeded in having a reduction of one hour a day made in one of the offices.

• • •

The newspaper scale at Newark, N. J., has been settled by mutual agreement after arbitration proceedings failed to compose the differences. Back pay dates from the first of last January, and the scale was placed at $30 per week for day work and $33 nights, to be in effect after the first of last June.

• • •

Secretary Kellogg, of Titusville (Pa.) Union No. 289, reports a new wage scale, as follows: Morning papers—Foremen, $22.50; machine operators, $21; handmen, $18. Book and job offices—Foremen, $18; machine operators, $18.50; handmen, $16.50.

• • •

An increase for the members of Kansas City (Mo.) Mailers' Union No. 7, amounting to $1.20 per week, divided over a three-year term, is the result of negotiations made with the publishers last month by Vice-President Smith.

• • •

Representative Pendergast assisted in securing a wage increase of $2 per week in the newspaper branch and $1.50 for the book and job printers of Sandusky (Ohio) Union No. 237.

• • •

An increase of $1 per week for foremen and hand compositors and $1.50 per week for machinist-operators has been secured by Bartlesville (Okla.) Union No. 648.

• • •

Fort Dodge (Iowa) Union No. 713 has a new wage agreement, operative for one year, the wage increase being $2 per week all around.

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TORONTO (ONT.) MAILERS' UNION No. 5 has a new wage scale, with an increase of $2 per week over the old agreement.

* * *

AN increase in wages ranging from $2 to $5 per week, graduated over a period of two years, has been secured by Freeport (Ill.) Union No. 524.

* * *

HAND compositors get an increase of $1 per week and floormen $2 under the terms of a contract negotiated by Huron (S. D.) Union No. 561, to be in effect for one year.

* * *

A CONTRACT continuing indefinitely has been signed by the employing printers and Berlin (N. H.) Union No. 640, and wages are increased $2 per week under its terms.

DELEGATES TO COLORADO SPRINGS CONVENTION.

The following credentials of delegates to the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union have been received by Secretary-Treasurer Hays:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegates—George Jolly, jr.; Fred A. McCallian, Harry A. Spurgeon. Alternates—Orville K. Swiggett, William J. Berry.
2, Philadelphia, Pa. — Delegates — James P. Bowen, William M. Conway, William H. White. Alternates—William M. Knott, Lawrence E. McCrossin, Isaac L. S. Smink.
3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Delegates—William W. Norman, Ben L. Mullich, William B. Owens. Alternates—Robert H. Curl, Charles B. Mayers.
4, Albany, N. Y.—Delegates—Martin A. Cox, L. G. Rifenberick. Alternates—George A. Wilkes, John E. Mornch.
5, Columbus, Ohio—Delegate—William E. Wilson. Alternate—H. M. Gortner.
6, New York, N. Y.—Delegates—Richard F. Cavanagh, Thomas W. Johns, James W. Keller, John C. Maher. Alternates—John J. Brosnan, Peter J. Corcoran, Daniel J. McCauley.
7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Delegates—Theodore A. Keifer, C. M. Leighley, W. Fred Hazlett.
8, St. Louis, Mo.—Delegates—John A. Remmert, Charles M. Wilson, Frank J. Ryan, Wallace W. Cato.
9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegates—William A. Coyell, Charles S. Beilman. Alternates—Thomas O'Donnell, Thomas F. Chute.
10, Louisville, Ky.—R. F. Dierkes, William R. Hickman. Alternates—Joseph C. Barrett, Harry D. Binford.
11, Memphis, Tenn.—Delegates—Robert Armstrong, B. C. Hassett. Alternates—J. T. Burns, M. Ed Wright.
12, Baltimore, Md.—Delegates—Alex M. Rutherford, Clarence M. Dunkle, M. K. Stokes. Alternates—Joseph G. Daffin, Louis D. Goldsborough, Charles I. Watson.
13, Boston, Mass. — Delegates — William C. Trump, Maurice A. Adler, Roy H. Hetherington, Thomas O'Shaughnessy.
14, Harrisburg, Pa.—Delegate—William S. Black. Alternate—James Reid.
15, Rochester, N. Y.—Delegate—George Burns. Alternate—Frank Leschandee.
16, Chicago, Ill.—Delegates—Wallace C. Shields, Mark M. J. Mitchell, Ernie J. Zander, Robert H. Marshall.
18, Detroit, Mich.—Delegates—Charles E. Loughead, Bernard P. Sass. Alternates—John R. Valois, Frank K. Martel.
20, Nashville, Tenn.—Delegates—Lytton Alley, H. P. Newton. Alternates—Braden Murphey, G. W. Patterson.
21, San Francisco, Cal.—Delegates—Philip Johnson, John J. Neely, William H. Ellis. Alternates—Harry Johnston, Thomas F. Murray, Corinna L. Forno.
23, Wilwaukee, Wis.—Delegates—R. L. Thacker, John P. Keating. Alternate—George W. Rapps.
25, Baton Rouge, La.—Delegate—George W. Cabell. Alternate—B. A. Smith.
27, Mobile, Ala.—Delegate—Lawrence Burt. Alternate—Arthur H. Pratt.
28, Galveston, Texas—Delegate—J. H. English. Alternate—A. F. Neaves.
29, Peoria, Ill.—Delegate—E. H. Kenny. Alternate—J. A. Crawford.
30, St. Paul, Minn.—Delegates—John P. Donovan, Isaac Thompson. Alternates—George E. Webster, Peter J. Stadler.
31, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Delegate—Julius Graessle. Alternate—Arthur C. Martin.
32, Norfolk, Va.—Delegates—D. I. Campbell, J. R. Fentress. Alternate—L. J. Grey.
33, Providence, R. I.—Delegate—John F. Murphy. Alternate—Edward N. Griffiths.
35, Evansville, Ind.—Delegate—Henry M. Mayer.
36, Oakland, Cal.—Delegate—E. C. Stephens. Alternate—O. P. Weakley.
37, Honolulu, H. I.—Delegate—B. C. Stearns. Alternate—A. L. Eakin.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Delegates—Charles B. Waddell, L. C. Shepard. Alternate—L. D. Haviland.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Delegates—Albert Rossie, Frank Brooks. Alternate—B. F. Hill.
42, Minneapolis, Minn.—Delegates—W. K. Cody, P. R. Pampusch. Alternates—C. Z. Nelson, Thomas E. Lees.
46, Sacramento, Cal.—Delegate—H. C. Jackson. Alternate—C. L. Howe.
48, Atlanta, Ga.—Delegates—Robert E. Gann, Jerome Jones. Alternates—Thomas J. Smith, Ed L. Sutton.
49, Denver, Colo.—Delegates—Alonzo Wiley, John Oliver. Alternates—H. H. Ellis, Harry Vander Perel.
51, Lawrence, Mass.—Delegate—Robert S. Maloney.
53, Cleveland, Ohio—Delegates—James J. Hoban, F. W. Steffen, William T. Dickinson. Alternates—Michael T. O'Boyle, Joseph N. Merwin, M. C. St. John.
54, Raleigh, N. C.—Delegate—William C. Hufham. Alternate—E. F. Snokenburg.
55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Delegates—M. L. Higgins, Jerry R. Connolly. Alternates—W. E. Elmer, S. G. Gosnell.
57, Dayton, Ohio—Delegates—James L. Babb, William J. Richardson. Alternate—Daniel Shardelow.
58, Portland, Ore.—Delegate—Fred Du Rette. Alternate—C. M. Rynerson.
59, Quincy, Ill.—Delegate—E. D. Sweeney. Alternate—A. N. Wiles.
60, Roanoke, Va.—Delegate—Carrington S. Gookin. Alternate—W. L. Griffis.
63, Toledo, Ohio—Delegates—William Coplan, Maurice H. Cole. Alternate—Hugh Montgomery.
64, Lafayette, Ind.—Delegate—Lewis E. Maddock. Alternate—Charles B. Murphy.
65, Carson City, Nev.—Delegate—W. P. Harrington. Alternate—W. H. Kearns.
70, Lancaster, Pa.—Delegates—Ivan D. Bair, A. K. Albright. Alternates—Edward Lander, Harry M. Frimd.
71, Trenton, N. J.—Delegate—Reuben W. Edwards. Alternate—Davis P. Hunt.
72, Lansing, Mich.—Delegate—Lee J. Meyers. Alternate—David A. Boyd.
73, Ottumwa, Iowa—Delegate—Dora E. Runshe. Alternate—E. C. Johnson.
74, Belleville, Ill.—Delegate—August Wilhelm. Alternate—Joseph B. Herman.

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75, Burlington, Iowa—Delegate—C. W. Herchenbach. Alternate—Carl W. Ostertag.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Delegate—Jacob Becker. Alternate—Walter C. Wuest.
77, Erie, Pa.—Delegate—Oliver R. Johnson. Alternate—Harry E. Libert.
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Delegate—George S. Overdear. Alternate—John L. Sessler.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Delegates—Edward Sims, John A. Weaver.
80, Kansas City, Mo.—Delegates—Carl Reed Taylor, George B. Bancroft, Charles H. West. Alternates—Walter S. Johnston, Thomas H. Harris.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Delegate—Louis W. Albrecht. Alternate—Eldon D. Woodworth.
84, San Bernardino, Cal.—Delegate—Phil V. Dewey.
86, Reading, Pa.—Delegate—Charles E. Miller. Alternate—Edward Barth.
87, Houston, Texas—Delegates—George A. Wilson, W. E. Merritt. Alternates—Robert T. Bibb, D. R. Keating.
88, Hannibal, Mo.—Delegate—R. M. Taylor. Alternate—J. J. Freeman.
89, Chattanooga, Tenn. — Delegate—Finney T. Carter. Alternate—Ben R. Turner.
90, Richmond, Va.—Delegates—C. P. Harwood, R. L. Woody. Alternate—George F. Helfert.
91, Toronto, Ont.—Delegates—Robert Elliot, John Welsh. Alternate—George Murray.
92, Little Rock, Ark.—Delegate—W. S. Farmer. Alternate—S. A. Thomas.
94, Jersey City, N. J.—Delegate—William Haw.
97, Peru, Ind.—Delegate—John Diehl. Alternate—Frederick Felix.
99, Jackson, Mich.—Delegate—James O. Harvey. Alternate—Sherman Downs.
100, Norwich, Conn.—Delegate—John Trankla.
101, Washington, D. C.—Delegates—Charles D. Deming, Leroy D. Brandon, Walter A. Kinsolving, Albert W. Bowen. Alternates—James L. Sullivan, Joseph H. Cummings, Fred W. H. Brandt, George H. Pease.
102, Ottawa, Ont.—Delegate—Charles St. Jacques. Alternate—Solycarp Doncet.
103, Newark, N. J.—Delegate—H. J. Gottlob. Alternate—Edward D. Balentine.
104, Birmingham, Ala.—Delegates—James O. Carder, W. H. Winn. Alternates—S. R. Hickman, A. A. Tatum.
112, Scranton, Pa.—Delegates—M. W. Walton, Frank McTague. Alternates—William Corless, James Ryan.
114, Annapolis, Md.—Delegate—Thomas K. McNeir. Alternate—Morris O. Stewart.
115, Salt Lake City, Utah—Delegates—William M. Courtney, John K. Steen. Alternates—J. Leroy Bartlett, F. E. Morris.
118, Des Moines, Iowa—Delegates—C. W. Brown, W. H. Boyd. Alternates—J. W. Carbin, J. H. Allred.
120, Lynn, Mass.—Delegate—Edward L. Cahill. Alternate—John W. Donovan.
121, Topeka, Kan.—Delegates—J. J. McConville, S. D. Colvin. Alternates—I. N. Grandon, A. D. Bauer.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Delegate—Martin Grady. Alternate—William H. Stewart.
124, Bloomington, Ill.—Delegate—Carl W. Guetschew. Alternate—Bert Jackson.
126, Butte, Mont.—Delegate—R. B. Smith. Alternate—Hugh J. McDermott.
136, Duluth, Minn.—Delegate—H. W. Reeves. Alternate—John A. Barron.
138, Austin, Texas—Delegate—J. M. Gilbert. Alternate—O. F. Olson.
142, Olympia, Wash.—Delegate—Ivan L. Creed.
143, Danbury, Conn.—Delegate—George W. Andrews. Alternate—Charles F. Bushnell.
144, Fresno, Cal.—Delegate—Robert A. Hunt. Alternate—W. P. Faddis.
145, Montreal, P. Q. (Jacques-Cartier)—Delegates—Joseph Gauthier, Louis Gadoury. Alternates—Ovila Grandmaison, Hormisdas Paquin.
146, Charleston, W. Va.—Delegate—T. Guy Williams. Alternate—C. M. Crawford.
148, Wichita, Kan.—Delegate—Lester C. Ball.
155, Shreveport, La.—Delegate—J. Z. Snyder. Alternate—Miss M. A. Throop.
156, Bowling Green, Ohio—Delegate—E. M. Hubbard.
158, Springfield, Mo.—Delegate—Arthur L. Dawson. Alternate—George W. Kellogg.
162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Delegate—Albert R. Jordan. Alternate—Louis H. Le Vene.
169, New Albany, Ind.—Delegate—J. Fred Brown. Alternate—Frank Ringley.
170, Tacoma, Wash.—Delegate—Harry C. Haines. Alternate—James H. Derby.
171, Elgin, Ill.—Delegate—George Robinson. Alternate—E. T. Keller.
172, San Antonio, Texas—Delegate—E. C. Koerps. Alternate—William Potshinsky.
173, Dallas, Texas—Delegates—Clint Tullis, Fred Lamb. Alternates—John C. Cole, R. H. McVey.
174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Delegate—F. M. Baldauf. Alternate—Robert O. Kennard.
175, Pueblo, Colo.—Delegate—Clifford H. Smith. Alternate—John H. Pfefferle.
176, Montreal, P. Q.—Delegate—John Cantwell.
177, Springfield, Ill.—Delegates—Robert A. B. Edie, Luther O. German. Alternates—J. W. Andrews, W. I. Lowry.
179, Leadville, Colo.—Delegate—Ray Wilson. Alternate—G. Gus Crawford.
180, Sioux City, Iowa—Delegate—John A. Karns. Alternate—Orin G. Schindler.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Delegate—C. B. Googer. Alternate—Charles Aney.
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Delegate—Charles W. Casey. Alternate—C. Wesley Boyle.
188, Waco, Texas—Delegate—J. W. Wright. Alternate—G. J. Glenn.
190, Omaha, Neb.—Delegates—George O. Lumley, C. J. Anderson.
191, Winnipeg, Man.—Delegate—Harry Strange.
193, Spokane, Wash.—Delegate—R. L. Thomas. Alternate—C. D. Grothe.
194, Joliet, Ill.—Delegate—George R. Bolton.
195, Paterson, N. J.—Delegate—George W. Van Vladricken.
198, Fort Worth, Texas—Delegates—Frank N. Graves, C. E. Oliver. Alternates—John I. Blake, Charles W. Whyte.
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—Delegate—U. T. Henderson. Alternate—A. W. Wallace.
209, Lincoln, Neb.—Delegate—Morris N. Adams.
215, Decatur, Ill.—Delegate—C. H. Vest. Alternate—Fred E. Sinclair.
216, Springfield, Mass.—Delegate—Frederick H. Dunham.
221, San Diego, Cal.—Delegate—Ed Rising. Alternate—N. S. Hallett.
226, Vancouver, B. C.—Delegate—George Bartley.
230, Danville, Ill.—Delegate—A. F. Woodruff. Alternate—Hans Bose.
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Delegate—Arthur N. Keehn. Alternate—Alfred R. Cook.
234, Corsicana, Texas—Delegate—S. P. Story. Alternate—James A. Gunter.
236, Ogden, Utah—Delegate—Thomas S. Feeny, jr. Alternate—Clarence G. Riser.
242, York, Pa.—Delegate—Robert M. Sturgeon. Alternate—C. Edward Engle.
243, Hutchinson, Kan.—Delegate—M. C. Stevens. Alternate—Harvey Burris.
244, Cumberland, Md.—Delegate—Charles A. Barringer. Alternate—C. E. Bray.
249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Delegate—A. B. Rhyne. Alternate—Joe Edelmann.
250, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Delegate—Raymond H. Stedman.
252, Bridgeport, Conn.—Delegate—John W. Correll.
256, Great Falls, Mont.—Delegate—Charles E. Cole. Alternate—F. W. Schmidt.
263, Asheville, N. C.—Delegate—W. L. Van Wagenen. Alternate—Rex Miller.
264, Sheridan, Wyo.—Delegate—H. R. Johnson. Alternate—Earl T. Houx.

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271, Boise City, Idaho—Delegate—R. H. Park.
282, Sterling, Ill.—Delegate—Ford J. Kline. Alternate—Charles C. Atkins.
283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Delegate—Mont R. Powell. Alternate—Don K. Stauffer.
287, Frankfort, Ind.—Delegate—Joe H. Gardner.
288, Galesburg, Ill.—Delegate—W. E. Wagoner. Alternate—Fred C. Eskridge.
292, Grand Junction, Colo.—Delegate—C. W. Culhane. Alternate—Charles L. Fluke.
294, Waukegan, Ill.—Delegate—Samuel H. Bradbury. Alternate—J. A. Risher.
299, Tampa, Fla.—Delegate—Charles N. Bardin. Alternate—Frank B. Hill.
301, Richmond, Ind.—Delegate—Cecil Mibach.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.—Delegate — Thomas Hughes. Alternate—Ed C. Starrett.
312, East Las Vegas, N. M.—Delegate—Jacob Geiselman. Alternate—J. I. Garcia.
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Delegate—Frank Winter. Alternate—Ray S. Daniels.
321, Connellsville, Pa.—Delegate—Frank L. Trump. Alternate—C. B. McCormick.
324, Racine, Wis.—Delegate—Robert M. Hurley. Alternate—William J. Stuebe.
330, New York (N. Y.) Bohemian—Delegate—Charles Spatny. Alternate—Joseph Fik.
332, Muncie, Ind.—Delegate—George O. Musser. Alternate—Harrison M. Younce.
339, Beaumont, Texas—Delegate—Louis P. Head.
348, Girard, Kan.—Delegate—A. P. Hackett. Alternate—Ernest Harmon.
349, Waterloo, Iowa—Delegate—J. W. Rickert.
350, Joplin, Mo.—Delegate—E. D. Uzzell.
352, Phœnix, Ariz.—Delegate—John H. Digges. Alternate—W. P. Doheney.
355, Bellingham, Wash.—Delegate—Leroy Simpson, jr.
363, Jackson, Miss.—Delegate—W. E. Liles. Alternate—R. A. Taylor.
370, El Paso, Texas—Delegate—G. A. Hoffman. Alternate—W. H. Bingaman.
372, Clarksburg, W. Va.—Delegate—William Wotring. Alternate—Frank Peck.
379, Ithaca, N. Y.—Delegate—Edward Nevins. Alternate—C. C. Festerman.
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Delegate—William F. Mulcahy. Alternate—William E. Freyburg.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.—Delegate—J. M. Baldwin. Alternate—R. C. McCracken.
397, Greensboro, N. C.—Delegate—C. Ed Hodgkin. Alternate—J. W. Robertson.
398, Billings, Mont.—Delegate—W. W. Stephenson. Alternate—M. B. MacCartney.
406, Mason City, Iowa—Delegate—W. L. Woodward.
408, Ottawa, Kan.—Delegate—E. E. Groom. Alternate—J. K. Martin.
412, Kokomo, Ind.—Delegate—Guy Bennett. Alternate—Fred Watson.
416, St. Catharines, Ont.—Delegate—William Canute. Alternate—M. J. Crowley.
425, Canon City, Colo.—Delegate—Ernest Holtz. Alternate—A. W. Elliott.
429, Battle Creek, Mich.—Delegate—D. D. Robertson. Alternate—A. F. Oxley.
434, Trinidad, Colo.—Delegate—E. C. Brame. Alternate—Bert Barnd.
449, Calgary, Alta.—Delegate—Robert J. Brown.
451, Medicine Hat, Alta.—Delegate—Byron W. M. Bellamy.
456, Washington, Pa.—Delegate—John V. Joyce. Alternate—James L. Carter.
458, Carlinville, Ill.—Delegate—John L. Meyer. Alternate—John F. Kiefer.
464, Vinita, Cal.—Delegate—William D. Spyres. Alternate—Charles E. Hoole.
465, Tucson, Ariz.—Delegate—Howard Keener. Alternate—Folsom Moore.
471, Sherman, Texas — Delegate — J. Carroll Scrieggs. Alternate—Paul Harrison.
472, Palestine, Texas—Delegate—John S. Henson. Alternate—A. A. Clark.
484, Muskogee, Okla.—Delegate—Percy L. Steidley.
485, Westerville, Ohio—Delegate—A. W. Perkins.
496, Eugene, Ore.—Delegate—A F. Bremer. Alternate—Robert M. Fischer.
501, Clearfield, Pa.—Delegate—Miss Media Shaw. Alternate—Charles G. Mallin.
505, Wichita Falls, Texas—Delegate—W. A. Bachman.
520, Mattoon, Ill.—Delegate—John W. Rider. Alternate—L. H. Cain.
527, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Delegate—Constantine J. Mueller. Alternate—Nicholas Jarvis.
528, Corpus Christi, Texas—Delegate—Robert B. Gragg. Alternate—W. A. Mecklin.
533, Huntington, W. Va.—Delegate—N. J. Baum. Alternate—F. M. Vawter.
538, Washington, Ind.—Delegate—H. E. Teufel. Alternate—John F. Raymann.
545, Waukesha, Wis.—Delegate—H. F. Merton, jr. Alternate—Spencer Lynn.
574, Hot Springs, Ark.—Delegate—Frank C. Pamplin. Alternate—L. K. Rothman.
578, Coffeyville, Kan.—Delegate—W. A. Bradford.
583, Pasadena, Cal.—Delegate—Charles J. Stevens. Alternate—Charles P. Medland.
586, Greeley, Colo.—Delegate—Carl B. Hesford. Alternate—L. J. Bissey.
588, St. Augustine, Fla.—Delegate—Harry P. Davies.
596, Houghton, Mich.—Delegate—D. W. Colburn. Alternate—T. Pearce.
603, Deadwood, S. D.—Delegate—Ralph V. Ingram.
604, Edmonton, Alta.—Delegate—Daniel K. Kurtt.
613, Enid, Okla.—Delegate—C. W. Brady. Alternate—A. O. Woodyard.
627, Moose Jaw, Sask.—Delegate—H. W. Falconer.
633, Lawton, Okla.—Delegate—E. N. J. Meier. Alternate—S. C. Chatham.
637, Portsmouth, N. H.—Delegate—Fred Kemmerer. Alternate—Edmund Hoebel.
638, Salina, Kan.—Delegate—W. E. Brown. Alternate—A. B. Sayles.
644, Bluefield, W. Va. — Delegate — Charles A. Honaker. Alternate—J. L. Albright.
660, Tallahassee, Fla.—Delegate—Thomas J. Appleyard. Alternate—Thomas E. Andrews.
663, Saskatoon, Sask.—Delegate—R. J. Moore.
681, Mount Morris, Ill.—Delegate—U. B. Pittenger. Alternate—Miss Vera A. Rees.
684, Portsmouth, N. H.—Delegate—Milton B. Clarke. Alternate—Albion M. Bickford.
688, Temple, Texas—Delegate—W. H. von Tiercks.
690, Devils Lake, N. D.—Delegate—L. A. Long. Alternate—C. D. Mills.
697, Waycross, Ga.—Delegate—George G. Nungezer. Alternate—J. T. Williams.
708, Boulder, Colo.—Delegate—James E. Gustafson. Alternate—A. W. Howard.
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford, Colo.—Delegate—Fred Davis. Alternate—James A. Sevitz.
727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.—Delegate—James C. Brower. Alternate—Rudolph Smith.
752, Hillsboro, Texas—Delegate—Henry D. Lawrence. Alternate—A. C. Tilden.
753, Kirksville, Mo.—Delegate—Ben R. Coats.
755, Bridgeport, Neb.—Delegate—Carl Amsberry. Alternate—H. A. J. Fuller.
758, Oatman-Kingman, Ariz.—Delegate—W. F. Baber. Alternate—Philip A. Smith.
763, Johnson City, Tenn.—Delegate—J. W. Vance. Alternate—D. Sherman Noe.
773, Raton, N. M.—Delegate—E. H. Briggs. Alternate—B. L. Connell.
775, Laramie, Wyo.—Delegate—Lawrence B. McDonnell. Alternate—Howard E. Bowen.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

3, St. Louis, Mo.—Delegate—Jacques Biwer.
4, Buffalo, N. Y.—Delegate—Henry Wulff.
14, Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegate—Henry Hedderich. Alternate—Carl H. Borcherding.

MAILERS.

1, Boston, Mass.—Delegate—Henry Noonan. Alternate—Thomas M. Kelley.
2, Chicago, Ill.—Delegate—Charles S. Naden. Alternate—Ernest E. Barling.
5, Toronto, Ont.—Delegate—Fred Eatherley. Alternate—Edwin W. Wood.

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6, New York, N. Y.—Delegates—John McArdle, William B. Fullam. Alternate—Edward Ahearn.
7, Kansas City, Mo.—Delegate—F. Woods. Alternate—A. Claude Taylor.
8, Denver, Colo.—Delegate—J. B. Casaday. Alternate—C. J. Bullack.
9, Los Angeles, Cal.—Delegate—S. L. Brison. Alternate—Walter L. Vieregg.
10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Delegate—Adam Hoeger. Alternate—Winfield Hollister.
11, Newark, N. J.—Delegate—George J. White. Alternate—George R. Waldron.
12, Cleveland, Ohio—Delegate—Thomas J. Martin. Alternate—P. J. Holbury.
17, Cincinnati, Ohio—Delegate—Walter J. Weissman. Alternate—Louis Querner.
18, San Francisco, Cal.—Delegate—Frank E. Raubinger. Alternate—E. F. Graendorf.
39, Montreal, P. Q.—Delegate—Rene Mazurette. Alternate—George Couture.

NEWSWRITERS.

1, Boston, Mass.—Delegate—William S. O'Conner. Alternate—George H. Lanen.
11, Philadelphia, Pa.—Delegate—Harry W. Semple.

IRREGULARLY ELECTED.

119, Jefferson City, Mo.—Delegate—Henry Porth. Alternate—Thomas F. Walden.
734, Antigo, Wis.—Delegate—Otto F. Berner. Alternate—Henry Berner.

A TRIBUTE.

"By their deeds ye shall know them."

Daniel J. Mahoney is dead!

On the morning of Tuesday, June 5, this sad announcement was heralded to the members of Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42.

"Dan," as he was familiarly called, was one of the best-known printers in the middle west, having held several responsible positions, principally on the newspapers in the Twin Cities. At the time of his death he held the position of ad foreman on the Minneapolis Morning Tribune.

The members of the Morning Tribune chapel bow in sad submission to the divine act of the *Ruler* of the Universe, in His benign wisdom, in removing from the scene of his earthly activities their associate and fellow workman, realizing that in his death they have lost a stanch member of the chapel; one whose union principles were steadfast and whose stewardship was marked by an undeviating loyalty, fairness and justice, both to his employers and those under his charge. Toward his co-workers he was considerate and generous, and those of us who knew him longest appreciated his worth more as the years went by.

He was a friend whose heart was a treasurehouse of the great wealth of his native Irish generosity and whose character was of the highest unionlike order and in sympathy with everything pertaining to it.

It is with a feeling of pride that testimony is borne to his worth as a workman, and to his unfailing courtesy, kindness and thoughtfulness for those with whom he had been associated for years, and which have been exhibited on numerous occasions to the benefit of many a footsore and weary "tourist" printer in the "good old hand-set days" of long ago.

It has been said "that no man ever accomplished anything worth while without the inspiration of a good woman." Hence it is presumed that "Dan" Mahoney's tenacity of purpose in pressing forward to the goal of high ideals in character and workmanship has had splendid impetus from the influence of his wife; and it is to her and her dutiful son that we tender our sincere sympathy in their hour of bereavement, trusting that He who doeth all things well will bestow upon them that solace and consolation that will sustain and comfort them in the dark hours, thus enabling them to look beyond the shadows of earth to the higher day beyond. J. J. CAHILL.

Minneapolis, Minn.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.

Reading THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL shows what seems to be a deep-rooted and general complaint as to attendance at meetings of the locals. It is not conducive to large and general attendance when a member will rise in his place and blurt out in a semi-audible monotone, "The gentleman that has just spoken occupies the time of the union unnecessarily and boisterously," and drops back into his seat as if a shell from the indomitable and ubiquitous submarine hit him broadside. You never hear from this style of individual unless he condemns in a growl some master mind that has struck the keynote and made the welkin ring with his vibrant vocabulary. The late lamented "Booth" Thomson (may the Lord succor him and give him eternal refreshment) used to say to the writer, "I don't care a tinker's dam for these picayunish enemies that harass me, but can not feaze me." Our president, the best in the land, gives these gentry short shrift, but as they indulge in a few words he generally ignores them.

Unions outside of our craft, but in harmony with the universal or cosmopolitan body, have classified their members as union men and card men, the members attending the meetings as full-blooded union men—unadulterated.

Cleveland, Ohio. H. ST. VINCENT HICKEY.

THE TOWN MEETINGS WERE AN INSPIRATION TO LIBERTY.

It is with considerable regret that I note that the baseball tournament for this year has been canceled. I assume, however, that it was felt that the war would affect the attendance, and that the outlook was of such a doubtful character as to both receipts and enthusiasm, it would be better to forego the printers' classic of 1917.

It seems to me that if there is any time in which the people in this country and on this continent should get together and take stock of their country's assets, its welfare and its safety, this is the particular year and time for such assemblages. Epecially is this true of the conferences of wage earners. We are going to have something more to say and a more important part to play in national affairs from now on. This has been and is true of wage earners of all the belligerent countries, and it will be true in this country. Why not, therefore, continue our conventions, our tournaments, our meetings generally? Why not devote time at each of these meetings to the welfare and safety of the country, and also to the coming reconstruction period? We must remember that there are enemies within as well as without, and that the enemies within are far more subtle and dangerous just now than are the enemies without. Food speculators come within this category; other speculators in the necessaries of life

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fall little short of it, and there are still others. The demon Greed stalks abroad in the land and he has the faculty of garbing himself in robes of patriotism to deceive and coddle the unwary.

Indeed, the people should get together in forums, in conventions, in mass meetings, in all kinds of public assembly, for it is the people who have the great stake.

So far as we are concerned, let us continue to hold conventions, including International, district and state. JAMES M. LYNCH.

HOW ABOUT A PENSION INCREASE?

What action will be taken at the next International Typographical Union session on the raising of the pension payment? Several members who have occupied space in THE JOURNAL have denounced such a proceeding as raising the pension assessment from one half of 1 per cent of the wages to a full 1 per cent, but I don't remember seeing anybody occupying THE JOURNAL's space in opposing scale raising, even when present scales are very comfortable wages for any man. Why not be consistent, printers? Most of you are getting from $2 up a week more than formerly. Can you not spare a few extra cents a week from that to help out your once fellow member in the printing offices? Think how little $5 is today after the average local union has soaked the poor down-and-outer for dues, generally "all the traffic will bear!" Have a heart, boys; and remember that you, too, will be a pensioner, in a few years, at $5 per, less big dues. Then the smallness of your former action in opposing a raise will dawn upon you. Do it now. ROBERT TIMMS.

Windsor, Ont.

EXPERIENCES AT THE HOME.

To the members of the International Typographical Union I think it about time for me to speak a few words in THE JOURNAL anent my experience at our Home. Hence I submit the following:

Twenty-eight or thirty years ago I was honored by being admitted to membership in the International Typographical Union. When the question of establishing our present Home was discussed in unions with which I was affiliated at different times, I was always an ardent supporter of the proposition to take care of our sick and aged brothers and sisters, for in the last analysis of things we are all brothers and sisters. I being a young, healthy, happy, care-free, devil-may-care pirate, never thought I could possibly need a home, but I knew of several others who did need such help as could be given through a place such as was proposed to establish. Years rolled by. My eyesight failed me, I could not work at my trade. I became a laborer in a linotype metal factory in the east. Learned a new trade and made a living by refining metal. The eight-hour strike came on. I renewed my card which had lapsed while I was a laborer in the metal works, and continued my work as a linotype metal worker. Being of a somewhat proud nature, I would not apply for admission to the Home, as I could still see well enough to earn my living, and did not think it just or honest for me to sponge or live off the efforts of others. I have been very successful as a linotype metal worker, earning good money, and, with the true spirit of the Missouri river pirate and tramp printers of bygone days—than whom there are none better—though there may be more wise and frugal people, I saved little from my earnings, but spent nearly all I made. I acquired a one-fourth section of desert land in the Salt River valley in Arizona and persuaded "old" Dave Gloss, a union printer, to do the same, and decided to improve it and make my home there when I could no longer work at my profession as metal refiner. During the eight-hour strike and since, I had kept my card paid up, though not able to work on the machine or in the adroom. I was happy in the thought I would soon be able to retire to live out the rest of my life as boss of my rancho.

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky came the incident which has impelled me to inflict you with this, my first contribution to THE JOURNAL. I have for ten years made my headquarters here in Oakland, affiliated most of the time with No. 36. All these years I had been slightly troubled with hernia rupture. About October, 1916, I fell off a platform behind a machine, where I had refined some metal, and was barely able to reach my room. I had but few dollars in my possession and for a moment I thought "30" had been called for me. Especially when a doctor told me an operation, very dangerous to me, was the only hope for me to be ever able to work again. I had no money to pay for an operation or hospital attendance, and I thought seriously of making an end of it all—a cowardly thought, I admit.

Friends of mine of No. 36 learned of my plight and rallied to my aid, and with the sick committee persuaded me to make application for admission to the Home.

In due time I was advised of a vacancy at our Home, and that I could come at any time up to a certain date, allowing me about fifteen days to make the trip from Oakland to Colorado Springs.

Upon the notice from Secretary Hays of my admission to the Home, the executive committee of No. 36 held a special meeting and provided necessary funds to defray traveling expenses, and in due time I arrived in Colorado Springs, at 10:30 P. M.

I had been told that one must be a Catholic, a Wahneta, a progressive and a member of a few other secret orders to gain admission to and fair treatment at the Home. Judging from my experience, brothers and sisters, such statements are as false as they could possibly be.

I got a room near the depot, notified Superintendent Daley of my arrival the next morning, and Mr. Daley sent the automobile for me at once. When I arrived at the Home I was met by Mr. and Mrs. Daley and Mrs. Riley and welcomed as though I had returned home from a long journey. Well, I had. I had helped in a slight way in establishing the Home, was present at the laying of the cornerstone of the main building, and am proud of my small bit, and unspeakably thankful for the wisdom and foresight and the humane and unselfish spirit which led to the establishment and support of such a grand institution.

Fellow members of the International Typographical Union, go "home" in August and attend the convention, see with your own eyes what a grand work your 20 cents per month is and has been doing. If I had my way I would make Home dues $1 per month per member. When you get there you will meet four people whom I am sure were created for the places they occupied

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during the four months that I was a resident there. I refer to Thomas McCaffery, resident trustee; John C. Daley, superintendent; Mrs. Daley, matron, and Mrs. Riley, housekeeper.

Thanks to the surgical skill of Dr. McKenney and careful, scientific attention at our Home, friend, I am sound and well, able to follow my chosen occupation as linotype metal refiner for several years to come. But though I gave $100 per day to the International Typographical Union I could not pay for the benefit that I derived from my sojourn at the Home.

I wish to extend my most sincere thanks to John W. Hays for his very courteous and prompt attention to my case, to John Daley and his most estimable wife for their most considerate attention to my welfare and happiness, Mrs. Riley, housekeeper, and all the doctors, nurses and employes connected with our Home.

I will close this "spasm" by wishing the officers and members of the International Typographical Union, residents at our Home and all connected therewith, health, happiness and prosperity. May their shadows never grow less.

I hope sincerely to meet many of you at our Home in August. I will be there or break a leg. LOUIS W. ("COWBOY") JONES.

Oakland, Cal.

THE OLD AGE PENSION.

The communication of Mr. Davie in the May JOURNAL is timely. Instead, however, of cutting the $5-a-week pension or raising dues, why not raise the age limit from 60 to 65 or 70 years? It seems as though a great many members when they reach 60 years want to get on the pension roll. Now, my experience is that at 60 I was as good as at 40 or 50, and I stuck to my job until I was well past 74, and but for failing eyesight would be on the job yet. Raise the age limit and thus conserve the pension fund. H. F. BEARDSLEY.

Chicago, Ill.

UNION PRINTERS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

The executive council and the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home will present an amendment to the laws at the forthcoming convention which will provide an endowment fund for the Union Printers Home. The writer can foresee no better action by the convention than the adoption of this worthy proposition. At the present time all money donated to the Home goes into the current funds of the Home and is used to maintain the institution.

With the establishment of this endowment fund an opportunity will be given members of the International Typographical Union to contribute to a cause that will place the funds for the maintenance of the finest institution we have upon a sound financial basis. There surely is no better time nor place to commence the building up of this fund than at the 1917 convention, the silver jubilee of the Home.

To give impetus to this movement the writer wishes to place before the membership, and particularly before the delegates, a proposition looking toward the organizing of "dollar clubs" in each local, the money thus collected to be presented to the endowment fund of the Home at the convention in August.

Following this plan, a Chicago "dollar club" is being formed by the writer, a delegate-elect from No. 16, who will be pleased to receive contributions, not more than a dollar from any one member, to be presented, with the names of the donors, to the Colorado Springs convention.

It will be impossible personally to visit all the members of No. 16, and any donations sent to the address given herewith will be promptly acknowledged. ERNIE J. ZANDER.

4725 North Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill.

THEY'RE REGISTERING TODAY.

Out from the hills and the valleys,
  Bathed in the summer sun;
Out from the streets and the alleys,
  Where the riot of trade is run;
From the shady dell and the peaceful vale,
  Where the shimmering rivulets play,
The youth of the land—the strong and hale,
  Are registering today.

They have heard the call of the nation's chief,
  In the crisis we're passing through;
Their determination was swift and brief
  To stand by the Red, White and Blue,
They are coming in thousands to show the world
  That they're willing to enter the fray,
And now the flag of their country's unfurled—
  They are registering today.

Let us hope that their valor may soon end the strife,
  That the carnage will quickly be o'er;
So the nations of earth may take on new life
  And the War God be heard of no more.
That the cause they espouse may be holy and right
  Each one of us fervently prays,
And when they emerge from humanity's fight,
  There'll be no more registering days.

Paterson, N. J. J. W. JACKSON.

UNIONIZING THE MAID.

He printed on her lips a kiss—
  Her "type" and "form" were fine—
And then he just inserted this
  "To be continued" line.
—Make-Up.

He printed on her lips a kiss—
  She thought he could do better,
For lo, the criticizing miss
  Perceived a wrong-font letter.
—Heading Man.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
  But is it not surprising
That this wee bit of spooning bliss
  Should need so much revising?
—Copy Holder.

When printing on her lips a kiss,
  Why did he not invite her
To have a "mat" made of the job
  By some good stereotyper?
—Printer's Devil.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
  But, if he put no slug,
I challenge her to find the guy
  Who thus defaced her mug!
—Galley Boy.

He printed on her lips a kiss,
  As well as he was able,
And then to have and hold the miss
  He used the union label!

Hamilton, Canada. R. J. ROBB.

THE selfish, loving only themselves, are loved by no one; so selfishness is moral suicide.—Ex.

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OFFICIAL VOTE ON TYPOTHETÆ AGREEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 5, 1917.

To the Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Following are the official figures on the referendum taken on May 23, 1917, on the question of entering into an arbitration agreement between the International Typographical Union and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, covering a period of ten years:

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
1, Indianapolis, Ind.	336	90
2, Philadelphia, Pa.	565	132
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	173	252
4, Albany, N. Y.	315	106
5, Columbus, Ohio	102	159
6, New York, N. Y.	2,982	2,717
7, Pittsburgh, Pa.	314	273
8, St. Louis, Mo.	722	270
9, Buffalo, N. Y.	287	60
10, Louisville, Ky.	162	69
11, Memphis, Tenn.	121	8
12, Baltimore, Md.	326	224
13, Boston, Mass.	992	354
14, Harrisburg, Pa.	121	4
15, Rochester, N. Y.	98	17
16, Chicago, Ill.	917	2,418
17, New Orleans, La.	79	18
18, Detroit, Mich.	221	241
19, Elmira, N. Y.	34	45
20, Nashville, Tenn.	142	12
21, San Francisco, Cal.	401	190
22, Dubuque, Iowa	40	1
23, Milwaukee, Wis.	243	105
24, Jackson, Tenn.	13	...
25, Baton Rouge, La.	4	4
26, Petersburg, Va.	7	...
27, Mobile, Ala.	24	20
28, Galveston, Texas	27	25
29, Peoria, Ill.	18	74
30, St. Paul, Minn.	206	43
31, Fond du Lac, Wis.	20	3
32, Norfolk, Va.	84	12
33, Providence, R. I.	147	39
34, Columbia, S. C.	18	30
35, Evansville, Ind.	62	5
36, Oakland, Cal.	109	34
37, Honolulu, H. I.	16	2
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.	107	11
40, St. Joseph, Mo.	85	3
41, Augusta, Ga.	16	5
42, Minneapolis, Minn.	254	128
43, Charleston, S. C.	19	14
44, Rome, N. Y.	9	...
45, Leavenworth, Kan.	25	2
46, Sacramento, Cal.	110	34
47, New Haven, Conn.	112	1
48, Atlanta, Ga.	182	3
49, Denver, Colo.	104	175
50, Saginaw, Mich.	24	17
51, Lawrence, Mass.	34	10
52, Troy, N. Y.	56	7
53, Cleveland, Ohio	556	58
54, Raleigh, N. C.	45	13
55, Syracuse, N. Y.	88	123
56, Stockton, Cal.	12	29
57, Dayton, Ohio	40	34
59, Quincy, Ill.	37	1
60, Roanoke, Va.	13	1
62, Utica, N. Y.	78	20
63, Toledo, Ohio	130	73
64, Lafayette, Ind.	37	...
65, Carson City, Nev.	16	2
66, Portland, Maine	68	5
67, Lockport, N. Y.	40	...
68, Keokuk, Iowa	12	...
69, Newark, Ohio	19	8
70, Lancaster, Pa.	78	6
71, Trenton, N. J.	78	6
72, Lansing, Mich.	57	3
73, Ottumwa, Iowa	15	...
74, Belleville, Ill.	17	...
75, Burlington, Iowa	12	20
76, Terre Haute, Ind.	20	60
77, Erie, Pa.	62	10
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.	18	66
79, Wheeling, W. Va.	29	7
80, Kansas City, Mo.	387	51
81, Bay City, Mich.	29	1
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.	28	5
83, N. Y. Hebrew-American.	76	7
84, San Bernardino, Cal.	24	...
85, St. John, N. B.	46	10
86, Reading, Pa.	72	49
87, Houston, Texas	57	99
88, Hannibal, Mo.	17	...
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.	74	4
90, Richmond, Va.	157	10
91, Toronto, Ont.	436	234
92, Little Rock, Ark.	30	56
93, Macon, Ga.	28	2
94, Jersey City, N. J.	79	6
95, Helena, Mont.	30	...
96, Glens Falls, N. Y.	16	5
97, Peru, Ind.	14	1
99, Jackson, Mich.	16	33
100, Norwich, Conn.	29	...
101, Washington, D. C.	1,072	337
102, Ottawa, Ont.	259	79
103, Newark, N. J.	227	96
104, Birmingham, Ala.	91	58
105, Goldfield, Nev.	5	...
106, Madison, Wis.	16	20
107, Davenport, Iowa, etc.	99	24
108, Hagerstown, Md.	18	...
109, Pittsfield, Mass.	26	2
111, Knoxville, Tenn.	43	...
112, Scranton, Pa.	124	9
113, Atchison, Kan.	3	5
114, Annapolis, Md.	9	...
115, Salt Lake City, Utah	67	35
116, Kenosha, Wis.	14	...
117, Springfield, Ohio	66	26
118, Des Moines, Iowa	158	57
119, Jefferson City, Mo.	28	1
120, Lynn, Mass.	81	7
121, Topeka, Kan.	75	72
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.	33	7
123, Wilmington, Del.	38	2
124, Bloomington, Ill.	37	15
126, Butte, Mont.	16	52
127, Hartford, Conn.	106	1
128, South Bend, Ind.	63	1
129, Hamilton, Ont.	87	38
131, New York Bohemian	20	...
132, Camden, N. J.	28	1
133, London, Ont.	36	17
134, Paducah, Ky.	13	7
135, Oneonta, N. Y.	12	4
136, Duluth, Minn.	10	93
138, Austin, Texas	46	28
139, Stratford, Ont.	...	16
140, Bismarck, N. D.	5	5
141, Williamsport, Pa.	18	31
142, Olympia, Wash.	14	8
143, Danbury, Conn.	15	1
144, Fresno, Cal.	56	13
145, Jacques-Cartier, Montreal	32	106
146, Charleston, W. Va.	43	28
148, Wichita, Kan.	39	6
149, Saratoga, N. Y.	6	13
150, Elizabeth, N. J.	30	16
151, Oil City, Pa.	10	12
152, Manchester, N. H.	53	...
153, Meridian, Miss.	5	11
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.	21	5
155, Shreveport, La.	17	19
156, Bowling Green, Ohio	14	...
158, Springfield, Mo.	25	21

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Number and Name of Union	For	Against
159, New London, Conn.	23	1
160, Columbia, Mo.	17	...
161, Fall River, Mass.	35	13
162, Jacksonville, Fla.	28	15
164, Kewanee, Ill.	8	2
165, Worcester, Mass.	116	20
166, Adrian, Mich.	13	...
167, Schenectady, N. Y.	24	2
168, Muskegon, Mich.	22	...
170, Tacoma, Wash.	6	58
171, Elgin, Ill.	23	6
173, Dallas, Texas	68	105
174, Los Angeles, Cal.	314	87
175, Pueblo, Colo.	39	7
176, Montreal, Que.	196	161
177, Springfield, Ill.	102	33
178, Passaic, N. J.	16	1
179, Leadville, Colo.	1	8
180, Sioux City, Iowa	34	36
182, Akron, Ohio	18	61
183, Savannah, Ga.	38	...
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.	9	11
185, Bradford, Pa.	29	...
186, Fargo, N. D.	5	14
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	66	8
188, Waco, Texas	29	23
189, Lexington, Ky.	25	1
190, Omaha, Neb.	102	75
191, Winnipeg, Man.	158	75
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	15	15
193, Spokane, Wash.	109	37
194, Joliet, Ill.	49	6
195, Paterson, N. J.	60	4
196, Logansport, Ind.	21	...
198, Fort Worth, Texas	2	34
199, Zanesville, Ohio	28	7
201, Victoria, B. C.	24	45
202, Seattle, Wash.	24	116
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa	32	1
204, Kingston, Ont.	7	18
206, Sedalia, Mo.	16	...
208, Cambridge, Ohio	12	...
209, Lincoln, Neb.	74	16
210, Salem, Ore.	18	3
211, Oshkosh, Wis.	23	...
212, Pawtucket, R. I.	26	5
213, Rockford, Ill.	28	12
214, Pendleton, Ore.	6	2
215, Decatur, Ill.	32	21
216, Springfield, Mass.	159	6
218, Sioux Falls, Iowa	38	...
219, Canton, Ohio	28	45
220, Columbus, Ga.	10	2
221, San Diego, Cal.	71	16
222, Montgomery, Ala.	15	...
224, Brockton, Mass.	38	3
225, McKeesport, Pa.	4	12
226, Vancouver, B. C.	95	21
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.	6	...
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.	5	5
230, Danville, Ill.	44	1
231, San Jose, Cal.	20	4
232, Binghamton, N. Y.	28	47
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	26	10
234, Corsicana, Texas	10	1
235, Rahway, N. J.	6	10
236, Ogden, Utah	10	7
237, Sandusky, Ohio	22	...
240, Altoona, Pa.	26	5
242, York, Pa.	39	2
243, Hutchinson, Kan.	16	12
244, Cumberland, Md.	18	2
245, Woonsocket, R. I.	25	1
246, Winona, Minn.	16	1
247, Chicago (Ill.) Swedish	11	12
248, Peterborough, Ont.	10	17
249, Fort Smith, Ark.	6	18
250, Beaver Valley, Pa.	3	15
251, Muscatine, Iowa	10	10
252, Bridgeport, Conn.	87	...
253, Holyoke, Mass.	34	13
254, Riverside, Cal.	4	...
255, Anaconda, Mont.	2	23
256, Great Falls, Mont.	27	...
258, Easton, Pa.	22	2
260, Findlay, Ohio	20	1
261, New York Italian	35	...
262, Uniontown, Pa.	18	2
263, Asheville, N. C.	5	4
264, Sheridan, Wyo.	10	1
266, Elkhart, Ind.	9	8
267, Frankfort, Ky.	6	15
268, Gloversville, N. Y.	19	3
270, New Castle, Pa.	7	28
271, Boise, Idaho	6	18
272, Chicago Nor.-Danish	15	...
274, Amsterdam, N. Y.	9	3
276, New Bedford, Mass.	30	31
277, Missoula, Mont.	17	3
280, Marietta, Ohio	14	...
281, Marlboro-Hudson, Mass.	8	...
282, Sterling, Ill.	7	1
283, Oklahoma City, Okla.	87	85
284, Anderson, Ind.	11	7
286, Marion, Ind.	20	1
288, Galesburg, Ill.	24	10
289, Titusville, Pa.	8	...
290, Hamilton, Ohio	...	7
291, Aurora, Ill.	17	7
292, Grand Junction, Colo.	8	4
293, Pensacola, Fla.	4	9
294, Waukegan, Ill.	9	2
295, Newport, R. I.	6	...
296, Lima, Ohio	34	19
297, Concord, N. H.	17	...
298, Massillon, Ohio	15	...
299, Tampa, Fla.	50	1
300, Port Huron, Mich.	23	1
301, Richmond, Ind.	26	6
302, Quebec, Que.	68	2
304, Albuquerque, N. M.	23	1
305, Newburgh, N. Y.	22	11
306, Alton, Ill.	20	...
307, New Brunswick, N. J.	19	4
308, Watertown, N. Y.	13	...
310, Lowell, Mass.	65	1
311, Grand Forks, N. D.	14	8
312, East Las Vegas, N. M.	...	6
313, Texarkana, Ark.	14	...
314, Meriden, Conn.	26	1
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35	4
316, North Adams, Mass.	18	1
317, Woodstock, Ont.	8	...
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	5	18
319, Taunton, Mass.	7	...
320, Pottsville, Pa.	25	...
321, Connellsville, Pa.	14	1
322, Kingston, N. Y.	15	...
323, Hoboken, N. J.	76	11
324, Racine, Wis.	36	9
325, Cohoes, N. Y.	11	6
326, Rutland, Vt.	8	4
327, Lincoln, Ill.	11	...
328, Streator, Ill.	6	8
329, Waterbury, Conn.	40	7
330, Chicago (Ill.) Bohemian	22	15
332, Muncie, Ind.	26	...
334, Clinton, Iowa	22	1
336, Oneida, N. Y.	11	...
337, Nanaimo, B. C.	5	3
339, Beaumont, Texas	25	10
340, Nelson, B. C.	3	7
341, Spartanburg, S. C.	15	...
343, Fort Scott, Kan.	...	8
344, Green Bay, Wis.	...	11
345, Olean, N. Y.	18	...
348, Girard, Kan.	4	3
349, Waterloo, Iowa	11	11
350, Joplin, Mo.	4	24
351, Sharon, Pa.	6	14
352, Phœnix, Ariz.	15	48
353, Newport News, Va.	13	...
354, Edwardsville, Ill.	15	...
355, Bellingham, Wash.	23	2

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Number and Name of Union	For	Against
356, Jacksonville, Ill.	5	6
363, Jackson, Miss.	14	1
364, Coshocton, Ohio	12	...
367, Globe, Ariz.	10	6
369, Taylorville, Ill.	6	3
370, El Paso, Texas	7	63
375, Prescott, Ariz.	10	4
376, Minot, N. D.	...	14
377, Atlantic City, N. J.	5	22
378, Brantford, Ont.	12	...
379, Ithaca, N. Y.	32	3
381, Boone, Iowa	14	...
385, Greenville, S. C.	7	5
386, Little Falls, N. Y.	9	2
387, Mounf Vernon, N. Y.	12	...
388, Walla Walla, Wash.	1	20
390, Pontiac, Ill.	8	2
391, Guelph, Ont.	22	5
394, Santa Barbara, Cal.	8	2
397, Greensboro, N. C.	19	...
398, Billings, Mont.	17	1
399, Plainfield, N. J.	21	...
401, Hazleton, Pa.	4	3
402, Barre, Vt.	15	3
404, Tyler, Texas	...	11
405, Santa Fe, N. M.	9	...
406, Mason City, Iowa	3	10
408, Ottawa, Kan.	2	7
410, Everett, Wash.	11	11
411, Galt, Ont.	8	1
412, Kokomo, Ind.	24	1
414, Marshalltown, Iowa	21	...
416, St. Catharines, Ont.	15	1
417, Fort William, Ont.	7	2
419, Anniston, Ala.	...	5
420, Mansfield, Ohio	23	1
421, Chatham, Ont.	10	...
422, Natchez, Miss.	7	...
424, Orange, N. J.	43	4
425, Canon City, Colo.	10	3
426, Bristol, Tenn.	6	3
427, Vicksburg, Miss.	18	...
429, Battle Creek, Mich.	14	...
430, Miami, Fla.	19	7
433, Dover, N. J.	11	...
434, Trinidad, Colo.	4	11
435, Americus, Ga.	2	4
437, Franklin, Pa.	12	3
439, Bakersfield, Cal.	5	15
441, Salem, Ohio	15	1
442, La Salle-Peru, Ill.	7	...
443, Mascoutah, Ill.	10	1
444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	12	9
446, Bangor, Maine	15	1
447, Pine Bluff, Ark.	17	...
448, La Crosse, Wis.	13	4
449, Calgary, Alta.	28	76
451, Medicine Hat, Alta.	7	2
452, New Kensington, Pa.	6	8
453, Norwich, N. Y.	13	5
454, Huntington, Ind.	16	...
456, Washington, Pa.	17	20
458, Carlinville, Ill.	7	...
459, St. Thomas, Ont.	16	6
461, Cairo, Ill.	...	12
463, Middleton, N. Y.	15	...
464, Vinita, Okla.	4	...
465, Tucson, Ariz.	24	1
466, West Chester, Pa.	9	...
467, Niles, Mich.	5	1
468, Yonkers, N. Y.	20	20
470, Pittsburg, Kan.	17	3
471, Sherman, Texas	6	10
474, Ashtabula, Ohio	12	1
479, Centralia, Ill.	6	...
484, Muskogee, Okla.	28	19
485, Westerville, Ohio	9	1
487, Middletown, Ohio	3	4
488, Princeton, Ind.	10	1
489, Livingston, Mont.	5	...
492, Bellaire, Ohio	8	...
495, Framingham, Mass.	32	...

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
496, Eugene, Ore.	1	13
497, Alliance, Ohio	8	2
499, Okmulgee, Okla.	4	6
501, Clearfield, Pa.	9	...
502, Chillicothe, Ohio	7	7
505, Wichita Falls, Texas	13	3
509, Greenville, Texas	...	13
510, Lynchburg, Va.	16	...
511, Batavia, N. Y.	10	5
515, Iowa City, Iowa	10	...
516, Norwalk, Ohio	10	...
520, Mattoon, Ill.	12	1
521, Palo Alto, Cal.	1	7
522, Morristown, N. J.	12	2
523, Tarrytown-Ossin'g, N. Y.	12	6
524, Freeport, Ill.	20	...
525, Amarillo, Texas	8	4
526, Oskaloosa, Iowa	15	1
528, Corpus Christi, Texas	18	...
529, Norwalk, Conn.	5	1
530, Waverly, N. Y.	3	...
532, Lewiston, Maine	35	...
533, Huntington, W. Va.	17	15
534, Allentown, Pa.	2	13
535, Flint, Mich.	3	24
536, Auburn, N. Y.	30	4
538, Washington, Ind.	3	6
541, Vernon, B. C.	7	4
543, Watsonville-Salinas, Cal.	16	2
544, Douglas, Ariz.	1	12
547, Kankakee, Ill.	20	...
548, Lancaster, Ohio	13	...
550, Lewistown, Mont.	10	3
551, Lethbridge, B. C.	12	1
554, Pana, Ill.	9	...
556, Wilmington, N. C.	10	...
561, Huron, S. D.	5	...
564, Aberdeen, S. D.	10	2
565, McAlester, Okla.	9	1
568, Lake Charles, La.	2	13
571, Chickasha, Okla.	...	7
572, Marshall, Texas	7	...
573, Aberdeen, Wash.	4	12
574, Hot Springs, Ark.	8	1
575, Port Arthur, Ont.	4	6
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	11	...
577, Santa Rosa, Cal.	8	1
578, Coffeyville, Kan.	6	6
579, Santa Ana, Cal.	12	4
580, Burlington, Vt.	26	...
581, Fort Madison, Iowa	8	...
583, Pasadena, Cal.	27	1
584, Independence, Kan.	14	...
585, White Plains, N. Y.	1	20
588, St. Augustine, Fla.	6	5
589, Santa Cruz, Cal.	...	15
590, Gary, Ind.	17	2
592, Fort Collins, Colo.	...	9
593, Brainerd, Minn.	1	3
596, Houghton, Mich.	22	...
597, Martinez, Cal.	6	...
600, Petaluma, Cal.	10	...
601, Warren, Ohio	4	1
603, Deadwood, S. D.	...	4
604, Edmonton, Alta.	52	2
608, Chanute, Kan.	6	2
609, Winston-Salem, N. C.	6	7
611, Reno, Nev.	5	10
612, Appleton, etc., Wis.	8	10
613, Enid, Okla.	4	20
614, North Yakima, Wash.	11	5
622, Owensboro, Ky.	11	...
624, San Mateo, Cal.	7	3
627, Moose Jaw, Sask.	4	24
629, Bowling Green, Ky.	9	...
630, St. Cloud, Minn.	21	...
632, New Westminster, B. C.	13	2
633, Lawton, Okla.	5	4
634, Lewiston, Idaho	3	5
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo.	7	...
637, Portsmouth, Ohio	22	2
638, Salina, Kan.	12	1

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Number and Name of Union	For	Against
640, Berlin, N. H.	9	...
641, Ennis, Texas	1	3
642, Hackensack, N. J.	12	4
643, Waterville, Maine	6	7
644, Bluefield, W. Va.	15	...
646, Shamokin, Pa.	27	...
648, Bartlesville, Okla.	1	11
650, L'g Beach-San Pedro, Cal	11	...
657, Regina, Sask.	39	22
658, Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	14
660, Tallahassee, Fla.	9	6
663, Saskatoon, Sask.	7	34
668, Greensburg, Pa.	7	5
669, Durant, Okla.	...	8
675, Marion, Ohio	10	10
677, Dunkirk, N. Y.	9	...
679, New Britain, Conn.	17	1
681, Mount Morris, Ill.	10	17
684, Portsmouth, N. H.	11	...
686, Newburyport, Mass.	9	...
687, Greenfield, Mass.	7	...
688, Temple, Texas	19	1
689, Modesto-Turlock, Cal.	15	4
690, Devils Lake, N. D.	5	2
694, Centralia, Wash.	6	...
697, Waycross, Ga.	8	...
700, Brandon, Man.	9	...
705, Prince Albert, Sask.	...	7
707, Imperial Valley, Cal.	10	...
708, Boulder, Colo.	6	7
710, Sheboygan, Wis.	18	...
711, Northampton, Mass.	1	6
713, Fort Dodge, Iowa	27	4
716, Michigan City, Ind.	12	1
720, Mount Vernon, Ill.	9	1
721, Asbury Park, N. J.	20	...
722, La Junta-Rocky F'd, Colo.	4	5
724, Hillsdale, Mich.	...	7
726, Swift Current, Sask.	6	...
727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.	17	3
728, Xenia, Ohio	10	...
730, Bucyrus, Ohio	8	...
737, Brownwood, Texas	4	9
747, Urbana, Ohio	20	1
752, Hillsboro, Texas	6	4
753, Kirksville, Mo.	5	...
758, Oatman-Kingman, Ariz.	8	...
762, Benton H'br-St. Jo., Mich	8	2
763, Johnson City, Tenn.	9	2
766, Bisbee, Ariz.	...	13
767, Cushing, Okla.	6	...
768, Sturgis, Mich.	10	1
769, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2	6
771, Keene, N. H.	11	...
772, Hastings, Mich.	9	...
773, Raton, N. M.	7	...
775, Laramie, Wyo.	11	...
776, Idaho Falls, Idaho	5	...
777, Robinson, Ill.	6	...
778, Ridgway, Pa.	11	...
779, La Grande, Ore.	7	...
780, Bend, Ore.	7	...
GERMAN-AMERICAN—		
1, Philadelphia, Pa.	1	38
2, Cincinnati, Ohio	17	12
3, St. Louis, Mo.	12	15
4, Buffalo, N. Y.	12	2
6, Cleveland, Ohio	17	...
7, New York, N. Y.	116	30
8, Newark, N. J.	5	8
9, Chicago, Ill.	44	9
10, Milwaukee, Wis.	54	...
11, Baltimore, Md.	18	...
12, Louisville, Ky.	10	...
14, Indianapolis, Ind.	8	2
16, Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	7
19, Columbus, Ohio	8	...
21, Detroit, Mich.	20	1
MAILERS—		
1, Boston, Mass.	87	23
2, Chicago, Ill.	99	17
3, St. Louis, Mo.	59	...
5, Toronto, Ont.	45	7
6, New York, N. Y.	572	9
7, Kansas City, Mo.	31	1
8, Denver, Colo.	26	...
9, Los Angeles, Cal.	23	4
10, Indianapolis, Ind.	34	...
11, Newark, N. J.	15	...
12, Cleveland, Ohio	25	...
16, Louisville, Ky.	23	1
17, Cincinnati, Ohio	56	...
18, San Francisco, Cal.	29	18
21, Salt Lake City, Utah	9	...
30, Oklahoma City, Okla.	14	...
34, Atlanta, Ga.	25	...
37, Girard, Kan.	6	...
39, Montreal, Que.	16	...
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—		
9, Milwaukee, Wis.	6	...
11, Philadelphia, Pa.	10	...
Total	26,757	14,282
Majority	12,475	

The following returns were received too late to be included in the official count:

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
58, Portland, Ore.	192	79
163, Superior, Wis.	8	19
200, Youngstown, Ohio	82	...
269, Peekskill, N. Y.	8	...
628, Somerville, N. J.	19	...
734, Antigo, Wis.	2	9

The proposition was carried by a vote of 26,757 for to 14,282 against, a majority of 12,475.

Respectfully submitted,

MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
J. W. HAYS,
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL,
Canvassing Board.

THE CRITICAL PROOFREADER.

When authors get together they like to tell their experiences with proofreaders, writes Elizabeth Jordan in the New York Journal. At such times I usually speak up for the proofreader. I know something of his side of the matter. I even know one author who wholly rewrites her stories on the margins of her galley proofs!

Kate Douglas Wiggin tells a good story illustrating how critical a Boston proofreader can be.

In one of her stories she had written this sentence:

"Rebecca sat by the window, chopping hash."

The proofreader put an interrogation mark after it. Then he added, in pencil, this suggestion:

"As hash is the finished product, was she not, instead, chopping meat or potatoes?"

When the author rallied from the effect of the comment, she wrote her answer under the question:

"There is a psychological moment when the meat and the potatoes blend into hash. It was this moment I had in mind!"

SYMPATHY that begins and ends in lip service is of little help to any one.—Ex.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

"Colorado Springs, the home of the Home, 1917."

Well, fellow sufferers, here we are again; if not with bells on, at least with the goods. There is an old saying that "he that toots not his own horn, the same shall not be tooted." Believing the saying to be true, I shall now proceed to spread a little more knowledge concerning the Pikes Peak region and the great convention by announcing the entertainment program for convention week:

On Saturday night, August 11, there will be the usual "get-together." Sunday will be pleasantly passed by an auto ride through Cheyenne Canon, Broadmoor, North Colorado Springs, the Garden of the Gods and Manitou. Monday evening a dance will be enjoyed at Stratton park. A railroad trip of 150 miles into the very heart of the Rockies will be the chief event of Tuesday. This is a trip that will be enjoyed by all who go. Of course, the biggest day will be Printers Home day (Wednesday), which will take place among our wards "out upon the hill." Thursday evening has not been decided upon as yet, but every one can rest assured it will be something worth waiting for.

MOTORING ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

Now, while No. 82 will do its best to entertain the delegates here in August, and while the program is "on us," there are so many things of interest to be seen in the neighborhood of Colorado Springs that we shall have neither the time nor the financial ability to show them all. Consequently, after we are through with you, there will still be many things left that you will want to see on your own hooks, as it were. Among these is the auto ride over the Pikes Peak highway to the top of the peak. When Zebulon Pike stood knee-deep in snow and first gazed upon the majestic dome which has since borne his name, he declared man would never reach its summit. Guess again, Zeb, old boy! "It's been did!" An ordinary burro trail was the first highway to its top; there followed a rough carriage road, which was later superseded by the cog road. But wonders never cease! Not content with seeing people hauled up to the land of perpetual snow in a stuffy, bumpy train, a bunch of "live ones" got together and built an auto road up the peak that Pike said could not be climbed by man. Think of it a moment, stranger, before you speak! A horseless carriage, a "tin Lizzie," an automobile—a machine that was claimed forty years ago to be impossible—actually ascends Pikes Peak, and carries a load of passengers; and, best of all, does it with absolute safety. Starting at an altitude of 7,415 feet, these massive, powerful cars glide swiftly and surely over one of the finest roadways in the world to a level of 14,109 feet, a rise of 6,694 feet in eighteen miles; and does that at an average grade of 7 per cent. Talk about "up in a balloon, boys;" this has got any balloon or aeroplane backed off the map for safety, comfort and scenic grandeur. And if you should make the trip on a cloudy day, it will be veritably a trip above and through the clouds, for in Colorado the clouds hang very low and frequently blow into our windows. The scenery you pass through on the way up is so grand my feeble pen falters in trying to describe it. Indeed, I feel that I must leave you either to guess the most of it or to go and be convinced that you have traversed the most marvelous roadbuilding achievement of the age. Huge rocks and boulders, still showing the fire marks of an active volcano, whose extinct crater is still to be seen, surround the visitor to the summit of the peak; deep valleys filled with perpetual snow lie at your feet, and though the day be August, and warm and pleasant at the Springs, you will need your winter underwear and an overcoat to be comfortable on the peak, where it is so cold timber will no longer grow. As to what you will see from this lofty summit besides the peak itself is hard to describe, except to say it is a view of "magnificent distances." If the day is clear, the visitor can locate several surrounding towns by their smoke; but Colorado Springs, right below you, looks to be no more than a market garden, its streets representing the rows of vegetables. Think of it—so far up you can not distinguish the largest buildings; if cloudy you may look down upon a mass of clouds resembling the waves of a stormy sea. The young and the athletic walk up, some ride burros, others take the train—but the wise man takes a seat in a luxurious auto, glides up the world's greatest highway, and sees it right.

Louis Albrecht was elected local delegate to the August convention; E. D. Woodworth, alternate.

This union has recently purchased a $100 liberty bond. Several members at the meeting also subscribed. No. 82 also donated $10 to the Colorado Springs boy scout movement, of which W. I. Reilly, chairman of the convention committee, is a member of the executive body.

A silver golf trophy, recently offered by the Y. M. C. A., was won by J. C. Patton, machinist of the Gazette, and member of the Gazette chapel golf club.

On behalf of the convention committee, I want to thank our sister unions for their assistance so far in making the convention a success. Many of them have come through like princes, and we'll try to show your delegates how we appreciate it when they visit us in August.

A. Alan Bulkley.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Hackensack Union, having changed its meeting night to the second Monday, a session was held on that day, June 11, at the new rooms at Central Labor hall, Main street. It was well attended and officers were elected and installed.

No. 642 is not behind the door when it comes to patriotism, having authorized its officers to purchase a $100 liberty bond.

"Bill" Nestel, our new president, is a capable man, and we hope he will do as good as his predecessor, George Grathwol. Leslie R. Meade, Jr.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

So many of our members are moving from the island to the mainland that it has been suggested that the August meeting take the form of a picnic in the forests off shore. The suggestion was taken kindly to by all.

Claude MacMoran, an operator on the Press, was married on Saturday, June 9, to Miss Mary Brown, of Philadelphia.

The members of the Press and Union forces all subscribed to liberty bonds. I have not heard just what other printers here have purchased them.

Frank Hoover has quit the Globe and taken the foremanship of Theodore Ferschke's office.

The next meeting (August) will be nomination month. Lester, of course, will be re-elected financial secretary without opposition, but at present writing it is said that President Bright will not be a candidate for re-election. Yours truly will not accept another election as recording secretary. E. T. SCHEERER.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The election, on May 23, passed off very quietly. There being no contest for president, vice-president and secretary, the interest naturally settled in the next important contest, which was for International delegates. Notwithstanding the interesting trip to our Home city, with an opportunity to see all of the beautiful scenery in Colorado, there was the smallest field of candidates in years—four from the newspaper branch and three from the book and job. As anticipated, three of the newspaper candidates were pretty evenly matched, there being but eight votes separating John C. Maher, of the World, elected, and Peter J. Corcoran, defeated. James W. Keller, of the Sun, received top vote in this branch, with 214 votes over his nearest opponent. When one considers that there was a total vote cast of 5,977, this is about the most evenly contested election in years. In the book and job contest, Richard F. Cavanaugh, of the Federal Printing Company, carried off the high vote, which was also the high vote in both branches, and he is therefore chairman of the delegation. Tom Johns was a close second, while John J. Brosnan was nearly six hundred votes behind. Every candidate proved he had a bunch of followers and friends who desired his election. James A. L. Hughes was re-elected to the board of trustees by a majority of 1,352. The auditors elected were: Meigs L. Davis, Peter J. Flanigan and Thomas L. Rea, jr. The book and job arbitration agreement received a majority of 265, notwithstanding the fight put up by its opponents. The vote was 2,982 for and 2,717 against.

During your idle moments does the question ever arise: "Whither are we drifting?" Today we have a grand organization, a large amount of money in the various funds and have established good union conditions throughout the trade. This was not accomplished in a day. In fact, it has taken years to gain these things and has cost many a sacrifice to those of the previous generations, a small percentage of whom are left to tell the tale. The writer has frequently endeavored to fathom the present generation of printers. First, there does not seem to be the brotherly feeling and unity of action that existed in years gone by, when it was a case of fight for everything that was received. There is no doubt but that things that are troublesome to get are more appreciated than those that are received without trouble or effort. While we are today enjoying good working conditions, there is little doubt in the mind of the writer that we could have a much stronger organization with better pay and conditions were there more interest taken by the rank and file with a more harmonious spirit. These conditions—or lack of interest—exist not only in New York, but throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. In speaking of harmony, I do not for a moment intend to convey the impression that there ever will be a time when human beings will have a uniform opinion, and especially printers. But while we are bound to disagree, there should be harmony insofar as to work for the advancement of the organization and not for its retardment. To our labor organization we are much indebted. First, for the living wages, and second, the good working conditions. Were it not for the organization we would be working longer hours, receiving less money, and for the working conditions it is not necessary to explain. Just the same as exists where unions do not exist. Yet we find a large percentage of our members giving their talents and efforts in behalf of fraternal organizations in preference to that from which they owe so much and derive so much benefit. In Typographical Union No. 6 those active compose a very small percentage of its membership. What is the result? The small percentage make many sacrifices, for they conduct the affairs of the organization (at their own expense), while the great majority sit idly by and derive all of the benefits. When election time is at hand, whether for officers or on a referendum proposition, knowledge and judgment is naturally lacking, and ofttimes sentiment prevails. How much better would it be were the greater percentage of the membership to take an active part in conducting union affairs, and therefore be in a position to know what was best for the organization, and work to that end, rather than allow themselves to be told what to do or allow sentiment and good fellowship to guide their hands at elections. There is another phase that is gradually making its appearance that is bound to work to the detriment of our labor union. By a majority vote we place men in office to guide the destinies of our organization. It has always been my belief that after election, no matter whether the successful candidate was our choice or not, we should give him every aid in conducting the affairs of the organization. But this apparently has not been the belief of an element in our organization, which has endeavored to place every obstacle possible in the way of our officers. The recent referendum vote was an instance. The proposition did not affect the local membership one iota; the officers explained that they wanted it for organization purposes; that no local union was compelled to take the proposition unless it wanted it, yet this jurisdiction was flooded with literature advocating its defeat, some of which was vicious in its misleading arguments. Good, solid difference of opinion is healthy, but when our officers are practically accused of collusion with the employers' organization to the detriment of the membership, it is about time to compel them to produce evidence to support their accusations or be erased from the list of members. We have three classes among our members—the sincere active, the desire-for-office-at-any-cost active, and the inactive. Those of the latter class, who read this letter, should take the matter up with themselves,

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look the matter squarely in the face and figure whether they do not owe more of their time, study and attention to the organization from which they make their living.

The school for printers' apprentices held its closing exercises on Thursday evening, June 7, when the following scholars received prizes: W. Dugan, first prize in English; F. Herbert, second prize in English; F. Sohl, first prize in typography, while P. Holliday was awarded the Charles Francis medal for the greatest progress in typography.

From conversations with various newspaper printers, it is evident that there is going to be a determined effort to get a substantial increase in the scale of that branch of the trade at the termination of the present agreement with the publishers. The newspaper printers of this city have been advanced very slowly and have not, by any means, kept pace with the advance in the cost of living. In the past fifteen years there have practically been but $3 added to their wages, for while the scale fifteen years ago was $27, a great percentage received from $3 to $6 above that amount. When the scale has been raised since, there has been some concession given to offset the paltry raise. And it is about time that those connected with the newspaper branch receive a clean-cut raise, or better still, a reduction in hours. According to the report handed up at the recent meeting of the newspaper publishers' association, in session in the Waldorf-Astoria, and which the writer referred to in the last New York letter, the newspaper proprietors of this city could give both shorter hours and a substantial increase in wages without turning a hair. According to that report, their profits have increased wonderfully. Yet they have all been practicing the cheaper kind of economy in their composing rooms. Some of the first editions would make Horace Greeley and Ben Franklin hold their heads in shame were they able to pay us a visit today. The pride in the newspaper composing room is almost a thing of the past, and today it is a case of put it together so it is readable and let it go at that. Today the managements seem to brush everything aside that interfere with the money-making end of the game. Every dollar increase received by the printers has cost a hard fight, and as said above, has been received at the cost of concessions, which in most cases has been the means of reducing the force and putting some of our members on the street. It is to be hoped President Rouse will appoint a strong scale committee that will go about its work just as a good mechanic does—with a determination to do a good job.

On May 23 George Morris was elected chairman of the American and Journal chapel. Mr. Morris served as vice-chairman during the past year. The other officers were: Secretary, Al Benny; first vice-chairman, Charles Shoemaker; second vice-chairman, William Perkins. Other chapel chairmen elected were: Abe Isaacs, jr., re-elected as chairman of the Sun; John Guarigli, chairman of Laplante & Dunklin; Alex McKee, chairman of McCall's; C. H. Reinbold, chairman of Scribner's; J. Jefferson Hughes, chairman of the Brooklyn Standard-Union. Malcolm L. McLeod was re-elected chairman of the Globe without opposition.

At the May meeting of No. 6 five probationary, nine new members and one for reinstatement were voted on favorably, while one was rejected and ten withdrew by request. A motion was made by S. Oppenheimer to appoint a committee to revise the newspaper scale and was passed unanimously. George Bolster, Frank A. Skiffington, Charles Jones, Lockhart S. Burdick, John J. Cassey (A.), Edward Hentze, Henry R. Murray, William J. Smith, Arthur E. Wells and John Patterson were endorsed for the International old age pension, while George A. Haywood, Henry F. Burnham, S. A. Clifton and James Cosgrove were passed on favorably to go to the Union Printers Home. The application of John F. Binning for the local old age pension was also endorsed. A committee was ordered sent to Albany to protest to Governor Whitman against the bills that affect labor laws. A communication was read from the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn relative to buying stocks in a union label goods store. A communication was read from the labor sanitation conference requesting No. 6 to write a letter to the mayor in reference to mobilizing industrial sanitation. Three delegates were ordered sent to the state allied printing trades council, which meets at Syracuse, N. Y., on Monday, July 9. Those representing No. 6 will be Peter J. Corcoran, Fred N. Cornell and William J. Robinson. Several propositions were received relative to the purchasing of liberty bonds by No. 6. It was finally decided to purchase $5,000 worth of these bonds. Thomas Johns, chairman of the last baseball committee, made a final report of the committee, which showed the largest amount ever turned over to the hospital fund by a like committee. The report showed that the fund would be richer by more than $3,600.

William Murphy, of the City Record, and at one time chairman of the office, has resigned to take charge of the office of Chappman & Co., a calendar house at 1013 Grand street, Brooklyn. The well wishes of many friends go with Mr. Murphy to his new labors.

The Central Labor Union of Brooklyn is planning for a big Labor day, and on invitation of Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, the exercises will be held in Prospect park. Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson will be chief speaker. A dinner will be given at night in the Labor Lyceum, which will be $1.25 a plate, with a galaxy of prominent national and local speakers. The "Big Six" band will be a prominent feature, while Litte's Casino band will also be in attendance. Other music will be furnished by the park commission.

On Saturday, June 2, the annual installation of officers of the Charles Francis Press chapel was held, when the following took the oath of office: Chairman, John J. Donovan; vice-chairman, Arthur L. McMullen; secretary, Richard W. Leroy; auditors, Herbert Wilson, James P. Smith and Joseph Gillig. After newly-elected officers were installed Chairman Donovan was intrusted with the honor of presenting the retiring chairman, Meigs L. Davis, with a beautiful Japanese signet ring set with a diamond and emerald. The present was a token of the high esteem in which the chapel held the retiring chairman. Mr. Davis reply to the presentation speech of the chairman gave evidence that though he had done his duty as an officer he thoroughly appreciated the token and good wishes of his chapel members. Mr. Davis was further honored at the recent election by receiving the unanimous vote of his chapel for auditor of No. 6.

The Query club has published a sixteen-page pamphlet outlining its convention trip, which leaves New York city by special train on Thursday morning, August 9. The trip will unquestionably be an interesting one. A brief synopsis of the

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tour: Leave New York at 8:35 A. M., on the above stated date, via the West Shore railroad, stopping at all the principal cities en route, arriving at Buffalo at 8:15 P. M., allowing about three hours in that city. Arrive at Chicago at 11:50 A. M., on August 10. The balance of the day and evening will be spent in that city, with luncheon and dinner at the LaSalle station. Leaving Chicago at 10:15 P. M., party will proceed direct to Denver, making a brief stay at Omaha, August 11, for independent sightseeing, and arrive at Denver the morning of August 12. The entire day will be spent here and a special side trip over the famous Georgetown Loop to Silver Plume will be included. Party will leave Denver at 11:15 P. M., and arrive at Colorado Springs at 1:50 A. M. From Monday, August 13, to Saturday, August 18, inclusive, will be spent at Colorado Springs, attending convention and visiting the many points of interest. The sleeping cars will be parked for occupancy and may be occupied by those desiring to do so while at Colorado Springs. The return trip will commence at the close of the convention on Saturday, August 18, making stops at principal cities en route. The first stop will be Kansas City, on August 19, where the day will be spent. St. Louis will be reached on August 20, where the morning will be spent sightseeing. On the 21st the party will arrive at Buffalo and proceed to Niagara Falls. After breakfast at hotel they will board special cars for trip over Gorge route, there taking Canadian steamship lines to Toronto, where special automobiles for sightseeing will be in waiting, arriving back at Niagara Falls in the early evening. After dinner at the hotel, party will again board special train, arriving in New York at noon on August 22. Arrangements can be made to accompany the Query club one way and return as they see fit. The rate of fares for the round trip are:

	From New York	Utica	Syracuse	Rochester	Buffalo
Two in standard lower berth, each	$130 00	$123 24	$121 24	$118 00	$118 00
One in standard lower berth	147 00	140 74	138 74	135 50	135 50
One in standard upper berth	140 00	133 74	131 78	128 50	128 50
Two in lower tourist berth, each	123 00	116 74	114 78	111 50	111 50
One in lower tourist berth	134 00	127 74	125 78	122 50	122 50
One in upper tourist berth	130 00	124 14	122 18	118 90	118 90
Two in compartment, each	152 00	145 74	143 78	140 50	140 50
Two in drawing room, each	170 00	165 74	163 78	160 50	160 50
Three in drawing room, each	152 00	145 74	143 78	140 50	140 50

Further information can be had by communicating with Nate Newman, chairman, box 1105, New York city; William J. Brennan, 2070 Sixty-third street, Brooklyn, or Thomas H. Evans, 145 West Forty-second street, New York city.

Owing to the war the Union Printers' National Baseball League has called off its annual tournament this year. Match games are being arranged, however, between teams representing Boston and New York, which will be played the latter part of July or the first part of August. The first two games will be in New York.

The employes of the World top the list as purchasers of liberty bonds, the amount subscribed being $130,000. It is said that the management is quite proud of the patriotic spirit displayed by its employes. Much interest was taken by the management of other papers. It is said that bonds amounting to $14,500 were purchased by the composing-room employes of the Sun and $35,000 by those of the composing room of the Herald.

Harry F. Ryland, an old member of No. 6 and chairman of the Brooklyn Standard-Union chapel for the past year, was stricken while at work on May 24 and was taken to Brooklyn hospital, where an immediate operation was found necessary. But this proved of no avail and Mr. Ryland passed away on Sunday, June 3, and was buried in Evergreen cemetery. Mr. Ryland was born at Centerville, Ind., March 13, 1862. He had been connected with the New York Tribune and Brooklyn Standard-Union for many years, and had many friends throughout the city who mourn his loss. He leaves a wife and sister. Preamble and resolutions were passed by the Standard-Union chapel, which show the high esteem in which he was held by his chapel members. Other deaths recorded were Ed H. Boardman, Thomas B. Lennie, Joseph H. Bowring, J. S. Cannon, Michael Horan, C. C. Shike, Harry A. Browne.

At the June meeting of the night chapel of the Federal Printing Company John A. Moosman, the newly-elected chairman, was installed, after which the retiring chairman, John V. Murphy, was honored for the faithful manner in which he has performed the duties of his office during the last two years with a gift of $50 in gold. The usual speeches that go with such occasions were indulged in. Mr. Murphy retires with the good will of the office representatives and men.

On May 23 the Machinist Branch of Typographical Union No. 6 also held their annual election, when President Louis Fisher was reelected for another year. His opponent was Emory C. Pratt, a former president of the branch. The other officers chosen were: Secretary, F. B. Gilmore; executive committee, G. Terry, J. McKirdy and L. Seijas. Harry Delle was again selected to represent the branch on the executive committee of No. 6.

At the May meeting a motion was passed providing for a committee of three to go to Washington and enter a protest against that portion of the postal revenue bill calculated to menace the printing industry, which increases rates on second-class matter that would practically wipe out many small publications. The committee selected was President Rouse, Secretary O'Connell and Organizer Theodore F. Douglas. The committee left for Washington on May 21. They immediately started out on their mission, interviewing first the chairman of the senate committee on finance, Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, in whose custody the bill was at that time. The committee made it very plain to Senator Simmons the evils that would befall the printing industry if this bill was enacted into law. They followed this up by holding conferences with Senators Caldwell and Wadsworth, of New York; Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Senator Warren, of Connecticut; Congressmen Egan, Gray and Hamil, of New Jersey; London, Lunn, Chandler, Carew, Caldwell, Oliver, Hicks, Maher, Riordan, Fitzgerald and many others. They returned on Wednesday, the 23d, in time to vote.

James J. Murphy, a former president of Typo-

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graphical Union No. 6, and for several years past connected with the state labor bureau, has presented to the public library, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, books and papers which it has taken years to accumulate. Mr. Murphy has taken great care to inscribe the various volumes. They were delegated to the memory of the various presidents of "Big Six," from Horace Greeley to Charles M. Maxwell. Some of the papers should be most interesting to the printers, and especially those of the hand-set generation. There are twenty-five volumes of the Inland Printer, beginning with volume No. 2; the Union Printer, from January 12, 1895, to January 30, 1897, which was given in the memory of Eugene O'Rourke; the Union Printer, from February, 1892, to January, 1895, in testimony of George A. Stevens, state statistician, and an old typographical union member, who compiled the history of No. 6 for the state labor bureau; about twenty-one bound volumes of the Unionist and Union Printer are listed to Typographical Union No. 6. The collection also contains International Typographical Union souvenirs from 1896. Mr. Murphy has catalogued his donation, which contains several hundred volumes.

The arrangements committee has almost completed its work for the outing and games of the Isaac Goldmann Company employes' mutual aid society, which is to be held at Witzel's Point View, College Point, on July 28. Those attending will leave the office, 80 Lafayette street, by automobile at 9:30 in the morning, proceeding to Battery Landing, where they will embark on the steamer Commander for Point View, returning the same way at the end of the day. Refreshments and music will be served on board the boat.

WILLIAM MOUNCE.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

The chairmen of the various chapels report work as fair.

No. 31 goes on record as having purchased a $50 liberty bond. It helped.

If this local is in position to send a delegate to the state federation of labor convention, to be held in Madison in July, Van Allyn will be the delegate, with Rorabacher as alternate.

Mrs. M. M. Schulz is subbing at the Commonwealth as operator, after having filled a similar position at Baltimore. Miss Purcell, machine operator, Commonwealth chapel, enjoyed her Memorial day holiday at Madison. Miss Lina Draves is helping out on the job side, Daily Reporter, while LeRoy, formerly a member of Neenah-Menasha Union, has a steady "sit" as night operator. The Courier Publishing Company has installed an intertype. Two members of the Reporter chapel are erecting new residences. Supterintendent H. C. Berndt has his located on Main street, while "Mike" Wettstein is erecting one on Amory street. Both are strictly modern, of seven-room capacity. Mrs. Grace Boshard, nee Kolb, a former employe at the Record office, is visiting his parents and friends in this city. She is accompanied by her little son. Mrs. Boshard is now a resident of La Crosse.

"Red" Sinski has a "sit" on a new sheet just started at Watertown, as operator, while Edward Haessley holds the position of make-up on the same paper. Both are Fond du Lac boys and are doing fine.

Messrs. Martin, Burus and Kinkel made a flying trip to Milwaukee to gather "tips and pointers" in connection with the arbitration board. They got their "tips" all right, but were in such a hurry to return home that it was utterly impossible to look up Worm, Grenning and Baker. Their time was limited.

The scale committee has everything settled with the exception of the scale proposition. That goes to the arbitration board.

Many thanks to Vice-President Barrett for his timely suggestions and efforts in behalf of No. 31. He certainly is a worker and did all in his power in behalf of the new contract. The employers, however, wish to arbitrate. O. G. RORABACHER.

HARTFORD, CONN.

No. 127 voted at its last meeting to subscribe for a liberty bond.

Al Rodenburg, formerly machinist of the Hartford Times, is now agent for the Forti-fied metal feeders in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Business is fair here in both job and newspaper offices. Everybody working.

William Quinn, formerly of the Springfield Publishing Company, is now representing the Mergenthaler Linotype Company in this district.

John Rogers has succeeded Harry McInnis as chairman of the Times office. His assistant is William Clapp.

Abbot Smith is now chairman of the Courant night side, through the resignation of George Clintsman.

There was great rivalry in the race for delegate to Manchester. Four members were out for the "sit." Frank Flynn, president, and George Clintsman were elected to look after the welfare and interest of No. 127.

Paul Pfeiffer, jobman, and family journeyed to New York in his "five-pica" Reo and spent a few days there seeing the sights.

Through the efforts of affiliated organizations, the allied printing trades label is now appearing on a large number of milk ticket stubs.

H. F. TROMMER.

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Typographical Union subscribed for $2,500 worth of liberty loan bonds and members of the secretary's chapel subscribed for $500 worth of the same. Alexander Aronson, chairman of the municipal printing office composing room, sold over $500 worth of liberty bonds to members of his chapel, and the members of the Christian Science Monitor chapel subscribed for a fifty-dollar bond and presented it to the Union Printers Home.

Boston feels very proud of one of its typographic artists employed at the University Press, who has been awarded the second prize in the Inland Printer cover-page contest. The design was by Cornelius Spaans and executed by Charles Torosson, chairman of the University Press composing room. Considering that there were nearly five hundred designs submitted, we think this speaks very well for this section.

At the graduating exercises of the Wentworth Institute, Boston's most important trade school, held on June 7, five students in the class of the printing department were given certificates for the satisfactory completion of the one-year course in typography. Dean Charles R. Brown, of Yale University divinity school, in the course of his address emphasized the high moral purpose with

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which the United States had entered the war and drew lessons for the youth of today from the life of Lincoln.

Percy B. S. Thayer, who was employed on the Boston Herald for about forty years, and who was a pensioner for one year, died Sunday, June 3, after a short illness. His remains were interred in the family lot in Wildwood cemetery, Winchester, Tuesday, June 5. The funeral services were held at the First Universalist church in West Somerville and were attended by a very large number of friends from every newspaper office in the city. The pallbearers were: President Edward M. Martin, Vice-President Maurice A. Adler, Treasurer Malcolm A. Knock, Trustee Robert J. Kane, William A. Ward, John Kinnure, James Pym and Assistant Secretary Thomas C. Stephenson. Mr. Thayer had been a continuous member for fifty-three years and ten months. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Nellie Thayer, and two sons, Percy E. and Shelley E., and a sister, Mrs. Joseph Elm, of Roslindale. Percy B. S. Thayer was born in Charlestown, under the shadow of Bunker Hill monument, August 12, 1845. His parents were Daniel and Catherine Thayer, of Dresden Mills, Maine. At the age of eight he accompanied his family on a voyage to Rio de Janeiro, his father being captain of the vessel. On the return the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Cuba, but without loss of life. After living in New York a few years, the family moved to Missouri, and at St. Louis young Thayer went into the printing business. The civil war broke out two years later, the elder Thayer going with General Siegel, and the young man worked a year on the gunboats that were built at Carondelet, a suburb of St. Louis. In 1863 he went to Washington, where the family was then located, and worked on the Chronicle during the latter part of the war. After that he went to New Orleans, still following his family, and stayed there till 1868, when he located in New York, working on the Herald. In 1871 he followed his family once more, and Boston was the destination this time. He found no place that suited him so well as Boston, and he was not long in getting work on the Boston Herald, under William J. Quinn. Here he was night foreman for twenty years, retiring to the proofroom eventually. His activity in union politics was very pronounced. He held the office of president two terms, was secretary, treasurer, trustee, and was delegate to the International Typographical Union held in Boston in 1875 and 1893 at Washington. He was a member of the Franklin Typographical Society and three local printer benefit societies, as well as a member of Winter Hill lodge, A. O. U. W.

Charles Hertenstein, president of St. Louis Typographical Union and chairman of the Efficiency Board of St. Louis, attended a convention of the Civil Service Commissioners of the United States, representing his city, at the Copley Plaza hotel, Boston, June 12-16.

William R. McCarthy, of the Post chapel, has received an appointment from Mayor Curley as a member of the Boston public safety committee. Mr. McCarthy has been prominently identified for many years with the uplift history of Boston Typographical Union and is well known in the Tenean Beach section of Dorchester, where he has been very active in civic and social affairs. He is a deep student of economic affairs and during the Spanish war was in Argentine, where he rendered great assistance to the American consular authorities in many trying situations. He was a great admirer of Premier William E. Gladstone and was in Buenos Aires May 20, 1898, when Mr. Gladstone died, and was instrumental in having the flags of that city placed at half-mast on that occasion.

On account of the tournament of the National Union Printers' Baseball League being called off, the Boston and New York clubs are negotiating to hold a series of three games in New York and three games in Boston the latter part of August. Although the weather has been very unpropitious, the Boston boys have been taking just as much interest as though the tournament was going to take place, and have been practicing on an average of three times a week. John McSweeney, of the Wright & Potter chapel, who has played in the last four of five tournaments, will be missed, as he has joined the navy as a first-class printer.

The father of George A. Gibson, of the Transcript, died June 12. He was a carpenter by trade and held several important offices in the carpenters' union.

Massachusetts is holding a convention, for the first time in sixty-three years, to revise its constitution; 320 delegates have been elected to attend, among whom are twenty labor men. In 1914 organized labor in Massachusetts secured an adequate statute relating to the issue of injunctions in labor disputes. In 1916 the supreme court declared the measure to be unconstitutional. Whether that decision can be overcome, or the difficulty met in other ways, remains to be seen. The initiative and referendum have been urged upon successive legislatures for eighteen years. It will be the principal bone of contention between the liberals and the conservatives in the convention, with chances in favor of its enactment.

Charles R. Shea was married Monday, June 18, to Miss Catherine Reedy at the Mission church, Roxbury.

J. E. Berg, of the American chapel, read a paper before the Malden Spanish war veterans, Friday, May 18, entitled "The Linotype and Getting Out a Newspaper." He handled the subject in a masterly manner and was highly complimented by those present.

"How does your garden grow?" President Marsden G. Scott's timely article entitled "Plant An Acre of Land to Aid Families of Soldiers," certainly did a lot of good in this section of the country according to reports received by the writer. It is reported that in the small town of Arlington, with a population of 18,000, there are over 1,200 extra gardens planted this year, and from the looks of the surrounding country the same conditions prevail wherever you go.

John Heshion, well known all over New England, returned on the Servian Prince Saturday, June 9, from a trip to Brest, France. He reports having one of the best times of his life and says that there was a good bunch of fellows on the ship to work with.

C. W. Shovelier, Post chapel, has joined the United States service and is now in training at Plattsburg. Walter J. Killion, apprentice member of the Post chapel, and John C. Baker, son of Frank Baker, also employed in the Post counting room, both joined the navy the first of May. William A. Griffin, jr, of the Atlantic Printing Company and Post chapel, enlisted May 21 in the navy as a first-class printer.

Frank M. Flaherty enlisted in the United States cavalry Friday, June 8, and is now stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y. His letter states that "they

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expect to be in France in three months and see some real fighting." John Finley, of the Boot and Shoe Recorder, also joined the United States cavalry on June 8. Edward B. Geldert, Ginn & Co.; John D. Crockett, L. E. Grosscup Company; William B. Chase, ex-chairman George H. Ellis Company; I. Judson Potter and Ernest Harcourt have also enlisted. Lewis D. Moore, an apprentice member at the Riverside Press, joined the Harvard unit base hospital on June 6. Loyd C. Greene, formerly of Fall River, joined the United States navy May 31.

A. Evangelista, of the Globe chapel, and Thomas J. Pickels, of East Boston, both lost their mothers by death recently. THOMAS C. STEPHENSON.

TAMPA, FLA.

"Jimmie" Baker enjoyed a week's vacation down at Pass-a-Grille the past month, accompanied by Mrs. Baker.

The report that S. J. Triplett has re-entered the newspaper field was incorrect.

Kelly Jones flivvers around over this end of the state nowadays in an Overland. He and Mrs. Jones were calling on Tampa friends recently.

J. W. Bushaw is the largest buyer of liberty bonds of the local union. Walter Patrick has gone to his home in the New England states. He is destined to be prominent in newspaper circles ere long, because of his cartoons and original style of writing comic stuff. Charles Leidy and J. L. Sauls are among the latest builders of homes in the Macfarlane subdivision. At the recent local election Charles Bardin was elected delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, and F. B. Hill alternate. This local has maintained a one-half of 1 per cent assessment for some years in order to have representation in the state federation of labor and the International. J. I. Carruthers is tickling the ivories once again, after being laid up with a broken arm, as the result of an auto hitting his motorcycle.

J. A. Lyle's oldest son, Joe, won a scholarship in the University of Virginia in the recent competitive examination, and the father is entitled to the great pride he has in the young man's achievements.

Why not arrange to hold the Southern Printers' Conference in Memphis or Chattanooga, just before the International convention, so that we could save transportation; and let the International Typographical Union delegates from the southern locals act as the representatives? Then, if the matter had to come up before the International convention, each of those delegates could give the convention the benefit of first-hand information.

Because the president of a local shipbuilding concern (a German of about twenty years' citizenship in this country) refused to buy a liberty bond, the entire force walked out—and then "Cap" Herrington, Tom Atkinson and other organized labor workers got busy and organized them. Among the strikers were "down easterners," Florida "crackers," Russian, Spanish, Italian and negroes. Their strike was without any persuasion, so it is evident that the most of us are loyal Americans down this way. Joe Lyle's young son, Charlie, had just begun his apprenticeship a few days prior to the walkout, and it is needless to say he was "there with the goods" when it came to action. CHARLES BARDIN.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

Business has been fair among the shops in town during the past month, but with the hot summer weather on hand, work no doubt will slacken as usual during the summer months, although everybody is working.

Final arrangements are all complete for the big printers' picnic, which is to be held at Goose Island June 17. The picnic will be "wrote up" in the next issue of THE JOURNAL.

No. 448 has a number of members who registered on June 5. Some are single and a number of them married—no "slackers," though.

No. 448 purchased $100 worth of liberty loan bonds, the printers being the only union in La Crosse which purchased the bonds.

The Serres-Eddy typesetting plant is now in full operation and work a-plenty. John Serres has the day shift and John Eddy the night shift, and the prospects are that within a short time another operator will be required.

A few tourists were here during the month, but as there was not enough work to be given out to extra help they continued on their way.

The printers were greatly grieved early one morning during the past month when word was passed that Roland B. Gelatt, publisher of the Tribune and Leader Press, had passed away. Mr. Gelatt had published a daily newspaper in La Crosse for many years and up to the consolidation of the Leader-Press and Tribune on January 20, 1917, was publisher of the Leader-Press, but since the consolidation has been publisher of the combination. Although not in the best of health, he was at his desk every day. The day he passed away he was at the office until about 5:30 o'clock. Mr. Gelatt had the honor of signing up the first working contract which No. 448 presented to the proprietors about sixteen years ago, and he has always been favorable to trade unionism, as he carried a card in his younger days. The entire Tribune and Leader-Press shop marched in a body to his house and escorted the remains to the Burlington depot, where they were shipped to Kansas City for interment. HENRY J. HOELZER.

LOWELL, MASS.

"Make the world safe for democracy." If you can't go to the front line of battle, hoe and spade in the front line of home gardeners and embryo farmers.

In anticipation of the selective draft law taking away from the case and the machine several of our members, the union has voted unanimously to pay all dues of men who enlist in the service of the United States. That is as it should be, and Lowell Union, while not the largest in point of numbers, is nevertheless in the forefront in point of progressive ideas and beneficial legislation locally, and this is no idle statement, either, not the musing of a dreamer or the vaporings of one prone to exaggerate. My intimate acquaintance with the activities for years, my knowledge of the men who constitute its membership, and my contact with them in the shops, in the meetings and amid the workaday tasks of all, convinces me that we have in Lowell the finest union in the state, even not barring Ed Martin's hosts in Boston.

But ere you say that you are "tired of this showy seeming," I digress, and in digressing find that from without the avalanche of ballots at the

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May election our executive committee and allied council delegates have been chosen, while some who participated in the contest and who, perforce fell by the wayside, good fellows all, also ran, some well, and some not so well. The successful ones on the executive committee slate were Messrs. George F. O'Meara, George J. Noonan, C. Percy Foster and Charles E. Sheldon, a great quartet of live wires, with Vice-President Mozley as the chairman and presiding officer. The allied council list was a formidable one to pick from, and Fred A. Spead, C. Percy Foster and Charles E. Sheldon scored the three places, a fine trio, who ought to make things hum for next year. The four chairmen in the big chapels conducted the election with dispatch and completeness, and they gave their services free in an effort to save money in these troublous times.

Just because the members felt that the proposed increase in postal rates on newspapers and periodicals, which was part and parcel of the finance bill before congress, was unfair and unjust and would raise havoc with the printing industry throughout the country, the union voted its disapproval of this inequitable feature of the bill and communicated its decision to Congressman Rogers and Senators Lodge and Weeks.

The proposition to establish a branch Home far away from the present Home in Colorado Springs, can be dismissed forthwith just now as ill-timed, expensive and not wholly necessary, if more will do just a little charitable work among the members who may be unable to work any longer. 'Twould seem to be good policy if correspondents would devote their talents and their time to devising ways and means toward enlarging the scope and usefulness of their locals in their localities and stop this continual exposition of ideas and ideals, which, however splendid and altruistic they are—and I am not minimizing the splendid idea of a branch Home nearer us here in the east—are in the first and last analysis a source of prodigious initial and great subsequent expense. The civilized world is undergoing a change. No man knows where or how this frightful world strife will end or how it will find us. Consequently, it behooves us to hold fast to the sound policies that have obtained in the International Typographical Union for a generation, and shoo away, if we can, those haunting specters—though they glitter like a diadem in the morning sun—of branch Homes, increased mortuary benefits, increased pension and increased whatnots, that nowadays belonged essentially to the mentality of the man who averred that a pot of gold was at the end of the rainbow.

A delegation of our members attended the convention of the New England Typographical Union in Manchester, N. H., and report all things in fine shape and a fine representation of printers from all over the jurisdiction. Our delegates, Messrs. Cull and Sheldon, showed up splendidly in the deliberations, and served with characteristic faithfulness on important committees.

The officers were installed at the June meeting. Many happy speeches were made, short and to the point, and good feeling and jollity reigned supreme. The president announced his ways and means committee for the year, as follows: Edward P. Draper, Gabriel Audoin and Fred Potter. Messrs. Draper and Audoin are ex-delegates to the International convention. On the label committee were appointed Michael Labelle, chairman; William J. Pendergast, Fenwick M. Umpleby, Arthur Papz, William Hodgdon and I. August Lambert. It is confidently expected that the label committee will inaugurate a label campaign in conjunction with the allied council, matters in this regard having lain dormant for some time.

Our union's vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the arbitration agreement with the American Typothetæ, for we can see in its enforcement the death-knell of the "open shop" and the coming into our ranks of those whose personal diffidence and in some cases where shop conditions hold them back a while from joining with us. It is a healthy sign of the times, this mutual arbitration agreement between the master printer and the journeyman. It betokens a contented set of employes the world over or wherever our union penetrates, and will make for a wider, a large and a more influential Typographical Union. Success and long life to the new idea.

JOHN V. DONOGHUE.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

The regular meeting was held Sunday, June 3, and was fairly well attended. Four new members from Chippewa Falls were obligated. At this meeting it was decided to buy liberty bonds with some of the surplus cash in the treasury. It was also decided to pay the dues of any member of the union who enlisted for the war.

A. E. Marten, an operator on the Telegram, has enlisted in the hospital corps, and is now awaiting call to the front.

Frank Winiecki, of the firm of Johnson & Winiecki, has decided that single life was not meant for him any more, so on the morning of June 12 he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Falch of this city. They took a short honeymoon trip through the state and are now at home to their many friends. Members of No. 558 unite in wishing them much happiness.

GEORGE A. STEBBINS.

TORONTO, ONT.

War conditions, the high cost of living, and the efforts of the scale committee, were the combined factors in raising the book and job scale from $20 to $24 at one kick for day work. Night work in book and job offices is now $27.60. At a special meeting, held June 7, the foregoing scale was unanimously adopted on the recommendation of the scale committee. Congratulations were tendered the committee, and some tangible expression of appreciation was offered, the chair refusing to accept such motion on the grounds of being unconstitutional. Approximately eight hundred men are affected by the increase, which is for a two-year period, and the sum of $332,800 will circulate in different channels for at least that period.

At present writing the newspaper scale committee is negotiating its new contracts, and before THE JOURNAL reaches its readers, it is likely a settlement will be reached.

The official statement of the number of men in Canada liable for service warrants the belief that the necessary reinforcements can be obtained from the first three classes mentioned in the service bill, allowing for all exemptions. This country has a fairly large reserve of available man-power. In view of this fact it is likely the delegates to Colorado Springs (Robert Elliott and John Welsh) will experience little difficulty in crossing the border in August.

Ten days after he returned to his battalion from

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a field hospital where he was taken suffering from contusion, Private Percival Nixon, a former linotype operator on the Star staff, was killed in action. He fell May 31. Writing to his friends, May 22, Private Nixon said:

I was buried alive with a chum of mine and it happened that I was the lucky one. I was forced to go to a rest hospital for seven or eight days, but my chum was not so fortunate. They got him out and worked over him for two hours, but the life was practically crushed out of him. If they had been one minute later in digging me out I guess I would have been along with him. I wish to thank the boys very much for their extreme kindness. When I joined my battalion after coming from the hospital I found the parcel waiting for me, and believe me, I certainly appreciated it.

Private Nixon, whose mother lives at 12 Division street, was a member of the Tenth Grenadier fife and drum band for ten years and was always an enthusiastic soldier. He enlisted about eighteen months ago and went overseas in May, 1916, with the battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Barker. He had been at the front about ten months. This makes the second member of the Star staff to fall in action, "Bill" Anderson being killed last September.

The Greater Toronto labor party held another meeting at the Labor Temple Sunday, June 17, when the stand taken recently in favor of complete national conscription was reaffirmed. A letter from Sir Robert Borden was read, in which he stated that the suggestion that labor men should be represented on the boards that are to select men for active service, also that a labor deputation be sent to Great Britain and other places in Europe to interview the military authorities with the object of obtaining first-hand information of the actual situation at the front, would be discussed by the cabinet at the earliest opportunity. Sir Robert said in conclusion: "Pray inform the Labor Party Association that their suggestions will be attentively and carefully considered."

Warwick Bros. & Rutter recently installed a monotype caster in their composing room. The machine is in charge of Frank S. Rabjohn, the well-known expert.

Fred McNeillie is the new man on the board of auditors, taking the place of John Welsh, retired; and "Jim" Cunningham is the worthy acquisition to the executive committee.

Andy Gerard and T. Stevenson will represent No. 91 at the annual sessions of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held in Ottawa in September.

JACK WELSH.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

At the annual election, W. V. Southwick was reelected as president. He received a big majority, which shows the members approved of his past record and ability to safely steer the ship of state for another year.

Larry Sutton, "the comma chaser," from Newark, N. J., was here recently and renewed many acquaintances with old-time friends. He is now scouting for Matty's Cincinnati Reds, which assures them of the best material available. Larry dug up two-thirds of the stars on the Brooklyn National League club.

Frank Haggerty, of the Hempstead Press, has been seriously ill with an attack of pneumonia. He is slowly recovering, which will please his host of friends hereabouts.

Eddie Wagener stopped off here for a few days on his way west. His old pals were sure glad to see the old boy again. Eddie has been with the Wade & Thompson Company in New York city for the past year.

John Quinn, make-up on the Press, has joined the ranks of the married men. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are receiving congratulations and well wishes from their many friends. Jay is well known as being "on his toes" any time a big rush hits the office.

James Yarwood has left for Colorado Springs and the Home to recuperate his failing health. "Jimmy's" many friends are hoping for his early recovery.

Edward L. Hempstead, one of our members, has purchased the Binghamtonian job printing office from James Treat. The office name has been changed to the Hempstead Press. This is one of the finest equipped job printing plants in this part of the state. The continued success of this office is assured with Ed at the helm.

The Vail-Ballou Publishing Company is installing five new model 19 Mergs.

Work is slowing up somewhat. Cards received: George Pomeroy, Thomas H. Wheaton.

JULIAN H. WALKER.

MISSOURI SPECIAL TO COLORADO SPRINGS CONVENTION.

Reservations received and inquiries coming in, indicate to the promoters of the Missouri special to the Colorado Springs convention the train will be a success—a means whereby delegates and visitors can make the trip in comfort, with some little pleasure and good fellowship thrown in. The train equipment will consist of Pullman sleepers, diner and library club car. It will leave St. Louis Friday, August 10, 9:30 A. M. Those who can so arrange, are requested to arrive in St. Louis Thursday, August 9, by noon, if possible.

From Kansas City comes good news for members of the special. It is that No. 80, headed by its new president E. L. Traylor, has decided to entertain. What form the festivities will take we are not as yet advised, but it's a sure thing the good fellows of that union will make it worth while. And for that purpose, there will be a slight change in the schedule, as previously announced. Arrival in Kansas City will be 6 P. M., while leaving time will be about 11 P. M., and no stop will be made at Limon, Colo.

Every one going with the Missouri special will purchase ticket from his local agent at the regular fare, join the special at either St. Louis or Kansas City. But be sure to have going coupon routed via Rock Island lines from either of those two points. It is the official route of the Missouri special—not of No. 8 or any other local. There could not consistently be any such designation by a local union. Make the returning coupon as wished. Limit is October 31, while stopovers are permitted at pleasure.

A considerable amount of information as to sightseeing trips at Colorado Springs and Denver has been collected and will be available to members of the train, if not before. In regard to hotels and rooms, the Plaza has promised to take care of a number of the party, while the convention committee has plans to provide for others.

Send inquiries, for further information, to

HOWARD J. MATTESON.

St. Louis, Mo., 307 North Broadway.

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NASHVILLE, TENN.

H. P. Hanson, southern representative of the International Typographical Union, was in Nashville on official business during the past month.

Phil Edwards, of the Brandon chapel, accompanied by his son, attended the United Confederate Veterans' reunion at Washington in June. He visited several other points of interest during his absence and reports an enjoyable trip.

Joseph T. King, of Louisville, was a visitor to Nashville recently, and renewed several old acquaintances among the membership of No. 20.

The membership will learn with regret that Ellis Allen, one of our best-known members, has been seriously ill and confined to his home for several weeks. At this time he is but little if any improved.

Thomas J. Dougherty, of the Ambrose Printing Company, recently made a combined business and pleasure trip to St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and other cities.

S. B. Shearon, one of the oldest and best-known members of No. 20, and a confederate veteran, with other members of his company, attended the United Confederate Veterans' reunion at Washington. We regret to report that since his return his health has been failing, but trust he may soon recover.

Otho J. Thrasher, a former member of No. 20, who for the past six or seven years has been holding a Merg. situation in Atlanta, was here shaking hands with his host of friends recently. This was his first visit since leaving Nashville, and all were glad to see him again. He was on his way to visit his family, now in Virginia.

While in Washington recently the writer met Harry Wall, an old Nashville boy and former member of No. 20. Harry is looking after the monotype casters on the Washington Herald, and has a pleasant situation. Many will be surprised to learn that he has recently acquired a charming Washington bride, whom the writer had the pleasure of meeting. Congratulations yet being in order, on behalf of No. 20, here's luck and long life to them.

It was decided at the June meeting of No. 20 to refer the matter of whether or not our members should take part in the Labor day parade to a referendum vote. The vote has been taken and the result was not to parade. The trouble is that so few of our members turn out in these parades that it shows the organization up in an unfavorable light. If all could be gotten in line we could make a good showing, but as there seems to be no way of doing this, the result of the vote is not surprising.

The eighth annual picnic given employes by the Brandon Printing Company was held at Smith's Grove on June 16. The outing was largely attended, being shared by employes of every department. A handsome program was issued, and judging from the list of after-dinner speakers with the various subjects as announced, Demosthenes and Cicero would pale into insignificance. The occasion was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Teddy Theobald, of Chicago, a number of years ago a resident of Nashville and member of No. 20, was here the past month visiting relatives and old friends.

By unanimous vote at the June meeting No. 20 purchased liberty bonds to the amount of $500. A large majority of our members also invested in the bonds in amounts ranging from $50 to $250.

The race for delegate to the International convention was one of the liveliest ever witnessed here. A great deal of interest was manifested, and each candidate was sure of winning. There were six in the race and at the count of the votes Lytton Alley led, with Braden Murphey and H. P. Newton tied. In the run-off next day Mr. Newton was successful. With Messrs. Alley and Newton as delegates No. 20 will have two splendid representatives at Colorado Springs.

The annual memorial service to our dead was held at the Orpheum theater on Sunday afternoon, June 3, and was very impressive. A quartet of trained vocalists rendered several songs beautifully. Chairman T. M. Alexander, of the memorial committee, made appropriate introductory remarks, after which prayer was offered and a splendid memorial address made by Rev. T. A. Wigginton, of the Broadway Presbyterian church. After the address the roll of departed members was called by Chairman Alexander. The service throughout was beautiful and appropriate, and it is regretted that the audience was not larger. Our members should all attend these services.

The newspaper scale, which has been hanging fire for several months, at this writing remains unadjusted. There appears to be a disinclination on the part of proprietors to accept the new scale as submitted by the committee. A special meeting of the union was held on the afternoon of June 15, and it was decided to request President Scott, of the International Typographical Union, to come to Nashville and endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment. It is hoped that this may be accomplished.

E. Roy Moore.

MIAMI, FLA.

The marriage of Chester D. Erwin, linotype operator on the Herald, and Miss Violet H. Blessing, of Carrollton, Ky., occurred June 15. Both are deafmutes and were children together in Kentucky. They will be at home to their friends at 419 Fourth street.

The local union, at a recent meeting, guaranteed to keep in good standing during their active service all members who enlisted in the defense of their country.

At the June meeting of No. 430 it was voted to subscribe for $200 worth of the liberty loan bonds.

At the present writing business is good in all the offices, and there are no unemployed printers. Calls were received for printers last month from West Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale, but Miami had no surplus printers to supply the emergency call.

The employing printers of Miami all signed the new contract and scale submitted to them in April. The new scale, which went into effect May 1, calls for an increase of $2 a week for both day and night workers alike. When it was shown that the old wage was inadequate to meet the high cost of living here the scale was signed without a protest from any one.

M. H. Kanaga has resumed his labors at the Herald office after a few weeks' vacation spent in the north. During his trip he visited his old home, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Chicago, Chattanooga, Atlanta and other cities on his way back.

Caspar Hefty, proprietor of the Hefty Press, charter member and ex-president of No. 430, was a candidate for mayor of Miami at the June municipal primary, but was defeated by 170 votes. His opponent, Hon. J. W. Watson, present representative in the state legislature, is an ex-mayor

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of the city. Mr. Watson's work at Tallahassee during the past session of the legislature won him many labor votes. The principal labor bills for which he worked and voted were the labor compensation bill, the plumbers' bill and the minimum wage for women bill.

William A. Glenn, foreman of the composing room of the Metropolis, joined the army of benedicts on May 31 and immediately left for the north on his honeymoon trip. He expects to return after a four-weeks' vacation and resume his duties on the "Met." During his absence, M. Courtney is acting as foreman.

When the time arrives for the establishment of a branch Home in the south, don't forget that Miami, the magic city, is on the map, and that a desirable site is ready to be donated for that purpose. There is not a more desirable place for such an institution than Miami, which is the present home of twenty-five millionaires. Government weather reports prove that no more equable climate exists than that accorded this vicinity. The summers are delightful and the winters are mild. Let me repeat: When the time arrives to choose a location for a branch Home in the south, remember Miami is on the map and that it is a most desirable place for the Home.

W. S. Thompson, who spent the winter in Miami working in Denicke's printshop, took out a traveler lately and has returned to the north.

J. W. Witty.

PITTSBURGH PIKES PEAK CLUB.

The Pittsburgh Pikes Peak club will leave Tuesday, August 7, at 6 P. M., arriving at St. Louis Wednesday morning, where the day will be spent enjoying the sights. Leave St. Louis Wednesday night and arrive in Kansas City Thursday morning. Sightseeing will be the order of the day, and the party will leave that night for Denver, arriving Friday noon, leaving Saturday noon for Colorado Springs. Any delegates interested in this trip should get in touch with W. M. Dawson, 249 Meyran avenue, Pittsburgh, who will cheerfully furnish all information regarding the club and trip. The club will return via Omaha and Chicago, where stopovers will be allowed.

Pittsburgh, Pa. W. M. Dawson.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

The "dollar-day" is a well-known institution in the commercial circles of this sunlit prairie burg, and the honorable body of typos will, ere these notes appear, have held its "dollar-night," with what measure of success remains to be seen. It is anticipated, however, that there will be a bumper attendance. This should be a welcome change from those meager gatherings that have been the rule for many moons.

Our annual election has been held and the officers for the ensuing year are: Harry Falconer, who again fills the president's chair; Tom Stark, occupying the vice-president's chair; Len Bailey, who enters upon his third year as secretary-treasurer; Messrs. Macdonald, Marchant, Spence and Woodhouse forming the executive committee.

At our June meeting a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. Falconer and Stiles for their work as delegates at the Western Canada convention held at Regina in May.

R. D. Sullivan (Lewiston) has deposited his card. F. Grindrod (Times) has gone to Regina Beach for a few months to recuperate, his eyes having troubled him a great deal of late.

The baseball bug has now a firm hold on the printers of Moose Jaw, the Saturday afternoon swatfests being eagerly looked forward to by our budding Cobbs.

I must not forget to mention the fact that the Times has generously granted their typos a dollar increase on account of the unusual economic conditions prevailing. This increase was not due until the fall, so the boys are greatly appreciative of the firm's consideration. Herbert Gray.

KINGSTON, ONT.

Charles Woods, of Ottawa, came home last month to see his son, Gordon, before the latter started for France to uphold the honor of Canada in the European war.

William Moors is at present operating a machine in Smith's Falls. H. H. Crooks, former president of No. 204, is now located at Saskatoon, Sask. The limestone city union will miss him, as he gave splendid service to the craft while a resident here.

At the June meeting a resolution was passed to discontinue the meetings during July and August. It is always difficult to get a quorum during these months.

J. S. Lyons was elected president of No. 204 to succeed H. H. Crooks.

"Somewhere in France" has a special interest in Kingston, as Stuart Quick, one of the casualties, was employed for some time at the British Whig. This little booklet tells a tale of wonderful sacrifice and patriotism, and is appreciated to the full by Canadian unions. President Scott is to be congratulated on its issuance. The local papers have commented favorably on it.

Baseball has taken hold of the printers and several games are anticipated during the season.

J. C. Bennett.

GOLDMANN COMPANY'S BONUS.

A more surprised lot of folks you never saw in your life than when the cashier of the Isaac Goldmann Company passed little white envelops around on Tuesday, June 12. They felt kind of heavy, and upon opening them it was found that each of them contained a twenty-dollar gold piece with a card "in appreciation of faithful services for the past year." Of course, there was not much work done after that; every one was excited—you could see the men standing in groups. It was lucky that it was near quitting time, else there might have been some "call downs."

Next day a special meeting of the different chapels was called to draft a set of resolutions. This matter was entrusted to William Albert, Louis Schonberger, Emil A. Flugrath and Martin Hellenbrecht, of the composing room; Ben Lynch and John Delafield, of the pressroom.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Whereas, The Isaac Goldmann Company, in appreciation of faithful services performed by its employes, distributed among them, of their own volition, a bonus,

Therefore, The employes, at a special meeting of their chapel, held on Wednesday, June 13, 1917,

Resolved, To tender their heartfelt thanks for the appreciation shown by employers to employe;

Resolved, That we assure the Isaac Goldmann Company that, as in the past, we will in the future do our utmost in the interest of our employers;

Resolved, That as in the past the most harmo-

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nious relationship existed between employers and employes in the Isaac Goldmann Company, we will endeavor to cement this relationship still firmer, as only on such a basis can a business prosper, when all work unitedly for the success of the firm; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Isaac Goldmann Company, and a transcript published in the next issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

These resolutions were signed by all those participating—seventy-seven—meaning that that many have been with the firm one year and over (not a few from fifteen to thirty years).

Nathan Goldmann, the directing genius of the firm, was delighted to receive the resolutions and expressed himself as happy to be able to give some tangible proof of how the firm appreciates the loyalty of the men and hoped that in the years to come he would be able to do as well if not better by his employes.

In conclusion, I will mention that the Isaac Goldmann Company mutual aid society will have its annual outing and games at Witzel's Point View Grove, L. I., on Saturday, July 28. The preparations for same are well under way and the net proceeds promise to swell the funds of the society with not a few dollars. The society has now 125 members and a fund in bank amounting to $1,400. LOUIS SCHONBERGER.

New York, N. Y.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The June meeting of No. 130 had to be held in Plumbers' hall, as the building in which the monthly meetings have been held for some years past was destroyed by fire. Luckily, no effects of the union of any value were destroyed. The secretary-treasurer had to secure a new frame for the charter. The fire has necessitated a hunt for suitable quarters, and advocacy of a labor temple has again started. The trades and labor council has appointed a committee to report on ways and means, and all depends on the interest and enthusiasm of the organized workers of Halifax.

A large number turned out at the June session of No. 130, and a great deal more vim and enthusiasm were manifested than at the previous meeting. The new executive committee was named and with the various chairmen soon to be appointed the union will be off again on another year's start. The most important matter with which the executive committee will have to grapple will be the new scale, but as employers as well as men see the need of the printing industry providing a higher scale, everything points to a quiet and amicable time when the year draws its veil around 1917.

One of the important items before the members at the last meeting was a resolution relating to conscription. It was unanimously passed that no form of conscription should be submitted by the government unless it carries with it provisions for the nationalization of the food supplies of the country, the conscription of surplus wealth and the control and operation by the Dominion of Canada of all industries essential to the carrying on of the war, the whole question to be submitted to the people to be voted upon. The trades and labor council has also passed a resolution to the same effect, only more comprehensive in its scope.

Business continues fair in all the offices. One member unemployed. Some changes are slated to go into effect soon in the official staffs of some offices. "Art" Fry has accepted the foremanship of the Anglidile Print. George Scriven has retired from the Lino Print.

The working people of Halifax will soon enjoy the privilege of riding on the street cars during noon and evening hours for 3½ cents, thanks to the efforts of the trades council. George W. Harris is chairman of the municipal and legislative committee. The fare in the morning is 2½ cents. Each time embraces two hours.

The daylight-saving scheme was defeated by a vote of the people. Ward 6 did the trick. The ten-hour men and their wives were strong against the measure. If daylight saving is to be a success, it must be by Dominion-wide enactment.

J. E. SCHAFFER.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Ray d'Atremont, of Butte, came down from Butte recently and accepted the foremanship at the New Northwest.

Bryant James, who has as many friends in Montana and Washington as the next, toured recently from Everett, Wash., to Butte and Great Falls, and paid us a visit of a few days.

Charles E. Anderson, formerly secretary of Butte Union, but now owner of a Drummond paper, recently motored to Missoula.

Ford White and Warren Jones have succumbed to the wanderlust. Billy LaFleur, of Helena, visited his old stamping ground the past month.

Many Montana printers will be glad to know that Charles J. Fisk, of Helena, has escaped the grind and is now traveling for the Intertype Corporation, with headquarters in southern California.

George Rich, of Spokane, is working at the Bureau of Printing. FLOYD BUSHNELL.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Typographical Union No. 79 held a very interesting meeting Sunday, June 3. Among the most important business transacted was a vote of $2,000 for the purchase of liberty bonds. Provision was also made to keep in good standing in the organization all members who join the United States army. Their dues in the union will be kept up through assessments on the stay-at-home members.

President Ned Sims had prepared an interesting history of the union from its inception, showing that it has always been patriotic. The first instance he mentioned was in 1812, when printers in New York organized a company of artillery composed wholly of printers. He mentioned the fact also, that the printers of Philadelphia assessed themselves a day's wage in 1814 to assist in building fortifications for the protection of that city. Mr. Sims then referred to some of the history of the local union, and of the Union Printers Home, which was very interesting.

Considerable comment from outside citizens has been made in regard to the purchase of liberty bonds by this union.

The West Virginia Patriot, the only German daily published in this state, has suspended publication. The last copy was issued Saturday, June 2. The Patriot has been quite an influential spirit among the German-American citizens of Wheeling and throughout the state for a number of years. The final editorial of the Patriot admonished all its readers to be faithful to their adopted country, which it styled the "New Fatherland." They had

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sworn allegiance to the United States and, while German blood flowed in their veins, they were in all honor true American citizens.

Everett Cody, of the Register force, has made application to join the aerial corps of the United States army and is expecting to be called very soon. We'll bet on Cody to be some flier.

Wheeling printers have done well in subscribing for liberty bonds. From all reports about one-half of No. 79's members have "done their bit."

James Ritz, of the Intelligencer, has resigned his position on account of ill health. He reports he is feeling much better, and expects to be back to work soon.

Work for printers in and around Wheeling is very good. Calls are coming in daily from the city and outside territory.

Charles Layman, a member of No. 79, who was a candidate for chief of police under the new city government, came near landing the job.

R. S. Meek, foreman of the News, has returned to his desk after a ten-days' vacation.

Joe Zitzmann, formerly foreman on the West Virginia Patriot, is working on the Register.

Smith Wickham, of Pittsburgh, was visiting among his old friends here last week.

Arrivals: Eston Plum, W. J. Shroads, V. E. Sawyer, William Neill, W. F. Osborne, Harry J. Fulton, John P. Bierkortte, E. M. Brast, Martin Nithmann. Departures: James D. Harvie, Albert B. Squeri, Charles H. Scherer, V. E. Sawyer, William Neill, Eston Plum, Martin Nithmann.

E. D. Conner.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Albany—1919!

At the regular June meeting it was voted to place a monthly assessment of 25 cents on each member throughout the coming year, in case North Adams is successful in landing the N. E. T. U. convention for 1918.

An interesting experiment was tried out at the Transcript a short time ago when a dictaphone and a linotype figured in the composition of several news items. A reporter talked into the receiving mechanism of the dictaphone, the completed record then being transferred to the producing part of the machine. An operator on the linotype then set up what he heard, wearing a headgear arrangement. As an experiment it was a success, but would hardly be practical.

George Larkin, who last year attended the citizens' training camp in Plattsburg, N. Y., has gone there again to train to be an officer in the army.

Andrew Boland, with a Schenectady, N. Y., traveler, was a visitor in town last month. Barnett Greek deposited a Springfield traveler and has caught on at the Herald. James Brannigan, who has been operating at the Herald the past couple of years, took a traveler during the month. No. 316 is to be represented on the battlefields of France by Chester J. Bronson, one of the younger members of the union, who has joined the Berkshire ambulance corps, No. 13. He expects to be sent to Allentown, Pa., for a course of intensive training before leaving with his corps for France. Charles Hamel was called to Holyoke during the past month by the death of his father.

A "tourist," looking for an "open" shop to work in, blew into town during the past month. He claimed to have belonged to the International Typographical Union at one time, and to prove he was a printer, produced a thirteen-em composing rule. He looked more like farm help, and as he didn't have the necessary credentials to secure charity on his travels, perhaps he is now pitching hay.

The many friends of Miss H. A. Houghton, who has been taking an extended period of rest after hospital treatment, are pleased to see her able to be around again.

Edward A. Ryan.

LEWISTON, ME.

Lewiston-Auburn Union No. 532 is growing beyond our expectations. Members are taking more interest and meetings are well attended. The June meeting was an interesting one. Representative Dallas was with us and reported that his talks with the employers looked favorable for an early signing up of contracts. Mr. Dallas' work in Lewiston and Auburn is commendable and he has made many friends who consider him an ideal organizer. J. T. Morrissey was elected delegate to the New England convention at Manchester, N. H.

J. T. Morrissey.

EL CENTRO, CAL.

The Imperial Valley Press has changed hands once more, the new owner being Robert W. Weeks, who has made quite a number of changes in the paper, and who seems desirous of making the Press the best paper in the valley as well as the oldest.

The May meeting was enlivened by the presence of Representative Charles T. Scott, of Los Angeles, who gave the boys an excellent talk. "Scotty" is a great admirer of Imperial Valley—particularly in the summer time.

L. F. Brooks, until recently mechanical superintendent of the Press, has been compelled to quit work owing to poor health, and has made application for admission to the Home at Colorado Springs.

G. A. McDonald.

MADISON, WIS.

Typographical Union No. 106 has reached an agreement with the employers of this city, which states that all members of the union who enlist or are drafted into the army or navy will be reinstated to their positions when released from military duty. The union also voted to pay the union dues of all members that are taken into military service.

Frank Schillinger, secretary of No. 106, has been elected delegate to the state federation of labor convention, to be held at Ashland, Wis. Money has been appropriated by the union to pay the cost of two I. T. U. courses for Levi Martin and Harry Hesselbrook, apprentices in local offices. One hundred dollars was invested in liberty bonds by the union.

There have been a number of withdrawals from the union during the last month. Ewald C. Raasch, of Milwaukee, who won an industrial scholarship at the University of Wisconsin last year, has accepted a position as linotype instructor at the William Hood Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis, Minn. Raasch has just completed a successful year at the university. He worked part-time on the State Journal, in that way earning part of his expenses. Raasch says that the past year has been the best year of his life, and that there is nothing like getting an education.

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Paul Huntziker, junior in the college of engineering at the university, has left with a party of student engineers for Devils Lake, Wis., where he will do research work for the government.

Clarence Summers, owner of the Weekly Madisonian, celebrated his entrance in the union by becoming a "war bride." Clarence is not a slacker, either.

Miss Irene Griffin, linotype operator on the State Journal, left for Blaine, Wash., where she will spend the summer.

Edward Delebarre, make-up man on the Daily Cardinal, published by the students of the University of Wisconsin, returned to Terre Haute, Ind.

E. C. Patterson, formerly with the Quality Printing Company, of Chicago, is in charge of the I. C. U. Printery's composing room. DAVID WEISS.

GIRARD, KAN.

Work is scarce at the present writing, with more than enough members to take care of it.

We elected no delegate to the convention. The members seemed to lose interest on account of being a small local and not being able to pay a delegate's expenses. The writer, for one, is trying to save his money and is going to the convention as a visitor, if possible. We have another visitor or two from this local. Two of the members have recently purchased machines and have declared their intention of attending.

We do not expect to lose many of our members by Uncle Sam's draft law, as only two or three were of the age required to register.

JOHN T. WALLACE.

DULUTH, MINN.

N. W. Reeves, of the News-Tribune chapel, carried off the honors at the recent election held by No. 136 and will represent this union at Colorado Springs this coming August.

Juls Anderson, formerly of St. Paul, goes to the federated trades assembly in Duluth from this union and will also represent us at the convention of the state federation of labor when it assembles at Faribault.

A long-standing feud between the picture machine operators' union and the management of the Rex and Lyric theaters in this city was finally settled and brought to a satisfactory conclusion through the good offices of a committee from No. 136. Edwin Anderson, Russell Henry and John Barron were the members who handled the work of getting the belligerents together and bringing the conferences to a successful conclusion.

As a result of several conferences between the officers and the city commissioners all of the city printing of Duluth will carry the allied label in the future.

At the last meeting the matter of protecting the situations of members who may be drafted was before the union and the enforcement of the International law covering the matter was unanimously favored.

Another phase of the war condition was considered after hearing a report that one printing firm was intending to import female help from the country offices for the purpose of training them in the run of the shop and thus cover any vacant situation that may arise in the event of a compositor being drafted out of that particular office. It was the unanimous opinion of the members that all of the apprentice rules be enforced, and that the employment of non-union help be vigorously opposed until all of the resources of the International Typographical Union had been exhausted. The incident is indicative of what the typographical union may be called upon to face in the near future in case the war is of long duration or there is a heavy draft made on the membership.

Work continues fair and subbing is good.

WILLIAM E. TOWNE.

READING, PA.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical Union convened in quarterly session in this city on Sunday, May 27. There was an attendance of nearly two hundred delegates and visitors. An informal "get-acquainted" gathering was held on the Saturday evening previous. Sunday morning the visitors were entertained on a trolley ride over Neversink mountain, which was greatly enjoyed, the weather being ideal for the trip. The convention went into business session at 1:30 P. M. Sunday, President Corless in the chair. Being so close to Memorial day, a memorial service was held for all members of the craft who died the past year. James E. Norton made the address.

James H. Maurer, state legislator and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, spoke on the labor movement and especially of the fights on labor bills in the legislature. Fraternal delegate from the New Jersey Printers' League, Charles J. Smith, told of the work accomplished by that body. The usual encouraging reports were read. Short speeches for the welfare of the body were made by Messrs. Bowen, Boyer, and others. The next place of meeting has not been decided, being left in the hands of the officers.

No. 86 at the June meeting adopted resolutions entitling any member who is drafted by the government to his priority and directing that all dues and assessments be paid by the local union while in service.

The union invested $100 in liberty bonds, while individual members have been "doing their bit," subscribing to bonds to the tune of about $5,000. Who says union printers have no patriotism?

One apprentice was admitted to full membership at the June session and one apprentice member elected. The auditing committee reports 149 members, with a small percentage in arrears.

Charles E. Miller No. 1 is the delegate to Colorado Springs. He is familiarly known and is one of the "live wires" of No. 86 and always ready to do his "bit" for the local.

The "Typo Bugs" held another supper and social time at the Eagle's Mountain Home on Mount Penn. These affairs are held at intervals and are for the purpose of promoting sociability and friendship among the members of No. 86. The click of the Merg. and the cares of the office become memories when the "Bugs" begin buzzing. The only thing to revert the mind back to the office is when the "King Bug" calls "time" on some "Bug" talking shop.

Conrad Komorowski has left for Scranton, where he intends opening a machine composition office doing work for the trade. He bought a model C intertype. Mr. Komorowski has the best wishes of the boys in his new undertaking.

Clarence Riegel and Chester Heeps took out traveling cards and departed for Philadelphia.

Sam Less is on the way back to San Francisco. No place like sunny California for Sam.

Robert Vogt, of Philadelphia No. 2, was a vis-

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itor in town recently, calling on the older members and giving reminiscences of the bygone handset days.

Paul Reifsnyder, of the Eagle jobroom, surprised his friends by quietly marrying Miss Mary B. Barth. The ceremony was performed on a Saturday afternoon, when the plant is closed, thereby giving them a chance to spring the surprise.

1918—Scranton—1918. Start packing your grip. It's all over but the shouting. Everybody is going to Scranton in 1918, when the International Typographical Union meets, and partake of that genial Scranton hospitality as dished out by Messrs. Langan, Nelmes, Walton and others.

HARRY W. SHERMAN.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Please take notice that St. John has not been obliterated from the map and that No. 85 is still vigorous and healthy, although she has not been tooting her horn vociferously for some time past. The measure of prosperity being enjoyed by the members of No. 85 will compare favorably with that of other sections of the International jurisdiction. A progressive scale of wages has been assented to by the employers, which is as follows:

Floormen and admen—1917, day work, $18, night work, $20; 1918, same as 1917; 1919, day work, $19, night work, $21.

Book and job men—1917, $18; 1918, same as 1917; 1919, $19.

Foremen, machinists and operators—1917, day work, $20, night work, $23; 1918, day work, $22, night work, $25; 1919, same as 1918.

In addition to this, time and one-half is to be paid for statutory holidays and double time for Sundays.

We are also delving into the apprentice question pretty deeply and hope to achieve a considerable measure of success in this line. Of course, we can not expect to attain the hights of perfection enjoyed by the great offices of the larger centers, but at least we can pave the way for a general improvement in the conditions of the craft in the future, as well as secure for the present generation of printers at least a modicum of the success which our enterprise and application to the principles of unionism entitle us.

Along the lines of the apprentice question, No. 85 has a vigorous committee which is digging into the problem with a will, and one of the strong features of its endeavor is the pressure it will bring to bear on the apprentice to take the I. T. U. course of instruction. Should its efforts along this line be fraught with a reasonable amount of success, the benefits to be derived within the next few years will be incalculable. The present haphazard training of the apprentice is not conducive to good workmanship for the future. In the contracts provided for the employers to sign there is this clause relating to apprentices and the pay they shall receive: "Apprentices in their third year shall receive two-fifths of the floormen's scale; in the fourth year one-half of the floormen's scale, and in the fifth year two-thirds of the floormen's scale, provided they measure up to the standard of the International Typographical Union." It will thus be observed that our union is working along correct lines in the apprenticeship matter at least.

Last month we moved into new and elegant quarters in the Market building on Charlotte street. The hall is richly carpeted and the walls profusely illuminated with pictures, while two large chandelier clusters of electric lights suffuse their radiance over the whole.

A. E. McCoy, a member of the Times chapel, who has been seriously ill for some months, is now in the convalescent stage and on fine days his smile is noticed around the green spots on King square.

Several of the members of No. 85 have heard the call of empire and are now serving their country on the battlefields of Europe. The latest of this class to put on the khaki was our old friend Stephen H. Frye, who for several years had amused himself pounding the keys of a linotype in the Times office. The chapel presented him with a handsome smoker's outfit and an abundance of well wishes.

Anent the war and the members of No. 85 who are actively engaged in it, members of the craft elsewhere may be interested to know that at the end of each month an assessment is made on the members for the benefit of those who are fighting our battles on the other side of the Atlantic.

A. D. COLWELL.

VIRGINIA STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Virginia State Typographical Association was held in the city of Lynchburg Sunday, June 3, with about twenty-five delegates present, nearly every local in the state being represented.

The conference was called to order by President Harwood, of Richmond, and his annual report and that of Secretary Fentress showed marked progress had been made during the past twelve months, with prospects favorable for continuance of the good work being accomplished by this wide-awake organization.

Norfolk, Roanoke and Newport News reported wage increases during the past year, and Richmond reported the addition of quite a few new members to that organization.

Representative Campbell was present and a plan was mapped out for organization work in this state during the coming year. He reported contracts having been signed with the two dailies in Petersburg last year, and several contracts signed with job shops under the jurisdiction of Fredericksburg Union.

The Virginia association was organized three years ago and has obtained wonderful results, and its influence is being felt throughout the entire south.

After the morning session Lynchburg Union invited the delegates and visitors to an elegant dinner in the private dining room of the Virginian Hotel, and every one declared it one of the finest affairs of this nature ever attended.

The old officers were re-elected without opposition, and glowing tributes were paid to their efficiency and faithfulness during the past two years.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered printed in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL:

Whereas, During the administration of Marsden G. Scott the printing industry has passed through the most critical period of its history, due in a large measure to increased cost of nearly all materials used therein, and especially white paper; and,

Whereas, Notwithstanding these conditions the grand old International Typographical Union has

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continued its steady growth, and remarkable progress has been made in securing advances in wages in a large number of locals in the jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, This growth is due in a large measure to the safe and sane policies pursued by the president of our International Typographical Union, Marsden G. Scott, ably assisted by Vice-President Barrett and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays; and,

Whereas, These officers have made a special effort to improve conditions in the southern section of our jurisdiction, and have met with marked success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Virginia State Typographical Association, in fourth annual convention assembled, do heartily endorse the administration of Marsden G. Scott and his two able assistants, Vice-President Barrett and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call upon all the local unions in the southland to use their best efforts to the end that these gentlemen may be re-elected to office and the International Typographical Union continue its onward march of progress; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Messrs. Scott, Barrett and Hays, and a copy be sent THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, with the request that they be published therein.

Resolved, That the action of President Marsden G. Scott in the attitude he took in regard to the sympathetic strike of the street car employes in New York city, in which he took the stand that all union printers in New York city live up to their contracts, be heartily endorsed by the convention of the Virginia State Typographical Association at its meeting held in the city of Lynchburg, June 3, 1917.

The convention adjourned to meet in Petersburg on the first Sunday in June, 1918. R. L. WOODY.

LONDON, ONT.

Possibly the event of greatest interest to printers in this jurisdiction for a long time was the Conference of Ontario Typographical Unions, which convened in this city on June 7, extending to June 9, inclusive. No. 133 endeavored to do itself proud and carried out the entertainment on the International Typographical Union convention plan in miniature, which included a trip to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, a banquet, theater party, etc., with a grand finale on Saturday, when the convention accepted an invitation to visit the great Carling breweries, where they were entertained by the president and directors of this famous institution in a royal manner. Michael Powell, of Ottawa, was the orator of the day for the printers, and the manner in which "Mickey" handled the hifalutin words was enough to tear the binding off Webster.

The convention was conceded by all to be the best, from every viewpoint, yet held in Ontario, every union but one being well represented. Chief Factory Inspector Burke was present for the entire session, and gave illuminating addresses on lighting, ventilation and sanitation of printing offices, and assured the convention that they could depend on his hearty co-operation in attaining the desired results for their comfort and welfare. The large volume of business, which increases noticeably with each succeeding year, was handled with an intelligence and dispatch that was remarkable. Major Kinskey, of Buffalo, and Representative Drury, of Montreal, represented the International Typographical Union and gave highly interesting reviews on the work being accomplished in the province. Among those in attendance who deserve special mention for their enthusiasm, and who can always be found at every gathering of union printers from the International Typographical Union convention down to the cross-roads chapel, were: J. D. McDougall and Albert Rogers, of No. 91; George M. Crooks, of Brantford; Fred Preece, of Ottawa; George Campbell, of Hamilton; Michael Powell, of Ottawa; C. H. Whitehead, of Brantford; Charles P. Doughty, of Guelph; J. G. Gallagher and E. W. Wood, of Mailers' Union No. 5, Toronto; John W. Hockney, of Stratford; George L. Myland, of Peterborough, and a host of others. The following officers were elected for the year 1918: Charles P. Doughty, Guelph, president; George L. Myland, Peterborough, secretary-treasurer, and H. B. Arther, London, vice-president. Guelph was selected as the next meeting place of the conference.

Convention notes: The beautiful souvenir autograph passes over the L. and P. S. railway by Mayor Stevenson were much appreciated by the delegates. Michael Powell declares that the weigh scales in London are all wrong. George Myland was confined to his room with his grip and nearly missed the trip to Port Stanley. McDougall was mistaken for President Wilson. The photos were fine; send addresses.

Roy Jenkins, night foreman of the Free Press, has severed his connection with that journal to accept a similar post in Brandon.

Al Fogan, a long sufferer from stomach trouble, is now in Victoria hospital, where he expects to undergo an operation. His position at the Press is being filled by William McKenna, recently of Kitchener.

John Arthur Hateley, of the Charleston Press chapel, has joined the ranks of the benedicts and is now enjoying a honeymoon in Montreal and vicinity.

The executive council of No. 133 will meet in the Dawler block on the Saturday afternoon immediately preceding the regular meeting, every month, at 4 o'clock, during the summer months. The chairman requests that the secretaries turn over all business to come before them at that time.

Business conditions are the best, with the high cost of living still holding its own.

A. H. WHEATLEY.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

For the first time in its history this local will be represented at the annual convention of the International Typographical Union. Charles E. Cole was elected delegate and F. W. Schmidt alternate. To say that this union will be well represented in its initial entrance into the convention would be putting it very mildly. Mr. Cole has been president of this local for the last four years, and through his activity in that capacity the local has progressed as never before. He is a man of sterling qualities and genial disposition, and will undoubtedly make many friends among the delegates. Any legislation that will be beneficial to the small unions and the International Typographical Union in general is sure to receive the support of the delegate from Great Falls. Here's hoping that when this local receives the report of the convention from Mr. Cole that it will be so enthused as to make suitable arrangements for the sending of a delegate each year. It is our opinion that if the small unions would put forth stronger efforts to send a delegate each year they would make the conventions more interesting and probably be able to pass more legislation that would be of material benefit to the smaller unions.

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Two members of this local have enlisted in the military service of the United States. They are Walter T. Neubert, formerly secretary-treasurer, and Walter Hillstrand. Both boys were members of the Tribune news chapel.

At the last regular meeting the executive board was empowered to purchase $500 worth of liberty bonds. This union also voted to pay the dues and protect the situations of all the members who have enlisted or may enlist in the military or naval service of the United States.

Since the last correspondence to THE JOURNAL the allied printing trades council held its annual banquet. The affair was held in the banquet hall at the Elks lodge, owing to the fact that the cooks and waiters of the two large hotels of the city had been locked out. The program was well arranged and included talks by L. W. Wendt, president of the allied printing trades council; Charles E. Cole, president of the local typographical union; Louis Knuckle, president of the pressmen's union of this city, and Thomas Riley, representing the bookbinders. These talks were interspersed with selections by the Gibson mandolin club, after which there were addresses, Toastmaster E. H. Cooney, editor of the Leader, calling on most of the employers, who all responded with very appropriate talks. There were seventy-two at the tables and all were of the opinion that the get-together meetings should be oftener.

The scale committee, which has had that matter in hand for the past couple of months, has the work about completed. The new contracts go into effect on June 11 and call for increases from 25 cents to 75 cents per day.

Work continues good. Arrivals for the past month were Rex L. Griffin, J. A. Kelly and William H. Dawson. Marion Ashton has departed.

L. W. WENDT.

SASKATOON, SASK.

Delegates Morrissey and Moore, who were in attendance at the Western Canada Conference convention, held in Regina last month, presented a lengthy report of the proceedings at the June regular meeting. The report was discussed clause by clause and created so much general discussion of interest that it was found necessary to hold over part of the report for another meeting.

I see our good brother down in Regina refers to a local in a neighboring town on account of its apparent neglect of the proofreaders in its jurisdiction. We are having our troubles just now over a situation which has developed in a local office through taking in a proofreader a year or so ago.

Alfred Brett, a member of No. 663, and Jack Rivett, an apprentice, both on the Star, have enlisted in the cycle platoon and are now making their headquarters in Regina preparatory to going overseas.

W. J. Tiplin, a member of No. 663, who is holding down a "sit" at North Battleford, was in town over the week end attending the sessions of the Saskatchewan Methodist Conference meeting here.

The work of installing a ventilation system in the Phœnix office has been commenced and the members of this chapel are hoping that the system will prove adequate.

Cards received: J. H. Gyde, from London, Ont.; H. T. Richards, Port Arthur. Cards issued: A. B. McCallum and T. A. Curry, both gone to Regina, and L. A. Small.

R. J. MOORE.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

At the May election we elected the same officers as before—Clyde Fraser, president; Howard Jarrett, recording secretary; Bill Roberman, secretary-treasurer, etc., and in a three-way battle of ballots for delegate Guy Williams won out, with C. M. Crawford as alternate.

While there have been no real enlistments among our boys, yet they are doing something, several volunteering for registration service, and some training men in the evenings after work in the duties of a soldier.

Work is only fair here, with plenty to handle everything.

For the second time the tag day cards came out with the label on them, in deference to the expressed wish of No. 146.

Ed Taylor was in the hospital for several days in the early part of June. Wirt Hacker, of the Mutual Printing Company, was laid up for several days with his eyes.

D. C. LOVETT.

SCRANTON, PA.

"The Electric City, 1918."

Hon. John R. Farr, congressman, and member of Scranton Union, addressed Columbia Union, Washington, D. C., in that city, recently. Our congressman-printer gave a very interesting talk, and closed his remarks by urging the members to boost Scranton for the 1918 convention. Among other things, he said:

Get this fact right in your minds. The convention is to meet in Scranton in 1918. The fact that such a convention has never been held in Scranton should be an incentive for printers to go east and visit our hustling, progressive city. The attractions and hospitality of our city would be a revelation to visitors. In inviting other conventions we have always said: "If you don't concede that you've had a better time in Scranton than anywhere else, we'll give you the town," but you'll notice we have not had to give it away as yet. We say the same things to the typos, so come and try.

The election of delegates and boosters of No. 112 to the Colorado Springs convention was a hotly contested one, from the opening of the polls at 4:30 P. M. until they closed at 6 P. M. M. W. ("Commodore") Walton and Frank McTague were chosen as delegates, while William H. Hughes, chairman of the 1918 convention committee, and A. J. Langan, secretary of the same committee, were elected as boosters. For local offices, President William H. Hughes, Vice-President C. M. Corless, Secretary-Treasurer C. A. Keller and Recording-Corresponding Secretary A. J. Langan were unopposed for re-election.

Word has been received in this city of the death of the wife of former President Sauber, of No. 112, which occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Sauber left us some years ago and located at the state capital. He was a very sincere and conscientious worker for the craft while acting as president of our local, and the members of No. 112 were sorry to hear of his recent bereavement.

"Tom" Sullivan, of Carbondale (Pa.) Union, was in the city during the month in conference with President W. H. Hughes, of No. 112, in regard to union matters.

Reading (Pa.) Union is to be congratulated on the manner in which it entertained the quarterly conference of the Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical Union on May 27. H. Luther Mason, of

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the Reading Union, the recently appointed fire marshal by Governor Brumbaugh, was on the "firing line" every hour of the day during the session, looking after every desire of the delegates and visitors, as were also Ezra H. ("Judge") High, Chairman William Rohrbach, Secretary H. A. Sherman, George Goelz, Claude Shelley and Edward Barth, of the committee. The trip on the morning of the convention to Neversink mountain was a treat, the view from the top of the mountain of the "City of Red Tops" being one to inspire the visitors of the scenic beauty of the Schuylkill valley. The line of entertainment handed out by Reading Union, was surely on the order of "big league stuff."

For the first time in several years, the pension members of No. 112 failed to vote at the annual election on May 23. John H. Ross is residing at Syracuse, N. Y.; William H. Neuber and Thomas Henry make their home at Philadelphia; H. G. Bacon's postoffice address is Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., while Marshal Preston, of this city, was too ill to go to the polls. Recorder of Deeds P. W. Haas and City Inspector of Weights and Measures W. L. Janssen were around and voted early, shaking hands with former co-workers, and making new acquaintances. Congressman John R. Farr sent word that, owing to pressure of business at Washington, he would be unable to be present and cast his vote.

James P. Bowen, Philadelphia's versatile correspondent of THE JOURNAL, was spreading good cheer among the delegates and visitors at the Reading quarterly conference. "Jim" will carry the credentials as high man of the Philadelphia delegation to the Colorado Springs convention, which is a fitting tribute to Mr. Bowen's work for the advancement of No. 2. Charles Miller, Reading's delegate to Colorado Springs, also did his "bit" toward making the stay of those in attendance at Reading a pleasant and profitable one.

James B. Skeoch, of the I. C. S. chapel, accompanied by his wife, visited Philadelphia, May 31. Mr. and Mrs. Skeoch attended the graduating exercises of the class of the Hahnemann Medical College, which was held at the Garrick Theatre in that city. Among the graduates to receive high honors was their son, James R., a young man who has many friends among the printers of Scranton.

The numerous friends of W. C. Trump in this city were pleased with the news that he was one of the successful candidates for delegate at the election in Boston. "Shorty" Trump is everything that his name implies. His work as president of the New England Typographical Union is a fine record, and proves his loyalty to his fellow-craftsmen.

Scranton Union, at its regular meeting June 8, instructed its officers to subscribe for $1,000 worth of liberty bonds. The Scranton Republican gives No. 112 credit for taking the initiative among the local unions in this section for investing in war bonds. The members of our union have been very liberal in their individual subscriptions, the amounts ranging from $50 up to $200.

W. G. Boyle, whose home is in this city, but who is on the road a great deal of the time in the employ of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, returned recently from Philadelphia, where he was engaged in overhauling the linotype machines in the Public Ledger office. Mr. Boyle installed two new model 19 linotypes at the I. C. S. Printery during his stay in his home town.

Scranton printers had the pleasure recently of meeting R. M. Keller, the only surviving charter member of No. 112. He was on his way to New York, after visiting his mother at West Pittston, Pa., and stopped over here for a few hours. Mr. Keller has been in Scranton only twice since leaving here in 1869. All his former co-workers with whom he toiled in this city in the late '60s, have passed away or left for parts unknown. He recalled M. W. ("Commodore") Walton as a "cub" working at the case (standing on a soap box) in the old Republican office. Mr. Keller visited the union rooms and inspected the old charter, which he signed fifty years ago next January. The years have dealt very kindly with Mr. Keller, and he promised the writer to be with us, without fail, when we celebrate the golden jubilee of No. 112. He has been employed on the Brooklyn Eagle for the past seventeen years, thirteen of which he has worked as a reader in the proofroom.

The action of the executive council of the International Typographical Union in subscribing for $50,000 of liberty bonds has been very highly commended by the printers of Scranton. The printers are certainly following the example set by our executive officers, and doing their "bit" for their country.

Lou Sinker, a former member of No. 112, but now of "Big Six," was the guest recently of Secretary-Treasurer C. A. Keller, of the local union.

A. J. LANGAN.

QUERY CLUB SPECIAL.

The transportation committee of the Query club (Typographical Union No. 6) has arranged for a special train with the New York Central lines, Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis lines to the annual convention of the typographical union and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, August 13-18, 1917, on the all-expense plan.

This tour has been arranged at the request of a number of our members who traveled to the Pacific coast in July, 1915, and from which all returned enthusiastic in their praise. In arranging for the special tour of this character, the committee has endeavored to select a route that, we believe, will meet with the approval and patronage of all members of the International Typographical Union who contemplate attending this convention and anniversary.

The arrangements provide privileges that can only be secured by special train facilities and by traveling together in a well-organized party. The party will be personally conducted and the train will consist of equipment of the highest grade; nothing will be left undone to insure the greatest degree of pleasure and comfort to every one on the trip.

Our special train will leave New York at 8:35 A. M., Thursday, August 9, 1917, via the West Shore railroad, stopping at all principal cities en route to pick up members from those points, arriving at Buffalo at 8:15 in the evening, allowing about three hours at Buffalo, and arriving at Chicago at 11:50 noon of August 10. The balance of this day and evening will be spent at Chicago, with luncheon and dinner at the La Salle station. Leaving Chicago at 10:15 P. M., the party will proceed direct to Denver, making a brief stop at Omaha, August 11, for independent sightseeing, and arrive at Denver the morning of August 12. The entire day will be spent here and a special side

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trip over the famous "Georgetown Loop" to Silver Plume will be included. Party will leave Denver at 7:45 P. M. and arrive at Colorado Springs at 10:20 P. M. the same evening. Monday, August 13, to Saturday, August 18, inclusive, will be spent at Colorado Springs attending the convention and visiting the many points of interest. The sleeping cars will be parked for occupancy and may be occupied by those desiring while at Colorado Springs.

At the close of the convention on Saturday, August 18, party will board train for homeward journey, making several stops at principal cities en route for sightseeing. The first stop will be Kansas City, where party will arrive on the morning of August 19. After spending the day here, train will proceed to St. Louis, arriving there the morning of August 20. Here, the morning will be spent visiting points of interest. On the morning of August 21, party will arrive at Buffalo and proceed directly to Niagara Falls. After breakfast at hotel, they will board special cars for trip over the Gorge route, thence taking the Canada steamship lines to Toronto and return, luncheon being served on steamer; on arrival at Toronto, party will take special automobiles for sightseeing trip about the city, arriving back at Niagara Falls in the early evening. After dinner at the hotel, party will again board special train, arriving in New York at noon, August 22.

The round trip rate is $130 from New York, including sleeping car and meals except during stay in Colorado Springs. NATE NEWMAN.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Mrs. B. W. Bellamy, of Medicine Hat, was in Winnipeg during the month attending the annual convention of the National Council of Women. She addressed a meeting of the wives of the members of No. 191 in the Industrial Bureau. Mrs. Bellamy introduced a resolution in favor of the union label on their printing to the National Council of Women, which, however, was defeated by vote of 137 to 111, the opponents of the resolution dishing up the usual clap-trap which has been proved false time and again. However, the question is not dead, as the council appointed a special committee to inquire into the whole question of trades and labor unions and the union labels.

The number of Winnipeg printers killed in active service now amounts to nine. They are: Harry Huartson, apprentice machinist, Telegram; Harvey Montgomery, Telegram; D. J. Madden, Telegram; Joe Wilkinson, Telegram; Jim Masterton, Bulman's; J. T. Evans, Kingdom Printing Company; F. R. Kenndy; Roy Fowler, Free Press; and D. R. Whyte, Free Press.

Mrs. D. J. Madden, whose husband was killed in action in France on March 29, and who is left with two young children, is now in receipt of a government pension of $44 per month. Danny received a regular burial in the military cemetery, somewhere in France. His grave is marked with a cross with his name and identification number. A brother of one of the members of the Telegram chapel buried him, and a Roman Catholic clergyman read the burial service.

Albert Kirkley, of the Stovel chapel, is now on the fighting line in France. He resigned a soft staff job in favor of more active service.

George ("Big Sandy") McKenzie writes from France that they are having quite a strenuous time, and says that Fritz is certainly getting it in the neck. He met Danny Madden and Joe Wilkinson just before they went up the line for the last time He states that Lieutenant Creighton is somewhere on the fighting line and that Abbie Coo is still in England. Evans Ross is in England taking an officers' course.

At the annual elections, May 23, Harry Strange and C. Ryan were re-elected president and vice-president, respectively, by acclamation. H. J. W. Powers was elected secretary in place of Walter Wakefield, who resigned in order to take charge of the government printing school for returned soldiers. New blood has been infused into the executive committee in the person of W. Matthews, from the Free Press job.

Delegates Ryan and Pomeroy to the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, held at Regina, May 23-26, report a very busy session. Owing to the large volume of business it was found necessary to have morning, afternoon and evening sessions. A comprehensive report of the convention appeared in the Winnipeg Voice, and the Regina newspapers were very generous in the amount of space they gave to reporting the proceedings. Among the delegates to the convention were a number of ex-members of Winnipeg Union, viz., R. J. Brown and W. M. Laing, Calgary; Charles A. Watson and Oliver Walton, Regina; and Bill Burgess, Medicine Hat. C. Ryan was elected vice-president for Manitoba, in place of E. G. Smith, who retired.

George Britton has retired from the executive committee after a year's strenuous activity. He is now putting in all his spare moments in the greater-production movement on his farm.

George Howard has been re-elected secretary of the allied printing trades council.

Sam Saunders, of the T. Eaton Company, is suffering from a nervous breakdown. The doctor ordered a complete rest for a period of three months. Unfortunately, the Winnipeg scale does not provide for rest periods, and Sam is back at work again. He has been given a job on the floor, as being less strenuous than linotype operating.

J. K. Grant is also suffering from a nervous attack and has been forced to desist from keyboard operating. He is resting in the proofroom.

The allied printing trades are to have a picnic at Grand Beach on July 28. Bill MacLaren is on the committee, which is assurance that the outing will be a grand success.

H. Simmons is the proud possessor of a ninety-pound home-grown squash. He extends a cordial invitation to all members of No. 191, in good standing, to visit his garden, which he claims is easily the best in the St. James district.

Charles Usher, who up to a few weeks ago had charge of the linotype department of the De Montfort Press, is now employed on the Free Press day side.

Patrick J. Stowe, A. M. C., left for England June 14. His brother, J. F. Stowe, who left Winnipeg with the Sixty-first battalion, a year ago, is now numbered among the wounded.

James Hopper, who took out an honorable withdrawal card in 1900, and who held the position of king's printer for Manitoba for twelve years, has now deposited his withdrawal card and is employed in the Columbia Press.

Miss A. M. Bastien, the Telegram's only woman operator, will be married July 5. Miss Bastien was the recipient of a handsome present from the members of the Telegram chapel.

The Telegram had a narrow escape on June 10, when an adjoining block took fire and was com-

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pletely gutted. The pressroom of the Telegram was flooded and several thousand dollars' worth of newsprint destroyed. The Press came to the rescue and printed the Saturday Telegram.

W. J. Rouleau, one-time superintendent of the Pioneer Press, St. Paul, is now foreman of the Winnipeg Telegram. Harry Ferguson, late of the Telegram, Tribune and Telegram job, is now located at Lethbridge. E. F. Woodbury deposited a traveling card from Moose Jaw, and is now slipped up at the Telegram. Carl Jensen has quit the Farmers' Advocate after five years' service, and is subbing at the Telegram. Ben Duffield has pulled his slip on the Free Press night side and is now slipped up on the day side. F. E. Griffin, late foreman of the Telegram, is now with the American Type Founders Company. J. G. McMurray, Dolph Warren and W. J. Prittie have taken out traveling cards. CHARLES RYAN.

RUTLAND, VT.

Capt. Omar Smith has passed away, much to the deep sorrow of his many friends all over the country. Captain Smith was always a dependable friend to the needy, as many can readily testify who have come in contact with him. He was born January 21, 1846, and became a member of the typographical union in 1869. He had a continuous membership of forty-eight years. He died at the home of Fred Gates, another old member of the union.

Tom Alwill, who has been working in Chicago, is taking life easy for the time being here in his home town.

Many tourists have been coming this way of late. Those contemplating a trip in this direction will do well to detour, unless they are quite sure they can exist on pure Vermont air.

FREDERICK C. STEARNS.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

A. I. Lingo, who is an out-of-town member of this union, is getting out a publication called "The Limit." He is located at Rogers, Texas, where he is connected with the Rogers News. W. H. von Tiercks was elected delegate to the Colorado Springs convention. At our last meeting the following were appointed as an apprentice committee: Sam Cass, Ed Wensley and Rudolph Nelson. Miss Mabel Steffey, an apprentice on the Telegram, made application for membership at our last meeting. Secretary-Treasurer J. P. Black is riding around these days in a sure-enough automobile which he has recently purchased.

This local has voted to carry all of its members in good standing who are called on to do military service. We voted against the proposed postage increase on second-class mail and communications were sent to Washington in regard to the matter. We had the largest attendance at our last meeting that we have had for several months.

The central trades council has appointed a committee, of which the writer is chairman, to investigate the feasibility of organizing a label league, and it looks as if it will be in existence very shortly. We will appreciate any information from those where they are successfully operated.

No. 688 is the proud possessor of a liberty bond, and may have two before this is in print. We hope so.

Charles Williams, machinist on the Telegram, has invented a chutespring that is the best we have ever seen, and we predict that before many months pass after he puts it on the market all the offices in the country will be using the spring.

Charles W. Ingram, who is with the Telegram, and Miss Florence Elnor Irvin, were united in marriage recently, and after a brief wedding trip will be at home in Temple. Congratulations.

The writer is a candidate for the 1918 convention and has appointed Andrew McBeath as his campaign manager. STUART SHAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Otto Eischele, who has been holding a situation as lockup for over two years, was called to his home in New York by the death of his mother recently.

F. L. Morris is visiting with relatives in Maysville.

Captain Clark, of local Company B, spoke to the employes of the Edwards & Broughton Printing Company, June 12, during the lunch hour. His subject was "The Value of the Army Y. M. C. A."

Jerome Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., a member of Typographical Union No. 48, has been secured as our Labor day speaker by Raleigh Central Labor Union. The members of the committee are to be congratulated on their selection.

For a while at the June meeting of No. 54, it seemed as though the members were trying to emulate the example of the recent "expenditure session" of congress. Among the items of expense voted on at this meeting were: Two hundred dollars to defray the expenses of L. A. Bristow to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs (in addition to this expenses were allowed up to the time of departure); $250 to defray the expenses of Delegate-elect William Huffham to the Colorado Springs convention; on motion, it was agreed to pay all dues of printers enlisting in the army or navy during the present war with Germany, and, to "cap the climax," $250 was voted to purchase liberty loan bonds. It is to be hoped that the funds thus voted out have not been spent amiss.

Robert G. Wicker has responded to the call to the colors and has enlisted in the navy.

The Edwards & Broughton team in the "Muny League," has given a good account of itself so far, and has met with but one defeat to date, June 15. A number of good teams have been met and defeated, but the postoffice team finally "put one over" on them. L. R. HASTINGS.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

No. 51 at its June meeting voted to buy a liberty bond of large denomination, and was the first organization in this city to do this. Others since have followed suit, but it remained for No. 51 to start the ball a-rolling. Several of the members have also squandered their hard earnings on a bond and are well pleased with their investment.

Business is going along pretty well, all of our sixty-three members being on their jobs and even copping a little overtime. The label is the cause of much discussion and the members are collecting printed matter around town and sending it back to the purchaser with a request that the label be called for. In most cases the answer comes back that as it was a union shop they brought it to the label should be on without asking. And that is just the point that every typographical union should bring home to each of its members. They are to blame more than the purchasers of the un-

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labeled printing. Members of No. 51 have been ordered to use the label more freely.

Mark Laffey is in our midst and Bob Harper has taken his departure. Both were guests of Commissioner Robert S. Maloney while here.

No. 51 is represented on the ball field by a pretty good team this year and has already taken a few scalps among the best semi-professional teams in the city.

The attendance at the union meetings is all that can be desired by the officers of the organization. We have the rebate system in vogue and it has worked very well, but still the best we can do is about thirty members of our membership of sixty-three. The meetings are at times pretty lively affairs. An outing next month is now on the tapis and elaborate arrangements are being made for the big event.

But to get back to attendance at meetings and the rebate system, the following item from the Chicago (Ill.) representative hits me just right: "If any member has such little regard for his card, his union, or the great principles upon which the International Typographical Union is founded that he will not attend the meetings of his union, I believe it is useless to fine such member for non-attendance." B. J. Keaveny.

LIMA, OHIO.

At the regular meeting of No. 296, held on Sunday, June 3, it was unanimously agreed not to hold any regular meetings until the first Sunday in September, for the reason that during the torrid months the attendance at meetings has been very light in the past. The board of directors will handle the regular routine business for the time being. It was also decided that No. 296 should pay the International dues and assessments for members that will be drafted under the new military selective law.

The secretary of No. 296, F. L. Van Pelt, was selected by Gov. James E. Cox to represent organized labor on the military selective draft board for Allen county and the city of Lima.

The marriage of Miss Blanche Phillips and Gerald Fess was solemnized Wednesday evening, June 6, at the home of the officiating minister. Miss Phillips is a graduate of Lima high school. Mr. Fess is also a graduate of the same school and is a linotype operator on the Daily News. Mr. and Mrs. Fess have the best wishes of their many friends.

By the time this appears in print No. 296 will have another addition to its union printshops, the Brown Press Company having signed a contract and label agreement.

Labor day preparations are already being made by the trades and labor council. President Calkins is looking after the interests of No. 296 in this celebration.

The Republican-Gazette has placed an order for a model 14 linotype which will be installed by the first of July, and will make a battery of four machines, two of them being three-deckers. The South Side Commercial Star has also placed an order for a model 14 Mergenthaler. The Star is a semi-weekly.

Arrivals: W. E. McConnell, Earl Coburn, George H. Ely, John A. Wilcox, James P. Kenefick and Charles E. Ralph. Departures: W. E. McConnell, Earl Coburn, John A. Wilcox.

The printing trade is fair, with everybody working. F. L. Van Pelt.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Absence of election day "scenes" and the largest vote ever cast by No. 80, are the arguments in favor of election by chapels. Out of 447 votes cast, E. L. Traylor, for president, received 367, and "Tony" Duke, for secretary-treasurer, got 361. The large majorities for these two candidates was a testimonial to their efficient and conscientious labors in behalf of this union. Carl Reed Taylor, who is rector of St. John's Episcopal church, was high man in the delegate race; George Bancroft and Charley West, the other two. The last two are job printers. Guy Perrin was elected vice-president; Henry Parson, recording secretary; C. B. Mundorff, Harry Kinkle and Ray Kincaid, auditing committee. The new president, after taking the obligation, said he hoped the members would devote their time in fighting the non-union printer instead of quarreling among themselves.

Ed Logue at the Post is suffering with a carbuncle on his right arm. President Traylor has just got over the mumps. Walter Andrist was taken into the union at the April meeting and his first day as a journeyman had a finger nipped in the proofpress, and has not worked since. Many printers bought liberty bonds, the Star and Post selling them to their employes at $1 a week and giving the interest to the buyers.

The Smith-Grieves Company will equip its plant with new linotypes in the near future. The Post has installed two Ludlows. The Spang-Truog Company is to add another linotype.

Ed Sims and Harry Stuck have returned.

W. K. Michael, Frank McQuaide and Norman Ray, of the Star, joined the officers' reserve corps at Fort Riley, Kan. F. L. Starks.

NOTES FROM THE UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82 has inaugurated a campaign to secure the convention of the International Typographical Union for this city every other year in the future, alternate years the assembly to be convened in Indianapolis, the headquarters city. The proposition, I understand, will be submitted to the convention next August, and if the delegates will only refer it to the membership for a referendum vote, I am sure it would be adopted by a very large majority. The prevailing custom of holding these conventions in different cities, scattered all over the country, is antiquated and out of date. Congress, or the Canadian parliament, might, with quite as much reason and excuse, adopt the practice of holding annual sessions in the different capitals of states or provinces. Where the customary business of a corporation, public or private, and where its physical assets are located, there, it would naturally be supposed, its legislative meetings should be held. In the headquarters city, where the business offices of the International Typographical Union are at present located, are kept all the records and documents necessary from which to acquire a complete understanding of the union's workings and needs, and here, in Colorado Springs, are its physical exhibits which are always so necessary to be examined when measures concerning them are up for intelligent consideration. The prevailing custom of transporting records of needed information from headquarters to the various cities where conventions are to be held, looks like a piece of extravagance that might be lopped off every other year by

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holding these assemblages at Indianapolis, and by convening at Colorado Springs on alternate years, the expense would be more than compensated for by delegates to such conventions posting themselves on the operation and management of this great and beneficent institution. It is hoped that the efforts of the local union in this direction will meet with favorable consideration.

Another movement toward economy and up-to-date business simplification seems to be growing among the more advanced thinkers in our craft. That is to have the headquarters of the International Union moved permanently to this city, where all its property assets are located. Here we have the ground upon which to erect an administration building of our own, the cost of which would hardly exceed the price of three years' rental now paid for quarters in Indianapolis, with accessories such as heat, light and water. Our transportation facilities here are almost, if not equal, to those enjoyed by the Indiana city, and our lines of communication are just as complete and reliable. True, we are not so centrally located, but that does not matter materially where most of the official business is transacted by mail or telegraph. Social conditions are as good as in any other city of the country, and our markets are supplied with everything that can be purchased elsewhere. Besides, we have the adorable Colorado climate, not to be found elsewhere on the American continent. Why, then, should not the International Typographical Union establish its official home here, as well as its home for the aged and infirm members?

Mrs. H. Burnett, teacher, and a dozen pupils of the state deaf and blind institute, visited the Home one day last month.

A gold linotype slug has been sent to the local committee in charge of the forthcoming souvenir annual for the International convention, to be held next August. It is from the printers composing the chapel of the Butte (Mont.) Daily Miner. The slug is for the payment of the space in the publication to be used by the chapel in which the names of its members will be printed. It was cast in a No. 19 Mergenthaler machine and bears on its face the sub-heading of the paper, "The Butte Miner." The metal weighs three ounces and is valued at $75.

Not to be behind its neighbors in patriotic sentiment, the Home this year has put in a twenty-acre field of grain just east of the cow barn, and is also cultivating a vegetable garden directly north of the main building. Notwithstanding the backward spring, if we have a favorable season, a good crop is expected.

Philip Scott, a member of Boulder (Colo.) Union No. 708, Mrs. Scott and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Rossman, all of Boulder, were visitors at the Home May 14. Mr. Scott expressed himself as highly gratified and astonished at the magnificence of the institution and proud of his connection with a labor organization that had evolved it and provided so lavishly for its maintenance.

Hugo Ackershauser, of New York Union No. 6, and M. Borris, of Denver Union No. 49, accompanied by the latter's wife, paid the Home a brief visit since my June letter was written.

Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton, of Milwaukee, Wis., were visitors here the latter part of May. Mr. Hamilton is an old-time union printer, and at present is business manager of the Milwaukee Daily News.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wright, of Evanston, Ill., stopped over for a day, May 23, to visit Mr. Wright's brother, W. H. Wright, who is a resident here from Chicago Union No. 16. They were on their way home from California, where they had spent the winter.

Wednesday, August 15, has been designated by the committee to arrange entertainments for the convention as Union Printers Home day. It will be featured by music, oratory and an elaborate barbecue. The other social and entertainment features of the convention, as outlined by the local committee, include many attractive excursions, dances, and sight-seeing expeditions.

The Rocky Mountain Interstate Sportsmen's Association last month issued a general invitation to the Home residents to attend its annual trap shooting tournament at Broadmoor on the 29th, 30th and 31st of May, as its especial guests. A number of the old sports took advantage of the invitation and spent an enjoyable occasion at the association's rifle range.

Miss Ella Eggebrecht, a very popular Home nurse, resigned her position here the first of June, to accept a more agreeable one with the family of W. J. Bryan, jr., to take care of the three Bryan children. The Bryans reside at Tucson, Ariz., where Mr. Bryan is a leading attorney, but the family generally spend their summers at Grand Lake, Colo.

About sixty residents, including their friends, and employes of the Home, on Memorial day took advantage of an invitation from the C. S. and C. C. Short Line Railroad to enjoy an excursion in a special car to the greatest gold mining camp in the world. Owing to the backward spring this year, the weather was anything but balmy, and the train ran into two slight snow storms in crossing the mountains, the second one as it stopped at the Summit station (10,006 feet altitude) for luncheon. Arriving at Cripple Creek, the terminus of the road, another short snow storm was encountered, but afterward the sun came out and gave the excursionists an opportunity to stroll through the town and view some of the huge dumps of broken rock pulled up out of the bowels of the earth. There are scores of mills and hoisting works scattered all over the district, some of which are lifting ore from a depth of more than 3,000 feet below the surface. The surrounding hills are covered with innumerable prospect holes, looking more like enlarged "gopher holes" than anything else. All the mines that are being worked seem to be paying expenses, while some of them are yielding handsome dividends to their owners. The Portland mines are said to be the most extensive ones in the district, the total workings in their different levels amounting to something like sixty miles. The excursionists arrived home about 6:30 P. M., tired but all loud in praise of the enjoyable outing.

Charles B. Harris, of San Antonio, Texas, who left the Home about two years ago in improved health, was readmitted May 19. He was glad to get back.

George W. Martin, a former resident, who left the Home some four years ago to live on his pension and enjoy the society of his friends and relatives in New York city and in the south, returned to this haven of rest and comfort the first of last month to spend the remainder of his days. Mr. Martin is 78 years old, an old confederate veteran of the war between the states, having seen and participated in that great struggle from the beginning to its close, and is full of interesting wartime reminiscences, which he frequently relates

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with becoming pathos but without rancor. George is a delightful story-teller, an agreeable companion, and was welcomed "back home" by everybody who knew him with warm and hearty greetings. He comes here from Atlanta Union No. 38.

The season of flowers and fragrance has again got around to us after having been delayed a month on the way by the hoary breath of old Winter, as he "lingered in the lap of Spring." All nature in this region seems to be putting on summer garments. The sun has discarded his veil of clouds, the breezes have been tempered with their usual June warmth, fruit trees are laden with fragrant blossoms, bees and birds are filling the air with glad music, and all animate creation is singing songs of thankfulness that a long and tedious winter is passed and that another season of flowers and fruitage is here to greet us. The Home grounds are clothed in their customary flowery robes and the trees on Nob Hill are abundantly covered with a leafage that affords a grateful retreat on a warm day.

There are no "slackers" in the Union Printers Home. In the hospital and solarium colony thirty-five patients between the ages of 21 and 30 registered, according to law, for the selective draft. It is not probable, however, that they will have to answer their country's first call to duty in this war.

Mrs. George Locker, of Lincoln, Neb., is again in the Springs, so as to be near her husband, a sanatorium resident.

Five sanatorium residents have attacked the high cost of living on a triangular piece of waste land near the alfalfa field, by cultivating it. The individual plots are cast up to nonpareil.

Sunday evening, June 12, the Fink orchestra gave a complimentary concert in the Home library. The entertainment consisted of instrumental and vocal numbers and was a most enjoyable affair and largely attended.

Besides those already mentioned in this letter, the following persons registered here as members of the International Typographical Union during the month ending June 14: June 1, Ray Jordan, Hopkinsville, Ky.; June 4, M. E. Hess, Tulsa, Okla.; June 12, Fred E. Thomas, Oklahoma City No. 283; June 10, Miss Pauline Anderson, Rock Island No. 107; Angelo Noce, Denver No. 49; June 6, Frank Butler, New York No. 6.

Former Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Bramwood, of Indianapolis No. 1, was a guest of Superintendent Daley at the Home June 10. Mr. Bramwood came out to Colorado to spend a vacation of several months, leaving his printshop and business in charge of his son, Garner Bramwood, but the young man, shortly after his father left home, was suddenly stricken with the war fever and enlisted in the navy. This occasioned the "old man" to cut his vacation short and hasten back to answer the call of duty.

The management of the Mount Manitou Incline Railway gave a half-fare excursion to Home residents, June 12, over its line to Manitou Park, one of the greatest attractions of the Pikes Peak region. The park lies at the summit of Mount Manitou, 9,000 feet above sea level, and consists of a thousand acres of beautiful woodland, natural rock formations, and delightful scenery where the eye is permitted to range over ten thousand square miles of mountains and plains in three states. Forty-three residents took advantage of the generous invitation, and as the weather was propitious all were highly delighted with the trip.

About thirty more acres of prairie east of the cow barn have been broken up to be added to the cultivated ground on the Home ranch.

Following are the vital statistics of the Home for the month ending June 14, 1917:

ADMITTED.

U. G. Graham, Omaha No. 190, May 18; R. O. Daenell, Fort Wayne No. 78, May 18; Charles B. Harris, San Antonio No. 172, May 18; Benjamin R. Utter, Omaha No. 190, May 20; Horace E. Luckett, Texarkana No. 313, May 21; C. A. Howland, Colorado Springs No. 82, May 24; Frank Wharton, Chicago No. 16, May 25; Louis A. Wenzel, Denver No. 49, May 26; Paul M. Coss, Waukegan No. 294, May 26; John James Graham, Wilkes-Barre No. 187, May 27; Axel W. Carlson, Chicago No. 16, May 29; F. M. Sprague, Independence No. 584, May 31; George W. Martin, Atlanta No. 48, June 2; Frank A. Livingston, Providence No. 33, June 3; W. A. Crockett, Hartford No. 127, June 4; Oscar W. Humphrey, Pittsburgh No. 7, June 9.

VACATED.

Albert Bergseth, May 19; U. G. Graham, June 1; Frank Nartonwicz, June 8.

DEATHS.

Mort R. Cole, Youngstown No. 200, died May 31; Benjamin R. Utter, Omaha No. 190, died June 5.

Daniel F. Keenan, Home resident from New York Union No. 6, has succeeded in obtaining in Colorado Springs and at the Home 320 signatures (with more to hear from) to the petition gotten up by the Irish World newspaper to President Wilson and congress in behalf of Irish independence. Dan is a veteran of '67 and feels that the spirit of Easter week, 1916, still lives. B. F. SMYTHE.

LYNN, MASS.

The annual election of officers and memorial services of No. 110 were held in Elks hall, May 23. President Cahill said it was possible that before another annual meeting is held some of the members would be at the front, and he expressed the hope that they would return safely and with honors. The union, besides electing officers, voted to purchase a $100 liberty bond and send it to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. A vote also was taken on the arbitration clause in the union's working agreement extending arbitration to the book and job offices, giving them the same privileges as now accorded the newspaper offices. The vote was unanimous in favor of extending the privilege to the book and job offices.

Following the meeting remarks were made by Stephen S. Paul, of the Lynn News, who told of the wonderful improvement made during the last few years in linotype machines and the years spent by the inventor, Ottmar Mergenthaler, in perfecting the machine. Mr. Paul worked with the inventor of the typesetting machine and is considered by printers as one of the most expert linotype mechanics in the business.

Other speakers were Charles Chase, Harry Burdett, Mrs. Mary McGrath, James Neilson, Gerald Weiner and Oliver C. Wilcomb, past president of Lynn Union. Edwin Russell, former treasurer of the local union, now a member of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, interested the members when he brought back memories of the olden days in the printing industry in this city.

The following was the program of the evening: Remarks, President Edward L. Cahill; prayer, Past

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President Oliver C. Wilcomb; selection, orchestra, George E. Stetson, piano, Ernest A. Austin, violin, Wilbur E. Leighton, traps and xylophone; Edwin L. Russell, soloist; reading roll of deceased members, Secretary Thomas J. Minton, with roll of drum by Wilbur E. Leighton; selection, "Star-Spangled Banner." EDWARD L. CAHILL.

ROANOKE, VA.

Delegate to Colorado Springs, C. S. Gookin; alternate, W. L. Griffis.

Roanoke was represented at the Lynchburg convention of the Virginia State Typographical Association, June 3, by N. N. Lazenby, J. P. Isom, W. L. Griffis and C. S. Gookin. No. 510 did herself proud in entertaining the convention. A gorgeous banquet at the Virginian was the feature.

No. 60 is adding new members to the roster at almost every meeting.

The Virginia State Federation of Labor met in Roanoke, June 4-6, with the largest attendance and the most harmonious and successful convention in its history. Almost without exception, the officials of the federation were re-elected. No. 60's delegate was George N. Dooley, president; N. N. Lazenby, alternate. The federation will meet in Portsmouth next year. C. S. GOOKIN.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The June meeting was called to order by Vice-President Harty, it might almost be said as usual, for President Kinskey's work for the International Typographical Union and his military duties have resulted in George being president de facto for most of the past year. This time President Kinskey was in Indianapolis in the interest of the pending newspaper scale, and as that is the business of importance, and that being deadlocked, the meeting was unusually brief. Chairmen reported work as being good, and Chairman Johnson, of the Red Cross committee, announced that he had collected over $50 for that fund.

Secretary McLaughlin's report was interesting, chiefly on account of the variety of excuses presumably honest men can give for not paying a fair price for their printed matter. The master printer who promises to put the sign of the square deal on a job, knowing that he can't do so, and trusting to luck to bluff the customer, we have always with us. Then there are men like the head of the Red Cross movement here, who never heard of the union label. And the department store man who says that he has a right to buy his printing where he buys his merchandise instead of where he sells it. (This kind of man is generally very strong on "boosting Buffalo.") The public official who is surprised to learn that four-fifths of the men employed in the printing trade are members of a union is also on the list. McKimmie, of the binders, who is Scotch, and therefore familiar with scripture, is sometimes tempted to amend David's famous saying to read: "All business men are liars." But this is only when he is in haste.

Arbitration received 287 votes for and 60 against at the election. W. A. Coyell and C. S. Beilman were elected delegates. President Kinskey and Treasurer O'Donnell start their fifteenth year in their respective offices and Secretary McLaughlin on his seventeenth. The other officers also have years to their credit. Sometimes it looks as if there were a little too much war-horse in No. 9, but when comparison is made of conditions now with those of less than twenty-five years ago, it is doubtful if an occasional drove of young bay colts would have done any better.

Instructor Welsh is acting principal of the Elm vocational school during the absence of Mr. Kamprath. Through the courtesy of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company the school has added a linotype to its equipment.

"A Job Printer" has been writing to the papers complaining that the wages paid jobmen are too low; also that newspaper men get larger pay. In spite of the fact that a jobber must be something of an artist, he says, he is forced to carry side lines in addition to his daily work in order to bring home the bacon. Secretary McLaughlin might give the correspondent a few tips on how to improve his condition, but it is certain that writing to the papers will not help, and side lines not only keep down wages but ruin the "artistic instinct."

James Clayton, of the stereotypers, will represent the allied trades at the state convention.

Lieutenant McMichael, formerly proofreader on the Times, has been promoted to a captaincy in the Seventy-fourth regiment, N. G. N. Y.

The friends of James Hinchey, who was a delegate at the Hot Springs convention, will regret to learn that failing eyesight will prevent him doing any work for at least a year.

R. T. Harty, an apprentice member and son of Vice-President Harty, has been awarded $3,000 damages for injuries received in an automobile accident.

Daniel Flavin, foreman of the Courier, is suffering from throat trouble and will be away from the office for some time. Al Schneider is in charge.

Chairman McKibben, of the Times, is suffering from a painful accident. He slipped from the step on a machine and sprained an ankle. His youth is in his favor, and he still is able to collect all dues and assessments.

Personal—I'm back on the job. My absence proved the printing trade axiom, that a sub is just as good as a regular and has more nerve.

HUGH WALLACE.

REGINA, SASK.

The outstanding feature of the month was the fourth annual convention of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, which took place here May 24-26. Many subjects of vital interest to printers were dealt with and will be reported fully in the official report of the conference. Delegates Corson, Watson and Walton certainly had a strenuous time, and the thanks of this union are due to them for their efforts toward the advancement of the typo's interests. A feature of the convention was a presentation to President Walter Chapple and Harry Soutter, our late secretary, in recognition of their services.

Trade still continues good here and all members are working full time.

Nels Newbalt, of the Leader staff, volunteered for the aviation corps and left to report for duty at Winnipeg. However, he was turned down by the authorities there, so has turned up again at his old quarters.

A considerable flutter has been caused in labor circles by the proposed conscription measure which is now under discussion at Ottawa. Opinion seems divided in some quarters, but the printers are dis-

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playing a sane attitude toward the subject and are reserving their decision until something more definite is done by the government.

Attendance at the union meetings is very poor. At the last regular meeting (June 2), besides the re-elected and newly-elected officers, there were only about five members present. The next meeting takes place on July 7, when it is hoped that members will turn up in better force.

HERBERT JOHNSON.

GOLDSBORO-KINSTON, N. C.

Representative D. I. Campbell last month assisted Goldsboro-Kinston Union No. 761 in negotiating a new wage scale for both newspaper and job work, in which all local publishers agreed upon the following increases: Foremen and hand compositors had their pay advanced $3 per week and machinist-operators $1.50.

Representative Campbell organized the local union one year ago May 1, and ever since it has steadily increased in membership, and even the local publishers were considered a "doubtful proposition" when it came to signing a contract. This was proved to the contrary after an interview with Mr. Campbell, who within a few hours after he landed in Goldsboro had every publisher here signed up for one year with the exception of Nash Brothers, who agreed to live up to the provisions of the contract but would not sign it.

The progress made by our local has demonstrated the advantages of the International Typographical Union to the printer in the small town, and it is hoped many of the smaller places in this state will soon have formed unions. President Marsden G. Scott, by his prompt response to send a representative to our city, has proved that he has the interest of the small towns at heart and stands ever ready to lend a helping hand to the little fellow.

EMMETT R. BROWN.

BANGOR, MAINE.

With the assistance of Joseph J. Dallas, a special meeting was called for Sunday, June 3, when plans were made for starting a campaign for new members. Secretary Shaw, of Lewiston Typographical Union, was present, giving a fine talk and doing much valuable work before leaving Bangor. Much enthusiasm was shown at the meeting, as it was the largest attendance of members in many years. The Commercial, an evening paper, working fifty-one hours a week, employing non-union printers and paying far below the scale, is the object of the attack.

In a little more than a week much progress was shown, and with Representative Dallas at the head, as commander, I hope in my next letter in THE JOURNAL to state that we have met the "enemy" and have won a cleancut victory.

Charles G. Johnson was elected delegate to the New England convention at Manchester. Elmer E. Roberts was chosen alternate. "Bucko" Johnson was the unanimous choice, as he is very popular among the bunch.

Herbert S. Rand, who has been employed at the News office, is now in Washington, in the government printing office.

John F. Spellman and Charles E. Rand, apprentices on the News, have enlisted with Company G, Second Maine National Guard, and are now located at Portland.

JOHN F. O'LEARY.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Work is slower now than it has been for several months.

No. 11 has done its "bit," both individually and collectively, to the liberty bond loan. At the June meeting the union voted to buy a five-hundred-dollar bond, and many of the members subscribed personally.

The new morning paper, the Memphis Herald, started some two months ago, has suspended publication.

Memphis has been a graveyard for labor papers, and has been without one for several years, but at last a man has shown up with nerve enough to start another. He is Mr. Cohen, of Chattanooga. It was scheduled to make its appearance about the last of June. The local union has subscribed for its membership for three months.

Mr. Laframboise, organizer for the Bookbinders' International Union, was here last month and succeeded in organizing a 100 per cent union of that craft here.

The proposed "closed shop" agreement went through with a whoop here. For, 121; against, 8.

Cards received: M. F. Myers, Chicago; Hammond P. Hart, Pine Bluff; James H. Walker, Jackson, Miss.; William M. Forney, Houston. Issued: Wood Allen, George Davison, G. L. Zimmerman, Thomas B. Armes, S. E. Way. Died: Joseph B. Tierney.

ALBERT STARRETT.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Perhaps the most pertinent topic in this section, the past month, pertained to the weather. Pioneers disagree as to the exact number, but all contend it has been many years since such a cool May was experienced. However, the torrid season is now on and the thermometer daily soars above the 100-line. Visitors here for the winter delayed departure, but finally are scattering, and although many residents will go to the coast and mountains for the summer, the exodus will not be as great this year as during previous seasons. To this fact is attributed, to some extent, the continued activity in business circles. In keeping with other lines, the printing industry has held up well and it is confidently believed the "Phoenix Printing for Phœnix People" campaign, inaugurated jointly with the proprietors, will have an important bearing, as work heretofore sent to the coast and the east will remain at home. Considerable publicity already has been obtained, and with the co-operation of some of the larger and more enterprising firms, much good will result. President Wood is devoting full time to the work and feels very much encouraged.

There were three candidates for the honor of representing No. 352 at Colorado Springs—William P. Doheney, Kean St. Charles and John H. Digges, the latter being elected. At the June meeting, Secretary Tracy was elected delegate to the annual convention of the state federation of labor to be held at Morenci the first Monday in August. During the last session a state conference was organized by the printer delegates, and although nothing has since been done, it is expected that the matter will again be taken up with hopes of infusing activity. Editor Doheney, of the Labor Journal, is president, and Mr. Tracy is secretary of the organization. The enrollment of this local now is seventy-six, all in good standing. One obligation was given and two applications for member-

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ship received. Secretary Sims, of the allied, reports two additional labels granted, making a total of fourteen. The applicants were John W. Martin, who opened a job shop, and Curt Miller, proprietor of the Temple News. The Arizona Miner, a weekly publication, with job shop, brought from Oatman, has suspended. The Morning Republican will shortly rearrange quarters to accommodate new equipment, including a perfecting press. The Morgan Printing Company has installed a model B intertype.

Two more of our younger members have defied the high cost of living by assuming the responsibility of a household. Both are operators, good looking and energetic, which accounts, no doubt, for their success in capturing the fair ones. Among other things Phœnix is noted for its pretty and talented ladies, and it would seem impossible to err in choosing a wife. Richard Porter, of the Gazette, married Miss Louise Hultz, daughter of Mrs. Ida Webb Hultz, North Nineteenth street, this city, and Carroll S. Neese, of McNeil's, married Mayme E. Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ponder, 341 West Adams street. William Wherry, a son of W. H. Wherry, operator on the Superior Sun, married Miss Grace Edna Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hall, 1800 West Jefferson street. Mrs. Neese is a sister of Mrs. C. C. Schroder, still another young operator at present in California, but who will return to Phoenix shortly. Every wedding is the occasion for smiles on the part of "Bill" Baus and "Mike" Danson, who are now considered staid.

Everett Tiller, formerly of the Watkins Printing Company, reports very satisfactory progress respecting the airship line between this place and Globe. There will be some delay in securing a special design of aeroplane, occasioned by the rush of government work at the factory, but the company expects to be operating by autumn.

C. A. King and Frank Currens, accompanied by full beard and costly appetites, returned from a month's camping trip on Roosevelt lake. Of course, the bunch was prepared for some strong stories, and there was astonishment when they laid claim to killing only one bear. It seems the time was devoted more to studying the habits of the different game and wild animals in that invigorating section. This, no doubt, was difficult, as in many instances their investigation was based merely on tracks. Nevertheless, the light respecting "rattlers" is new to the rest of us and could have been obtained only by personal observation.

Les Adams, of the Quality Press, is taking a two-months' trip through the east. He went direct to New York city. Will also see Washington, D. C., Boston, and pay a visit to his aged parents at Gastonia, N. C. Returning, he will go via Denver, and take in the convention at the Springs. F. J. Moyer, machinist at the Republican, was called to Kansas City by the death of his mother. H. A. Skinner, in charge of the adroom at the Gazette, was planning a trip via New Orleans to visit his father in Florida, when he received intelligence of the death of a sister at Erie, Pa. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Digges bravely underwent an operation for throat trouble.

Walter J. Ashley, a member of Columbia Union, Washington, D. C., is the new instructor of printing at the Indian school. O. L. Hitchcock now has a machine job on the Mesa Tribune, and R. A. Parker likewise on the Flagstaff Leader, which was recently converted into a daily. William Moore, formerly foreman on the Gazette, finds it impossible to substitute California for Arizona, and is back for keeps. Ray McDonald is with us again after a year's absence. Other arrivals are W. L. Cox, of Denver, and Charles Wallace and T. E. Roper, of the coast.

No sympathy is expressed in behalf of John G. Tinker, whose card has been revoked for ratting in El Paso. This local was instrumental, to a great extent, in securing his release from prison, and it was supposed he went to a situation which awaited him in this state. W. S. Swenson.

HOUGHTON, MICH.

Business is excellent at present, with every one working overtime. This has been an unusual spring.

A notice was sent to all employes of the Mining Gazette June 8, including sixteen of our members, reading as follows:

In order to assist our employes in meeting the high cost of living, beginning with your next pay check, you will receive a bonus of 10 per cent of your regular wages.

As you undoubtedly know, every item of cost in the printing business is high, and going higher. However, with rigid economies in the use of all materials, and your close co-operation, we believe it will be possible for us to continue to pay this bonus.

I wish at this time to assure you of my appreciation of your loyal support to the company and myself. John R. Pimlott, General Manager.

John Koppleman, machinist-operator on the Gazette, the last of our charter members, drew a traveler last month and left for a warmer climate. He says the winters are too severe here.

D. W. Colburn was elected unanimously as delegate to the convention at Colorado Springs, with Charles Pearce as alternate. "Bill" expects to start a little early to get accustomed to the light air and mountain scenery Arthur Buckley has been informing us about. D. W. Colburn.

WESTERN CANADA CONFERENCE.

The annual convention of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, held in Regina May 24, 25 and 26, was an unqualified success in every particular. There was a most representative gathering of delegates, the weather was delightful, the convention arrangements were complete in detail, the delegates devoted themselves assiduously to the vast volume of business, and it was handled expeditiously. The visitors were entertained by the members of Regina Union with great cordiality, and the press of the city featured the doings of the sessions at great length.

It was essentially a business convention. Aside from the afternoon of the first day, an hour in the evening of the second day, and the evening of the third day, the convention was continuously in session till the midnight hour.

The delegates in attendance were: Edmonton, D. K. Knott and R. McCreath; Calgary, R. J. Brown, W. M. Laing and F. J. White; Lethbridge, Elam Frey; Medicine Hat, W. Burgess and B. W. Bellamy; Moose Jaw, H. W. Falconer and W. H. Stiles; Regina, C. A. Watson, A. Corson and O. Walton; Saskatoon, R. J. Moore and M. Morrissey; Prince Albert, J. T. Willoughby; Winnipeg, C. Ryan and S. J. Pomeroy; also E. G. Smith, of Winnipeg, and G. Macneill, of Regina, International Typographical Union representatives,

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and T. M. Molloy, of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor. The visiting ladies were Mrs. R. J. Moore, of Saskatoon, and Mesdames B. W. Bellamy and W. B. Stevens and Miss Stella Williams, of Medicine Hat. Delegate Watson, be it known, has been a member of the movement for over forty-two years, being a member of Denver Union forty-two years ago.

The delegates were welcomed by President Chapple, president of Regina Union; Alderman (labor) Perry, President Bird, of the trades council, and others.

The Winnipeg Voice devoted six columns in giving a mere résumé of the business transacted, and interested members should procure copies of the issues of June 1 and 8 from the Voice Publishing Company, Winnipeg, Man.

Many issues were taken up in connection with the war, the returning soldier, and demobilization. Conscription of man-power without conscription of wealth was strongly protested against and a drastic resolution sent to Ottawa. Organization and employment bureau matters were discussed, and the executives received much praise for their successful handling of the problems. Pacemaking was discouraged. Condolences were extended to relatives of members killed at the front. The executive committee was instructed to continue preparations for a handsome and appropriate memorial for distribution to all conference members and relatives of enlisted members, in honor of the boys who went to the front. It was decided to advise all local unions to read out at union meetings the names of delinquent members. The governments were called upon to postpone unnecessary printing of blue books until the close of the war, as at present workmen are scarce and staffs overworked, and when the war is over there will probably be a surplus of workmen to look after. The governments will be further asked to curtail other printing matter to some extent. It was decided to send a strong letter to the commissioners on the newsprint inquiry protesting against the tactics of the newsprint trust in exacting exorbitant prices from the publishers. The governments were called upon to use the advertising columns of the press more fully in placing in the hands of the people digests of new legislation and orders-in-council enacted from time to time, and protesting that the governments were taking undue advantage of the press in using its columns for free advertising. Special effort will be made to have more equal representation of news and job men at future conventions. Fraternal delegates will also be invited to attend in the interest of the allied trades. Favorable reports were received from government officials regarding the agitation for the printing of school textbooks in western Canada, and the executive was instructed to work assiduously to that end. Several alterations were made to the constitution, not of a radical nature. One proposal to reduce the per capita was overwhelmingly turned down. The proofreader membership question created considerable controversy, and the question will be taken up with the International officers by the executive. Co-operative action with other conferences was endorsed unanimously, as was a proposal for conferences being given authority to elect delegates to the International convention. The present system of supporting dependents of soldiers at the front through the patriotic fund was denounced. However, the membership was urged to contribute to the fund until such time as the governments took over the duties now performed by the fund. Considerable attention was paid to the label, and ways suggested of enlarging the campaign. Special efforts will be continued to secure the label on government printing. The governments will be strongly urged to take action to eliminate basement printshops. Sanitary conditions in general were given much attention, and several suggestions will be placed before local unions. The conference went on record as strongly in favor of woman's auxiliaries, and called upon all delegates from Canada to the International Typographical Union convention to urge that body to use its good offices to bring about a reconciliation between the warring factions, and to secure recognition from the International. The question of honorable withdrawal cards and the tendency of journeymen to work in unorganized towns without depositing such cards evoked considerable argument, and the matter will be taken up with the International executive council, when some suggestions will be made to those officials. A most valuable paper on technical education in institutes established throughout western Canada was read by Delegate McCreath, and it was resolved to do everything possible to have instructors selected from the ranks of labor. Many other matters were taken up.

Handsome honorariums were voted to President Knott and Secretary Bellamy, who were re-elected to office, the delegates refusing to accept their retirement. The vice-presidents for the year are: F. J. White (Calgary), for Alberta; H. W. Falconer (Moose Jaw), for Saskatchewan; C. Ryan (Winnipeg), for Manitoba.

The entertainment features included an auto trip, a theater party and luncheon, at which the delegates presented Messrs. H. Soutter and W. Chapple, of Regina Union, with beautiful military brushes, and President D. K. Knott and Secretary B. W. Bellamy, with beautiful stickpins, as an expression of appreciation of their successful efforts in behalf of the proceedings.

Next year's convention will be held in Calgary.

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R. J. Brown recently declined to stand for renomination for the presidency of Calgary Union. J. H. Wolfe was thereupon elected, but he has enlisted for overseas service and now Johnny Bleaken, returned veteran, is at the helm.

Walter Landry and J. W. Horrox, of Calgary Union, are reported as having made the supreme sacrifice somewhere in France.

S. W. Tuckwell, a member of Lethbridge Union, is officially reported as having been killed in action.

Trade continues brisk throughout the west, and there is practically no unemployment.

Here's something for our brother workers across the line to take a squint at. It's a clause that is contained in the new factories act enacted in Alberta through the persistent efforts of the officers of the conference:

In printing offices where there are three or more typesetting machines (linotypes, intertypes, monotypes, monolines and the like) the melting pots of all typesetting, typecasting and similar machines and apparatus, such as linotype machines, monotype casters, stereotype melting pots, and the like, shall be piped in a proper and efficient manner, so as to effectually carry off the noxious fumes and gases arising during their operation; and all melting pots of stereotyping and typecasting devices shall be properly provided with hoods extending over the metal pots and connected with the aforesaid piping in such manner

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as to carry off the fumes from the molten metal as well as the burned gas fumes; provided, that exhaust fans, blower or other suitable devices shall in such factories as the inspector orders also be installed for the purpose of further aiding in the discharge of all deleterious matter from composing and other rooms where any of the above machines may be in operation.

B. W. Bellamy.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Liberty bonds in the sum of $500 were subscribed for at the June meeting of No. 39. A motion prevailed that all dues be paid for members enlisting under the colors. Practically every member of our local is a liberty bondholder.

George S. Scales, one of our oldtimers and a former secretary-treasurer, succumbed through an operation June 2. His late home was at Plainwell, Mich.

The committee on apprentices has submitted its scale to local publishers and printers and its adoption seems certain by both branches of the craft.

W. B. Wilson and E. B. Geary attended as delegates the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions at Saginaw, June 25-26. Harry Dean, old-time printer and publisher, has said adios to the art preservative and entered the mining field, with headquarters at Denver. Alex Leishman is now state editor on the Herald. Two Ludlows have been installed in the Press adroom. Simon Vermaire was elected a member at the last meeting. Frank S. McGeary, of Springfield, Ill., was on a visit to friends here recently. Freddie Bek, of the News, has joined the naval militia. "Bill" Curott is on his acres agricultural near Ludington. Merle Geary, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Geary, has "steamed up" to a corporalship in the officers' reserve corps at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

George P. Koch.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

The news of the death of Mort R. Cole, at the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs on Thursday, May 31, was received by the members of No. 200 with the deepest regret. Mr. Cole had been affiliated with the local union since 1890, and up to the time (a year and a half ago), when he was forced, on account of ill health, to go to the Home, he had been one of the most active members of No. 200, having at one time served as president, and at all times being on important committees, the most recent being the scale committee, in 1913, when our present scale was negotiated. Mr. Cole also represented No. 200 as delegate to the Providence convention. Deceased was born in Watkins, N. Y., fifty-seven years ago, beginning the printer's trade at the age of 16 years. He is survived by an aged mother, widow and four children. The remains arrived in this city on Sunday, June 3, and were taken to the home of his son, Howard, 122 West Delason avenue. Funeral services were held the following day at 4 P. M. at the son's home, with Revs. W. J. Kratz and W. Carson Press in charge. Interment was made in Lake Park cemetery. A score or more members of No. 200 attended the funeral services in a body, three members acting as pallbearers, and others as flower-bearers.

The Edwards Company announce that it has purchased the printing plant operated for many years by the Thomas Kerr's Sons, located at 225 East Federal street. Messrs. Thomas J. Kerr, George H. Kerr and Henry D. Nidermaier, of the defunct Kerr Company, have taken important positions with the Edwards Company. The machinery and fixtures of the Kerr Company have been removed to the Edwards Company plant in South Champion street.

W. W. Skidmore, of the Telegram, has recovered from a rather serious illness, and has again assumed his duties on that paper.

Carl J. Schmidt, who served his apprenticeship in the Telegram chapel, was initiated at the May meeting. Mr. Schmidt now has a "sit" on the Telegram and we welcome him to the fold.

Gus Kroeger, after a few months' absence in Cleveland, has returned to Youngstown, and is again identified with the Vindicator job department.

Jake Barber and Cecil Stewart, of Jamestown, N. Y., arrived in the city last month, Mr. Barber being employed at the Edwards Company, and Mr. Stewart at the Youngstown Printing Company. Barber, being of an athletic turn, has also become a member of the printers' baseball team.

Fred Martindale, of Columbus, is now working at the Edwards Company.

Samuel Doctor has withdrawn his card and gone to East Palestine, Ohio, to take a machine job.

William Elliott, former member of No. 200, now located at New Castle, Pa., was in the city briefly one day last month.

The printers' baseball team is setting the pace for the other teams in the Union Trades' Baseball League. Thus far the typos have been victorious in all games played, and here's hoping the good work continues. Manager Oyster and Secretary Hursh have worked hard to give local fans a winning team, and despite the inclement weather of the past month, the printers' team has performed in mid-season form.

The Telegram arranged for the purchase of liberty bonds for its employes on the installment plan, and several members of the composing room availed themselves of the opportunity.

The Vindicator recently purchased a block of liberty bonds, which shows the local papers have the proper spirit.

C. V. Stewart, foreman of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Post, spent a month's vacation in this city, the guest of his son, Cecil. Mr. Stewart is a very agreeable gentleman and made many friends among the members of No. 200 during his brief sojourn.

William Morgan, of the Vindicator chapel, is No. 200's latest addition to the army, he having joined the Tenth regiment, which was formulated in this city. Mr. Morgan recently spent a very pleasant vacation at various points in Pennsylvania, making the trip by auto.

S. P. James is the latest member to hear the call of the "benzine buggy," and is now sporting a brand new Buick.

Stuart Seidel has severed his connection with the Youngstown Printing Company and is now associated with the Commercial Printing Company.

Lloyd Fowler is now with the Youngstown Printing Company. He was formerly with the Commercial job shop.

The apprentice committee submitted a list of rules and regulations at the last regular meeting, governing apprentices, which were adopted by the union.

Labor day will be fittingly observed in this city by the various labor unions. A parade, in which every local within Youngstown's jurisdiction will

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participate, will be the morning feature, the afternoon being devoted to a picnic and an athletic meet. The committee in charge is working strenuously to make it the biggest labor demonstration ever held in Mahoning county. Z. L. Hursh, of No. 200, is a member of the committee.

C. F. McCarty.

PATERSON, N. J.

On Monday, June 4, the Press-Guardian (evening) raised its price to 2 cents per copy. The Evening News remains at 1 cent. The Morning Call has added 2 cents a week, making it 12 cents delivered.

The Evening News has installed a new intertype, making a battery of ten machines on that paper.

The Little Falls Eagle plant has been purchased by the Clifton Times, the new newspaper of "our baby-sister city." The office will be located at 693 Main avenue and Milton G. Levine is the agent.

Peter Kinney worked two weeks on the Press-Guardian, drew his card and left for Syracuse.

No. 195's new by-laws were distributed at the last meeting. They are neatly printed and a credit to Morris Grossman, who did the work. It is hoped the members will peruse them and try to live up to them.

Some of our members have been taking the various "nerve medicines" advertised in the papers, and have become very active and strong. Perhaps they will have enough "nerve" now to attend meetings.

J. William Jackson, well known to the printers who attend the state printers' league meetings, wrote a very appropriate poem on "Registration Day," June 5, and had the honor of seeing it printed on the first page of the Morning Call of that date.

The sympathy of the membership of No. 195 is extended to Carl Mangold, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in the loss of his mother, who passed away during May.

Two of our members, Hobart Steele and Charles E. Temple, have joined Uncle Sam's forces, the former doing duty "somewhere in New Jersey" with the Fifth regiment, the latter in the navy, as a first-class printer.

Having been elected Journal correspondent, I will now try and fill the job so ably done by David O. Stoddard.

H. L. Vanderveld.

NORWICH, N. Y.

Our former fellow workman, George H. ("Bud") Bendick, is now running a poolroom on North Broad street. There are also other accessories in this place, not least of which is an up-to-date electric piano. "Bud" wishes it thoroughly understood that there is a standing invitation to all union printers to call and partake of any and all the good things the house affords, including sandwiches and drinkables—also a few waltzes and the "Star-Spangled Banner" on the steam piano.

One of our recent new members, Glen Sprague, is numbered among the enlisted men of this town. He is connected up with Company F, First Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y. Company F is located at Walton, where he expects to be called in the near future. After a few weeks in the state camp at Syracuse, the First regiment will very likely be transferred to one of the Carolinas or Georgia.

Milton A. Herter, an apprentice at the Sun office, has also enlisted in Uncle Sam's army. He is at present engaged in guarding the interned Teutonic liners, which are tied up in Hoboken.

Ten typos, employes of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, have made individual agreements to be placed on ten different farms at ten different dates during the planting and harvesting seasons.

The Plain Dealer, formerly the official organ of the democratic party of Chenango county, is defunct. Del Frink, the former proprietor, sold the plant at auction last month. The Plain Dealer was a weekly. A job shop was also run in connection with the sheet. Del lifted a traveler and lit out toward Syracuse.

Ben McClennon deposited a traveling card from Boulder, Colo., last month, and intends remaining with us for a time, although he will absent himself from the trade, his health not permitting of active employment.

Ad. Stokes is at the Union office, where the manager and foreman, George T. Tanner, presides over the destiny of the postmaster's weekly sheet.

D. P. Ackerman.

HILLSDALE, MICH.

Gene Yarick, formerly manager of the Commercial Printing Company, has taken out a "traveler" and departed for Toledo, Ohio.

Representative J. E. Pendergast was in town a few days recently.

The Hayes printing office, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, is now located in the Sutton block. New equipment has arrived and everything is the very latest in printing office equipment.

H. H. Clarkson.

CONCORD, N. H.

Charles A. Wilson was obligated by past President Campbell Wright at our June meeting. In spite of the hot weather we had a large meeting on June 4, a great deal of business being transacted.

Phaneuf & Son are installing a new job press and the Evans Printing Company is installing a new cylinder press.

We succeeded in getting seventeen members out of thirty-four to come and vote on the arbitration agreement on May 23. They all favored the proposition.

Business in all branches of the printing trade in Concord is the best it has been for some time.

It is estimated that ten members of this union signed the conscription registration blanks.

Edgar A. Vernal, who recently returned from New York city, has left the printing trade for the summer and accepted a position as chauffeur. He left with a party the latter part of June for Michigan.

The employes of the Monitor have been given one day off each week to work in their gardens.

No. 297 has not lost any members as yet by enlistment for war service, although there are a few of the young members that expect to go when the draft comes.

A letter has just been received from Robert D. Thayer, who is in Florida, in which he states he arrived in Jacksonville safe and has landed a job. He also says the weather is fine and he likes the place very much.

The Concord Press has enlarged its plant by

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doubling its floor space and installing a new cylinder press. This makes a total of four new presses in Concord offices the past month, which goes to show that the printing business here has been exceptionally good the past year. We certainly hope it continues.

The printers of Concord feel very deeply the loss of Postmaster Allen H. Robinson, who died recently at his home of heart failure. Mr. Robinson has always been in very close touch with the printers here, as a newspaper writer. At the time of his appointment as postmaster he was city editor of the Daily Patriot. He was also the first president of the Concord Press club, an organization composed of printers and newspaper men. At the time of his death he was an honorary president.

E. B. McCauley.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

J. Nash McCrea took his card and left for Quincy, where he has accepted a position as sporting editor on one of the Quincy dailies.

W. J. Arnold, who went from here to Decatur several years ago, and from there to Ottumwa, Iowa, has returned to Springfield, and moved his family back and expects to locate here permanently.

John M. Tipton, former president of No. 177, left June 10 for Baltimore, Md., where he reported for duty with the Johns Hopkins hospital base unit. Captain Tipton stated he expected to be ordered to France by August 1.

L. E. Van Zant, a member of No. 16 of Chicago, died at St. John's hospital here, after a brief illness of pneumonia. The remains were shipped to Chicago for burial.

No. 177 subscribed for liberty loan bonds to the value of $350. Several individual members of this union subscribed for bonds also.

At the annual election, held May 23, L. O. German was elected first delegate to the International convention, and R. A. Edie, second delegate. George Lischer was elected delegate to the state federation.

R. E. Woodmansee.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quite a mix-up occurred at the session of the Baltimore City Council on June 11, when it came to electing a city printer. At a joint session the five republican members voted solidly against a motion to defer the election. A doubt had arisen in the minds of some of the members as to whether the firms of Meyer & Thalheimer, King Bros. or the Monumental Printing Company were the lowest bidders. A recent ordinance directed that all printing should be given out by contract to the lowest responsible bidder. The twenty-six democrats supported a motion to defer until a committee from the council could determine who was the lowest bidder. At first King Bros. were supposed to be the lowest bidders. John H. Ferguson, secretary-treasurer of the Monumental Printing Company, then said his firm was the lowest. City Librarian Wilbur Coyle then said the firm of Meyer & Thalheimer was the lowest bidder by $54, but the committee was appointed to determine for itself who were the lowest and to report back to the council. The city printer is elected every alternate year in the month of June. The tabulation of the bids by the committee from the city council, which was submitted on Saturday, June 16, shows that King Bros.' bid was $6,719.31; Meyer & Thalheimer, $6,813.78 and the Monumental Printing Company, $7,627.12. This tabulation shows that King Bros. were the lowest bidders.

In the round-up for the sale of liberty loan bonds on the last day of the sale strong rivalry was shown in each department of the Sun building. The composing room won out over the editorial room. The total sales were as follows: Composing room, $5,300; editorial room, $3,900; advertising department, $1,350; circulation department, $1,900; accounting department, $1,050; pressroom, $950; stereotyping department, $850; business office, $500; engine room, $200; photoengraving room, $300; total, $16,300.

One of the former employes of the Sun who has made good in this war is Sergt. George L. Bussey. Sergeant Bussey joined Company H as a private when they called for volunteers. He was promoted to be corporal while in Texas. While Sergeant Bussey is married, he did not leave the regiment under the married men clause. In recognition of his faithful service he was sent to the reserve officers' training camp at Fort Myer, Virginia, where he is now making good. Splendid reports are coming from the camp in praise of Sergeant Bussey, and a bright military future is predicted for the young man.

Alex M. Rutherford, Maurice K. Stokes and Clarence Dunkle were elected delegates from No. 12 to the Colorado Springs convention. Mr. Rutherford, who is secretary-treasurer of No. 12, will carry the credentials. W. T. Vernon, of the Evening Star, who was defeated for delegate by about fifty votes, proved to be the strongest candidate in the newspapers. Mr. Vernon will be a candidate for the Scranton convention, and his friends assert that he will be elected.

Maurice K. Stokes was unanimously elected vice-president of the Franklin Relief Association, which is composed exclusively of printers, on June 3. Mr. Stokes also holds a very prominent position with the Baltimore Club of Printing House Craftsmen.

An ordinance which directs that all city printing for Baltimore be given out by contract, passed both branches of the city council on June 4. Under the ordinance the lowest bidder will be elected the city printer. Heretofore the city printer has been chosen by the political party in control of the council.

Charley ("Buck") Potee, a member of No. 12, was in Baltimore on June 5, having been granted a leave of absence from Sabillasville for a few days. He visited all of his friends in the Sun office.

Joe Harvey, a member of No. 12, has been stricken with paralysis, and is in a serious condition in a local hospital.

The allied printing trades council is going to start on a label campaign and expects all affiliated organizations to give it all the assistance that they can, both financially and morally. Help them boost the label.

A report was made to the allied trades council on June 4 of all the officers of the allied crafts who held a joint conference on May 27. The matter the conference had under consideration was the war situation and the manner in which it would affect the printing industry in Baltimore. The committee made the following report:

Realizing the absolute necessity for co-operation on the part of all employers interested in any manner in the printing industry as affecting the

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organizations affiliated with the Allied Printing Trades Council of Baltimore, and the willingness of such employers to permit the borrowing and lending, when necessary, of employes in their various departments, it is the sense of this conference that the most direct way to bring about the desired results would be for the executive officers of the allied printing trades council to obtain, by some form of communication, an expression from all such employers above referred to, as to what extent they are willing to co-operate in the efforts of the council to supply the labor that may be demanded as the results of the operation of the selective draft.

The report was accepted and the employers were communicated with asking them if they would go in conference on the matter.

In the summer of 1915 Stuart Olivier, of Baltimore, purchased the Baltimore Evening News from Frank Munsey. On May 30, in an editorial in that publication, Mr. Olivier announces that he has resold that paper to Mr. Munsey. Mr. Olivier's reason is given in the first part of the editorial, as follows:

Nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to continue owner of the News, but the war has created entirely new conditions—terrifying costs of production—and it seemed to me the wiser course to lodge the ownership of a rich and influential property, an institution like the News, in the strongest possible hands. War conditions have become such, however, as to make it imperative that newspapers should have the advantage of the strongest possible ownership.

In future the typewritten minutes of the allied printing trades council will be furnished secretaries of the various locals connected with the council.

Harry W. Tilden, of the composing room of the Baltimore Sun, has enlisted in the marine corps and left Baltimore for Norfolk on May 23. There is no doubt that the members of the Sun chapel will feel the absence of Mr. Tilden.

The Frostburg Mining Journal, owing to war conditions, suspended publication after the issue of June 9. Inability to secure competent help was the main cause of suspension. The paper was founded in 1871.

Charles E. Heim, chairman of the composing room of the Baltimore Sun, while on his way from York, Pa., to Baltimore, on June 8, was thrown from his motorcycle, his machine skidding. Mr. Heim sustained a fracture of two ribs, bruised left arm and other injuries. A companion, who was traveling with him on another machine, was instantly killed. The man's name was Ziegler. They were traveling at a rate of forty-five miles an hour. Mr. Heim's life was saved by the fact that when the machine skidded he was thrown over a fence, but Mr. Ziegler was thrown against the fence, killing him almost instantly.

In the registration of printers for the selective draft for government service, the following registered from the newspaper offices: Morning Sun, 15; Evening Sun, 9; American, 17; Star, 4; Evening News, 13; Evening News (apprentice), 1. Total, 59. These are all from the composing rooms of the three newspapers, and the total from the various job shops will be given in a few weeks.

Percy Chewning, of the Kohn & Pollock chapel, has quit his position and Eddie Cunningham, of the American-Star chapel, has taken the vacancy.

A strike occurred in the pressroom of the Monumental Printing Company last month. The strike lasted a couple of days, when the men gained their point and a new agreement was signed by John H. Ferguson, secretary of the company. Henry Hardy, organizer for the pressmen, conducted the proceedings. For a few days several of the employes of the composing room were laid off on account of the material being tied up waiting for the trouble to be adjusted.

In an interview with C. Norman Steigelman, of the Evening Star, who was a delegate from Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12 to the Nashville convention of the International Typographical Union and made such a favorable impression with the delegates in attendance, he has announced that he will be a candidate from the typos to the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Steigelman is the kind of material that should represent the typographical union in that body. He is a fluent speaker, never minces his words and calls a spade a spade without beating about the bush. If Mr. Steigelman should be elected to this important office, there is no doubt that he will bring credit to his own organization. He has held important offices in No. 12, having been secretary-treasurer for some time under former President Stubbs, resigning that office to take up some private matters of his own. He now represents No. 12 in the local federation of labor. Mr. Steigelman is a graduate of the University of Maryland Law School and is connected with numerous fraternal organizations of the city. At the recent convention of the state federation of labor he represented No. 12 in that body.

A new magazine, the Maryland Motorist, has made its appearance, and is fresh from the press of the Horn-Shafer Printing Company. It is edited by William G. Horn, president of the Horn-Shafer Company, and is therefore strictly union throughout. It is recommended to all union men who have cars as a valuable magazine for them. The first issue is very interesting. While the general lines of other magazines are followed, its make-up is thoroughly original. Several routes and trips are printed in this issue.

A special meeting of the Franklin Relief Association, which is conducted by members of Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, was held on Sunday, May 20, at Claggett's hall, North Fremont avenue. On recommendation of the board of governors, Emil Goutrain had, at the previous meeting, been appointed secretary-treasurer pro tem of the association on account of the resignation of John H. Sherwood. At the meeting on Sunday Mr. Goutrain was continued in that position until the next annual election, a year hence. The revision of the by-laws was taken up at the meeting. The attendance was very good and in some respects resembled a union meeting. The association authorized the trustees to purchase $1,000 worth of liberty bonds. A movement to reduce the secretary's salary from $200 to $100 was unanimously voted down, the members of the association being of the opinion that instead of decreasing they should uphold good wages. Frank Downes, of the American, was elected president and Maurice K. Stokes, of the Fleet-McGinley Company, was elected vice-president.

The Baltimore American is the oldest daily newspaper in the United States. Charles Hawthorne has the honor of being the foreman of this noted paper. Mr. Hawthorne practically grew up with the paper. The writer worked on the American with Mr. Hawthorne when he was setting type in the old days, and "Charley" was picking them up pretty fast in those days, too. At that time Sam Wheeler was the foreman, and I doubt whether

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"Charley" ever gave a thought that he would one day be foreman of the paper. He has held the position for a number of years and in addition has control of the Evening Star, which is published by the same management. Mr. Hawthorne is a thorough "mixer" and very democratic in his manner, but he requires work when work is to be done, and he gets it from every one of his employes. He has always been a member of the union and knows every law of the local and International from A to Z, and it would be a very hard matter to get him puzzled on this point. Visitors to the Baltimore convention will recall him, as he "mixed" with every one who was here. He takes a great interest in visitors to the composing room of the American, and every one is assured of a hearty welcome by him. WALTER H. MULES.

ST. LOUIS DELEGATES' SPECIAL.

A large and enthusiastic delegation of St. Louis printers is preparing to attend the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union, to be held in Colorado Springs August 13 to 18 next. The St. Louis party will travel on a handsome special train—will be, in fact, the first section of the Missouri Pacific's famous Scenic Limited—and we, the undersigned, extend a very cordial invitation to delegates and friends from all points outside of St. Louis, who can conveniently do so, to join this train. It will leave St. Louis at 9 A. M., Friday, August 10, and will arrive in Colorado Springs at 1:50 P. M., Saturday the 11th.

The Missouri Pacific is, without question, the most picturesque route between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains. Its trains pass through the most attractive suburbs of this great city and follow for more than one hundred miles along the banks of the beautiful Meramec and the grand old Missouri rivers, with the shimmering waters on the one side and the beautiful foothills of the Ozark mountains on the other. Passing through Jefferson City, the capital of Missouri, the train leaves the river side and emerges from the foothills out upon the beautiful rolling prairies of western Missouri, where the eye is greeted by one of the richest agricultural and stock farming sections of the middle west. Kansas City is reached in the late afternoon. During the night the fine, fertile fields of eastern Kansas give way to the great irrigated sections of western Kansas and eastern Colorado. The air grows cooler and dryer, the clouds have been left behind and the sun has a new brightness.

And then across the west there rises an amethyst wall, with a crown of pure white, the Rocky mountains. Across the dry plains come the waters from those same snows, flowing down the slope to meet the train many miles east of the mountains. Here is the miracle of irrigation. The train rolls on through fields greener than those left behind. No longer are there any long stretches of dry and dusty plains to cross. The Missouri Pacific, at least, is lined with cities, towns and cultivated fields practically without interruption to the very foothills of the Rockies.

From out the green fields and groves the train rolls into Pueblo, a great smoking, humming beehive of industry. The traveler realizes there is not only a cool Colorado and a beautiful Colorado, but there is also a busy Colorado.

From Pueblo the train turns north and in less than two hours, riding in full view of the great Rocky range, Colorado Springs and the famous Pikes Peak region is reached. No attempt will be made to describe that region here. It must be seen to be appreciated—the one place from which a more comprehensive view of the great state of Colorado may be gained than from any other point.

The Missouri Pacific will provide a fast, all-steel train that includes all that is best in railroad service—luxurious sleeping-car accommodations, the perfection of dining-car service and special attendance for the comfort and pleasure of the delegates and friends. The train equipment will include a dining-car and there will be no necessity for stopping for meals. The undersigned committee has already provided for entertainment en route that will add immeasurably to the pleasure of the trip.

The Missouri Pacific was the first railroad under construction west of the Mississippi. Work began July 4, 1851, and this great railroad, managed from St. Louis, is in a position to give the delegates and friends the highest class service and scenery on their trip to Colorado Springs next August.

For further information or reservations on the St. Louis special, address the undersigned. J. A. Remmert, E. J. Schuster Printing Company, 21 South Ninth street, delegate; F. J. Ryan, E. J. Schuster Printing Company, 21 South Ninth street, delegate; C. M. Wilson, delegate; Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, 318 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

HAMILTON, ONT.

ALBANY IN 1919!

The convention they strive for is still far away,
But preparedness always is half of the fray;
They enter the fight with the right kind of dope—
Here's hoping they will with the honor elope.

There can be no doubt they have claims big and just,
To boost their proposal all fair-thinkers must;
It gives me great pleasure and likewise some mirth
To tout for the place of the I. T. U.'s birth!

To use a little theatrical parlance, the advance agents have completed their work, the chief booking offices have ratified the contract, the stage has been carefully reset, and "The Fourth Estate," with real, honest-to-goodness, trained-to-the-part, duly-indentured actors, has started on what some impresarios declare to be one of the longest runs on record—five years and two months. In the meantime, the actors are playing matinee performances only, but necessary provision has been made in the event of later performances being desired; for, be it known, though Hamilton boasts of a population of over 100,000, a morning newspaper has never been a paying proposition here. Expressions of satisfaction are general over the increase received, but if the necessaries of life keep on soaring at the alarming pace set during the past two years, some may experience difficulty saving enough for car fare before the final curtain drops. Withal, it must be admitted that these are times of prosperity—yes, and extravagance. Never before were factory employes working at such high tension or drawing such enormous wages; thousands of men who two years ago knew absolutely nothing about the work they are now doing are drawing money which makes the wage of the skilled mechanic look like a mere pittance. This class of people are spending money just as lavishly as they make it, and they are ready to meet any price demanded by the butcher, the baker or buzz-wagon maker.

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Consequently, merchants are reaping unheard-of profits on not only necessaries but also luxuries; the box-office receipts at theaters are breaking all previous records; motorcycle and automobile manufacturers can scarcely keep up with their orders; farmers are getting prices for their produce beyond the dreams of avarice; coal barons never before found it possible to exact spot cash from their customers for the winter's supply of coal. Yes, notwithstanding the awful war in which the nation is so deeply involved, Canadians are living in an era of unprecedented prosperity—and lamentable extravagance on the part of a great many.

On the well-founded contention that patriotism and production go hand-in-hand, many local typos are negotiating with Mother Earth for bountiful crops of potatoes, beans, peas and things like that. Some of the budding agriculturists are so optimistic about the harvest they will reap that they are discussing whether it would be advisable to arrange for market or cold-storage privileges.

It is reported that the Spectator has closed a contract for nine new model 18 linotypes to replace those in its battery that have about reached the end of their usefulness—at least so far as this progressive office is concerned.

As an incentive to the apprentices attending the printing department classes at the technical school, Instructor Atkinson has made arrangements with the publishers for cash prizes, which will be awarded to the apprentices showing the greatest proficiency at the end of the term. R. J. Ross.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Newport Union No. 295 is in the midst of a military camp, besides the regular army force at Forts Adams, Grebel and Wetherell, guarding the approaches to the bay. We have 4,000 United States naval reserves, same being quartered at the state armory, others scattered in all sections of the city; 6,000 apprentice seamen constitute the force at the United States naval training station. Twenty four large barracks are near completion to accommodate part of this force, while forty-eight and possibly more barracks have been started to house the 10,000 bluejackets which Uncle Sam is taking care of here.

All of the members of No. 295 have registered, signifying their willingness to fight for the Stars and Stripes if necessary. Four of our members have registered under the 31-year clause, and are subject to military duty at any time, while others are slowly but surely approaching the 50-year age, which was the limit set for the state military census taken recently.

At the outbreak of the war with Germany, Joseph J. O'Neill enlisted in the Newport naval reserves, and the company he was assigned to was stationed for some time at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass. "Joe" was an apprentice on the Morning Herald, and was about to become a member of No. 295 when the spirit of '76 called him for duty. Many of the men who have been stationed at Commonwealth Pier have recently been transferred to ships, and "Joe," with his brother and other shipmates, are now doing duty "somewhere on the ocean."

The United States naval reserve force, 4,000 strong, stationed here, is comprised mostly of college students from all sections of the United States. They have decided to issue a weekly newspaper, the first issue to appear Wednesday, June 20. The work is being done under union conditions in the printing office of the Gladding Print.

Stephen J. Buckley, of the Herald, and John Gladding, jr., of the Gladding Print, subscribed for liberty bonds.

The printing business is good here just now.

Colonel Ritchie.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Our local union has followed in the spirit of the times and purchased a $100 liberty bond. In addition to this, many of our members have purchased bonds for themselves.

One of our members, Arno Lawrence, linotyper at the Page Printery, has enlisted in the national guard and expects to be called to the front shortly. No. 311 is going to keep up the dues of any of its members that enlist in the army or navy.

The Herald people have recently installed a model 19 and now set all their heads on the linotype. They have also installed a typecaster and are gradually filling their cases with new type. It sure is pleasing to the eye to see some of the old fonts that were there during President Grant's administration disappear in the melting pot and come out in the form of new modern faces.

North Dakota is now, and has been for about a year, in the control of a socialistic organization, known as the Farmers' Non-Partisan League. Many of their measures, socialistic in their nature, have been carried through the state legislature, and a new socialistic state constitution has been proposed, and was nearly passed in the last legislature, whereby state socialism was to be established, under which the state or any political subdivision thereof should have the right "to engage in any occupation or business for public purposes." The object was, in the first instance, to take over to the state all elevator systems, flour mills, "and other things of like nature." The reason I mention this is, that while many union men are opposed to socialism, still the State Federation of Labor of North Dakota endorsed this league and is working hand-in-hand with them. No. 311 has gone on record denouncing their methods and refusing to have anything to do with the league. At a meeting of the league, held in this city recently, the speaker discouraged the farmers in purchasing liberty bonds, and also discouraged enlistments in the army. It seemed to me that this was treason, pure and simple, but the speaker got away with it and is still at large.

Attached is an editorial from the Fargo Forum of June 9, 1917:

Still Out of Jail.

At Williston, N. D., an audience that filled the armory let A. C. Townley, president of the Non-Partisan League, escape arrest after making such remarks as these:

"The flower of the young manhood of this nation is going across the water to bleed, we are told, for the honor of the country, but it needs some effort for me to believe that these young men are going to fight for the freedom of democracy. I believe and fear they are going to bleed for the profits of the damned pirates who profit from our food and products."

And again: "I refuse to urge you farmers to raise a larger crop until you or they wipe out this monstrous wrong, and I will say that unless they are big enough to control the transportation of food and coal for the northwest I can not see a possibility of the United States being successful in this war."

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Those words were said in Williston, not in Potsdam.

They were said two days after 10,000,000 men had enrolled for the first selective draft. They were said when good American citizens are straining every nerve to feed, clothe and arm a world in arms against the forces of barbarism.

What matter Belgium, Leige and Louvain?

What matters France?

What matters the Lusitania?

What matters the Sussex? What matters the sinking of hospital ships, the rape of women, scores of ships flying the Stars and Stripes sent to the bottom of the ocean without warning, the hordes of German spies in this country, plots against us in Mexico, the Armenian atrocities, where an entire race was slaughtered with German approval, Zeppelin raids on peaceful cities? They are nothing to Mr. Townley when compared to a few food pirates who take dollars instead of lives. Our harassed government must stop the war on the Hun until the food speculator is in irons, and the league's plans are accomplished.

The Forum hopes that when Mr. Townley comes to Fargo, the members of the Home Defense League, 100 or 150 strong, will march into the hall, stand at attention during his address and give him a chance to repeat those remarks or make others in the same vein. If there isn't a public officer in the state with backbone enough to put the speaker behind the bars, there is enough spirit in the Home Defense League to prevent him repeating the offense.

And this is the party that the state federation of labor has endorsed. I wonder if the true principles of sane unionism is here followed and if our duty as American citizens does not demand of us to condemn a party of this caliber. No. 311 of Grand Forks says it is. THEODORE K. AHBROTH.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

At this writing, our delegate and boosters—headed by President Ballard—are on their way to the annual convention of the New England Typographical Union convention, held in Manchester, N. H. Their mission is twofold, participating in the proceedings of the convention, and to get the 1918 convention for New Haven. Here's hoping, boys, you bring home the bacon.

"To be somewhere in France" has lured away one of our most popular members, namely Mr. Murray. After a few days spent at his home in South Carolina, he will leave for a training camp in the southwestern division. Mr. Murray has seen duty at the border with the Connecticut troops, where, through his leadership, he was promoted to sergeant, so he is well qualified to enter the service of Uncle Sam. Mr. Murray, you take with you the good wishes of No. 47, and we sincerely hope you will serve your country as faithfully as you did the typographical union.

The one flag! the great flag!
The flag for you and me
Glorified, all else beside,
The red and white and blue.

On Thursday evening, June 14, No. 47 held a get-together at the Hotel Volk. Addresses by President Ballard, Secretary Ottarson, F. W. Smith, F. W. Wiggins and T. Roach were greatly appreciated. Six new members were brought into the fold at this occasion, by simply promoting sociability and giving the non-union printers a chance to hear of the great work the International Typographical Union is doing for its members, in a fraternal way. Mr. Roach sang a few "popular" songs, and Martin Kelley told of his experiences in our fair city. Plans are in the works for another get-together in the near future and all the members are cordially invited to attend.

The writer, while strolling through the suburbs of Westville, came upon a garden planted by one of our members, and it looked to me to be full of wrong fonts.

Work is good for this time of the year. Business in general is booming—so is the H. C. of L. One plant is employing 21,000 men—not printing—ammunition.

Members of No. 47, as a rule, are good fishermen, and every Sunday a number are seen at the different shore resorts trying their luck. As far as the writer knows, all Bert Chapman ever got was a headache.

The organization committee is planning for an outing shortly, and we hope the boys will support such a movement. WILLIAM F. DALQUIST.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Located just on the outskirts of "Little Italy" and the wholesale district, is found the Phoenix Printing Company, a rapidly growing printing concern. Moving into a three-story re-enforced concrete building a year ago, it is now adding two stories thereto. The company maintains a branch in Woodbury, N. J., under the direction of "Jack" Sawyer and has four men constantly on the road. Their product is known from coast to coast and a large number of orders are received by mail. The equipment is modern in every respect, all departments are unionized and the watchword is courtesy.

The standing of No. 23 in the organized labor movement of Milwaukee is very high, as will be seen in the election of President Blakely by the federated trades council to represent it at the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor convention at Ashland, and the election of Walter S. Fisher to visit all the Milwaukee unions in the interest of Labor day. William Westerman, delegate to San Francisco, has been appointed a member of the newly-created county civil service board.

At the annual meeting of No. 23, June 17, the reports of the officers and committees showed steady progress. The apprentice committee reported ninety-seven examinations having been conducted during the year. At this meeting we took in four apprentices and one journeyman, and one was transferred from apprentice to journeyman roll. The city is being well organized and practically all eligible apprentices are members.

No. 23 will again demonstrate its loyalty to the organized labor movement by parading on Labor day.

Secretary-Treasurer [illegible] has been granted a week's vacation, with pay, by courtesy of the union.

Arrivals recently: B. A. Johnson, A. F. Shafranski, F. A. Fielitz, Elmer Weaver, William Mannerstrom, Phil McCarthy, C. C. Schuster, Charles Holesovsky, Leon E. Derr. Departures: H. G. Kindy, Charles C. Schuster, John F. Louthain, F. A. Fielitz, George Ryan, George Wamser, A. F. Shafranski.

Ex-President R. L. Thacker and John P. Keating will represent us at Colorado Springs. Other election results will be found under heading of election of officers.

Charles E. Fetter, age 73 years, old age pensioner, died June 10, and the remains were sent to Findlay, Ohio, for burial.

Charles Hubbard performed his annual duty of installing the newly-elected officers and delegates,

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and Fred W. Stearns continued his annual custom of presenting a gavel to the new president. A rising vote of thanks was tendered to ex-President Thacker for his untiring zeal during the last three years.

Frank X. Meyer is back on the farm. Charles C. Williams, Journal foreman, and Arthur Wiese are on the sick list.

The Milwaukee Journal has installed ten new model K linotypes.

No. 23 passed unanimously the recommendation of the joint arbitration board to enter into agreements protecting situations of those enlisting or called for service. GEORGE W. RAPPS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

We pick up THE JOURNAL month after month and look in vain for a Columbus letter. So here goes! And in the future if any members have any notes which may be of interest, telephone Bell, North 1304, and they will be taken care of.

Fred E. Gorslene will wield the gavel for No. 5 for the ensuing year, having been elected president at the recent election. He will have the confidence and support of the entire membership. He served as chairman on both the recent job and newspaper scale committees.

W. E. Wilson, our retiring president, will represent Columbus Union at the Colorado Springs convention.

The following is taken from the New York Call, and I think it is so good that it is deserving of further publicity:

A scab is to his trade what a traitor is to his country, and though both may be useful in troublesome times they are detested by all when peace returns, so when help is needed the scab is the last to contribute assistance, and the first to grasp the benefit he never labored to secure. He cares only for himself; he sees not beyond the extent of a day, and for a monetary approbation he would betray his friends, family and country. In short, he is a traitor on a small scale, who first sells the journeyman and is afterward sold in turn by his employer, until at last he is despised by both and deserted by all. The modern strikebreaker sells his birthright, his country, his wife, his children and his fellow workmen for an unfilled promise from a trust or corporation. Esau was a traitor to himself. Judas Iscariot was a traitor to his God. Benedict Arnold was a traitor to his country. A strikebreaker is a traitor to his country, to his family and to his class. A real man is never a strikebreaker. Be a man!

But, happy to state, not one of the above stripe was developed during the recent controversy between No. 5 and the employing job printers of Columbus. A strike was called February 19 and resulted in 170 job printers walking out, true to the cause of unionism and loyal to a man. The trouble resulted because of the arbitrary attitude taken by the Columbus Union Employing Printers' Association and by the inability to reach a satisfactory agreement with them. A tentative agreement was drawn and signed by all of the job proprietors with the exception of four—the Miller Publishing Company, Champlin Press, New Franklin and Lea-Marr Press, employing in all about thirty-five men. A two-year contract was then presented and signed by all with the exception of these four, calling for $24 and $27 per week for the first year and $25 and $28 for the second year. At this date, the seventeenth week of the strike, the four "slacker" shops are still out—and it is rumored that several of them are on the ragged edge. The original thirty-seven drawing strike benefits has been reduced to from three to seven—some having left for other cities and others being taken care of in the newspaper and job shops. Representative Max Hayes was called and rendered valuable assistance during the trouble. The new newspaper scale calling for a substantial increase was signed up last month also.

Many of our members are putting in their spare time cultivating their "war gardens," and are finding it beneficial to their health as well as helping to conserve the nation's food supply—and, incidentally, conserving a few of their dollars also. Lucky is the man who can help in this manner, as it seems the only recourse as long as the speculation in foodstuffs and life's necessities continue. "Fat" West says he wishes he could raise coal, as about all he can see his way clear to buy at the present cost is the "seed."

A. D. Magbee, of the Dispatch chapel, has published a new patriotic song entitled "The Stars and Stripes for You and I." It is making a big hit throughout the country. He has published a number of songs in recent years, the most popular perhaps being "Give Me An American Girl."

James Wonn, who has been "wintering" in Nashville, Tenn., has returned to this city. He could not remain away from the storage dam fishing haunts.

Albert Squeri, age 26 years, made application for admission to the Union Printers Home at the June meeting. The request was granted and the best wishes of the membership will go with him for a speedy recovery.

Ralph H. Clark, age 27 years, died in this city May 27, of pneumonia. His home was in Williamsport, Pa.

The purchase of liberty bonds to the amount of $1,000 was authorized at the June meeting. Many of our members also invested.

Ralph Richards, who was foreman at the Champlin Press at the time of the strike call, has left for Springfield, Ohio, to accept a position with the Crowell Publishing Company.

Cards received: W. J. Hanhart, James H. Wonn, A. J. Horn, Albert Squeri, Alison Kettle. Cards issued: Roderick S. Burton, Charles R. Cramer, Joseph A. Brothers, James C. Murch, N. J. Hanhart, C. F. Hisey, Ralph Richardson.

CARLETON BERRY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Election of local officers was the big event of interest to most of our members during the month of May. The races were hard fought, although in good spirit, and the results for several offices were close. Our president, J. O. Ames, was re-elected over his opponent, Clell G. Fowler, by a narrow majority, while Max Traut nosed out in front over J. P. Bagley for secretary-treasurer. The race for delegate was a three-cornered affair, with it possible for only two to win. The candidates competing were Raymond Dierkes, W. R. Hickman and George Johnston, with the first-named two the victors. Dierkes is a young man full of interest for the welfare of the craft, and is a representative of the newspaper branch, working in the Courier-Journal chapel, while Hickman is a seasoned old war-horse of the job shop sector, so that No. 10 should be efficiently represented in August at Colorado Springs. After winning for delegate by the largest majority of any candidate, Dierkes had a good chance to be fouled,

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as an automobile struck him a few days later and severely bruised him up, putting him in bed for several days.

James Lyons and Joseph Church, members of Louisville Union, have harkened to the call to the colors, the former enlisting in the navy, and the latter in the First Kentucky infantry.

John D. Kane, one of our old-time and much-respected members, has had his youngest son, Robert Morris Kane, enlist in the navy. "Morris," as he is familiarly known here, is a member of the mailers' union, and is well known in Denver and Chicago, working recently in the Chicago Tribune mailroom.

Frank O'Conner, head proofreader on the Courier-Journal, is at St. Anthony's hospital recovering from an operation. He expects to be back at his desk in about a month "catching bulls."

The Union Printers' Bowling League gave an excursion up the Ohio on the steamer Virginia, Monday, June 11. Everything was a success, even to the weather, which latter was a wonder.

I want to call attention particularly to the announcement that this union, No. 10, will give an excursion on the steamer Virginia the night of July 30. Boat leaves foot of Fourth street at 8:15. Every member is asked to attend, if possible, and to co-operate in every way to make this a success and boost our organization.

The Louisville letter would be incomplete without mention of the recent bowling match at Indianapolis between picked teams, representing No. 1 and No. 10, in which the Hoosier boys came out victorious. The Falls City crowd was entertained in regal fashion and left the capital with the highest regard for the manner in which the No. 1 outfit took care of the visitors. We hope for a return match soon.

This union accepted the invitation of the Rev. John G. Stilli to be his and his congregation's guests the last Sunday afternoon in May, to hear an address, "Conscript or Volunteer?" the meeting being held in St. John's Evangelical church, Clay and Market streets. A special program of music and services was prepared. Notwithstanding the wording of the title of the address, the talk did not assume any discussion of military matters, but was based on the pamphlet issued by headquarters, entitled, "The Printers' Fight for Life and Victory," being a reprint of an article by A. M. Simons in Pearson's Magazine for December, 1916. The Rev. Mr. Stilli, with such a good foundation, delivered an address that probably never has had an equal from a pulpit in Louisville. Weather conditions tended to limit the attendance, however, but to those who were unable to be present, I would suggest that they obtain the pamphlet mentioned, especially if they are young members. It will teach them much.

The scale controversy between this union and the newspaper publishers is moving slowly, but perhaps surely. Up to this time the progress has been limited to the selection of the board, and the great obstacle, the fifth member, has been overcome by the appointment, acceptable, of course, to both sides, of Lee Cralle. Mr. Cralle, after much persuasion, has agreed to serve, so that a start, at least, has been made.

No. 10 voted at the May monthly meeting to march in a body in the Labor day parade. We were the first union affiliated with the central labor body to take this step. It is to be hoped that we will be well represented.

Our president, James O. Ames, has been signally honored by the central labor body of this city. "Jim" heads the Labor day committee as general chairman, and will be the "high man" in charge of this year's celebration. The committee consists of sixty members, practically all of whom are "live wires" in the labor movement. Louisville Typographical Union, in appreciation of the placing of its president in such high esteem, was the first union in the city to vote in favor of having a Labor day parade. In keeping with the progress of the labor forward movement, which was launched in January with International Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays as the principal speaker (and Mr. Hays was finely banqueted by the Louisville printers), the organized workers of Louisville are going to turn out and make a good showing. We are justly proud of the honor shown our union and "Jim."

Our union, at its June meeting, voted to subscribe for $300 worth of liberty bonds. Several other printing trades, affiliated with the local allied printing trades council, subscribed in amounts of $100 and $200. DANIEL LEETCH.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

On June 6, Samuel Rosenthal, head of the S. Rosenthal Printing Company, the largest union office in Cincinnati, passed away, age 82 years and three months. He was active up to within a month of his death and was seen at the office every morning. He was an employer of the old school who regarded his workmen as his fellows. For many years at the office the stones were cleared on New Year's eve and the old year was sent off to a rollicking tune. After the family of employes grew too unwieldy to handle at the office, Labor day picnics were substituted. Mr. Rosenthal was born in Germany, came to this country in the fifties, served with distinction in the civil war, and then shortly after its close, in partnership with William Mecklenborg, founded the printing establishment which he conducted for so many years. Mr. Rosenthal was himself a member of the German union in his younger days and always retained friendly relations with organized labor. He is succeeded by his son Henry, whom the delegates to the Los Angeles convention will recall as the spokesman of the Printers' League.

Scranton, the greatest city of its size on earth, will be the ideal place for the 1918 convention.

Thomas J. Donnelly, member of No. 3 and secretary of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, was recently appointed a member of the state war board. Governor Cox is to be congratulated on his selection, as Tom can fit in well on any job he tackles.

Billy Cotter has applied for admission to the Union Printers Home. Symptoms of tuberculosis became apparent recently, and with a few months' treatment at the Home his many friends hope for his early recovery.

H. ("Bert") Meehan passed away May 28. He suffered for some time from tuberculosis. Mr. Meehan worked in nearly all the large cities of the country and was well known among the traveling printers.

H. S. Warfel, of Richmond, Ind., stopped off in this city on his way to Chattanooga, where he has accepted a position on the Chattanooga Times. He visited the Typo club between trains.

Charley Scheiman, president of the Typo club of Indianapolis, came over to Cincinnati to see

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Latonia open its spring season. As is usual among typos, Scheiman picked a couple of goats that ran last or thereabouts. He had quite a good time at the Typo club with his numerous friends here.

The handsome majority given the closed shop agreement with the United Typothetæ speaks well for the saneness and progressiveness of our membership.

Representative Campbell stopped off here between trains on his way south after a business trip to headquarters in Indianapolis. He was chaperoned by Johnny Dugan.

Seven young members of No. 3 are going into the army and navy. Recently the Commercial Tribune chapel presented wrist watches to Oscar Weber, Harold Feare, Arthur Haumesser and Stanley Mathews to time the Germans they will start on the run when they arrive in France.

Forty-eight men were named by Gov. James E. Cox in this city to select the men in Cincinnati and Hamilton county who will be drafted. Among them was Johnny Dugan, who will serve on the draft board in the eighth district, which has the second largest registration of eligible men in this county.

Mass meetings are being held monthly by different organizations affiliated with the allied printing trades council with excellent results in getting members into the union of the different crafts.

JAMES W. DOUGHERTY, SR.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. Sidney Anderson, member of congress from Minnesota, was the orator at the Memorial day exercises of the government printing office chorus, and a special feature was a solo by Paul Bleyden, tenor of the choir at St. John's Episcopal church.

Capt. Charles M. Robinson and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding on June 4. Mr. Robinson will have been a member of Columbia Union fifty years next month, and has served the organization in every capacity—secretary, president and minor offices—and was a delegate to the Montreal convention in 1873. He was the foreman of the proofroom of the government printing office for many years. He served during the civil war as a member of Gen. Lew Wallace's Indiana volunteer regiment, and enjoyed the intimate friendship of the famous author of "Ben Hur" through life.

Typographical visitors to Washington desiring a good place to stop will find the Senate hotel, just across the plaza of the front entrance to the Terminal, an ideal place and the proprietor a member of Columbia Union. Guy McCord built this house according to his own ideas, everything is brand new and up to date, all rooms are outside rooms, and the location is first-class from every standpoint.

George P. Nichols is now a grandfather, a son having been born on May 11 to Dr. and Mrs. Furmadge King Nichols at Fort Howard, Md.

Charley Graff is reported to have cleaned up quite a goodly sum recently in steel, and is likely to show up at Colorado Springs and renew old acquaintances among his former craftsmen.

Sam Hinwood, who has been an employe of the government printing office of Porto Rico for several years, is spending a three-months' vacation in Washington. He says the climate down there agrees with him, the job is a congenial one, and he looks like a four-time winner.

Bob Miles, well known all through the south as a consistent worker in the cause of unionism, has been selected as chairman of the label campaign committee of Columbia Union, and will find a good field here for some real union activity.

In the hysteria caused by the war, it will be well for organized labor to be on the lookout for the violations of the labor laws on the slightest pretense on the plea of "emergency." There may be emergencies that warrant working people time and a half, and even double time, for a short period, but there should be an effort made at least to work three shifts where plants are operated twenty-four hours a day, and there can doubtless be sufficient help recruited to this in most large establishments, both government and private.

Columbia Typographical Union has ordered Treasurer Jerome V. Johnson to take out on the liberty loan to the extent of $2,000 as a starter.

John B. Dickman, who has been about as useful a member of the Knights of Pythias as he has of the typographical union—and that is saying a whole lot—was recently presented with a very valuable past chancellor's medal, made of gold and set with diamonds.

James E. Brister, who has been sojourning at the Union Printers Home for several months, renewed old friendships about Washington for several days and returned to his former habitat down about Norfolk and Richmond.

The Haskell Institute, for the training of Indian youths, located at Lawrence, Kan., the printing department superintended by William C. Beddow, formerly hereof, turns out some very creditable specimens of printing, the presswork being especially good.

The army has taken from the printing office several good men, none of whom will be more regretted than Dr. William H. Manning, and none who is more apt to be of great service in his new field of endeavor. He organized the medical and sanitary division of the government printing office, and has been complimented by the highest authorities for the ability with which it was managed. He graduated at medicine while working as a printer in the office, and has made good in every capacity.

Col. Marion B. Richmond was one of the happiest of the old boys who wore the gray during the recent encampment of the confederate veterans with a host of his former Texas comrades to entertain.

William A. Anglin is putting up a building at Hyattsville to house his printing plant, although the politicians of that town have been against his methods in his Spotlight in showing up some of the mismanagement in municipal affairs, his success proving that the people are with a man who is on the level.

With four boys already in the service, Mrs. James H. Furbershaw is doing her part for the government. Her husband was a soldier in the civil war, for many years an employe of the government printing office, and a delegate from Washington to the New York convention in 1885. One of the sons, a member of Columbia, contracted the disease which cost his life in the Spanish-American war.

Marsh A. Bodenhamer was elected president of Columbia Union at the recent election by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate, and Frank D. Seiffert was equally successful in his effort to succeed himself as vice-president. George G. Seibold for secretary and Jerome V. Johnson for treasurer had no opposition, both having proved

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so efficient that the membership give little encouragement to any desiring to oppose them. The proof division of the government printing office rather hogged things in the delegate race, all three of the successful candidates—Leroy D. Brandon, Walter A. Kinsolving and Albert W. Bowen—being members of that chapel, and a fourth from the same chapel getting a high vote. Charley Deming, of the Washington Herald, made a runaway race of it for the honor of being the downtown candidate, leading his opponent by a vote of nearly three to one. The campaign was an exceptionally clean one, and the new administration will size up as a good one all around, Marsh Bodenhamer being looked upon as especially well equipped to fill the presidential chair.

GEORGE M. RAMSEY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

At the June meeting Typographical Union No. 7 authorized the officials of the union to invest $2,000 in liberty bonds.

The May election was the most peaceful and quiet affair of any election ever held here for years. Six hundred and thirty-six votes were cast.

George R. Dabney, of the Dispatch chapel, where he has been working for the past forty-seven years, decided that he had served his apprenticeship (?) and that he needed a deserved rest from the atmosphere of a composing room. George left last month for Indianapolis, Ind., where he expects to make his future home with his son, who is engaged in a lucrative business in that city. "Dab" had a host of friends among the members of the union who regret that he has gone from among us. He said he intended to hold his membership in No. 7 as long as he lived.

CHARLES Q. LAFFERTY.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The annual election of officers and delegates for different local bodies and the International Typographical convention, held at German hall, Wednesday afternoon, May 23, proved to be a very spirited one. With a total of 507 names entitled to vote on the printed voting list, 464 voted, making a new high record in vote casting by this old union. All of the major offices to be filled were contested. The result, after a canvass was made of the vote cast, showed that the administration forces were lacking in a few exceptions, the opposition candidate, John H. McCann, being elected president over Richard J. Daly by a vote of 281 to 181; John J. Hart was made vice-president by a vote of 229 to 226 for Thomas E. Walsh. The contest between these two was very close and the canvass of the first 350 ballots gave Walsh a lead of about forty votes, but the balance wiped this lead out and passed him in the last dozen with a lead of three. Financial Secretary MacFarland was re-elected by a vote of 302 to 159 for his opponent, Treasurer Pedlow; also Recording Secretary Rich retains his position by a vote of 249 to 208 for August C. Meyer. The contest for treasurer was between two new men, William H. Floody, representing the administration, getting 204 votes to 245 for Andrew J. Donovan, his opponent for the job. The real interest, however, as always, centered in the International Typographical Union delegateship, for which there were four candidates, with two to be chosen. President Rifenberick and Vice-President Greed represented the administration end of the game, while Martin A. Cox and John H. Menuel formed the opposing forces. Cox and President Rifenberick won with votes of 269 and 262, respectively, with 229 votes cast for Vice-President Greed and 36 for Menuel.

The printers of Albany made a tremendous response to the government's liberty loan appeal. The employes of the J. B. Lyon Company subscribed to the amount of $24,000, the bookroom alone taking $9,000. The firm subscribed for $50,000. At the June meeting the members of the union voted unanimously to invest $1,000. President Rifenberick will buy the bonds from moneys in the union treasury. The union also aided the campaign for the Hiker monument by unanimously pledging $10 to the fund.

The baseball team, representing the J. B. Lyon Company, is leading the Commercial League, having won six and lost none. Eddie Nestor, Thomas Dunn and Henry Chamberland are playing classy ball, their heavy hitting being a long way responsible in keeping the team in the lead.

James Wall and Dan Broderick are on the sick list.

A unique withdrawal card was received the past month by Secretary MacFarland from C. A. Maar, issued by Brooklyn Typographical Union No. 98, dated September 25, 1886. It is in a fair state of preservation.

R. H. PARMELEE.

NEW ENGLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

When this letter is published the eighth annual convention of the New England Typographical Union will be over. The past fiscal year was a very successful one from many points of view. As we now start another year let us all strive to surpass all previous records. Your delegates have returned home and many of them will have made reports to their locals before the publication of this letter. In the past we have found that many of our delegates feel that they have performed all that was or is required of them by simply rendering a report of the doings of the convention. Many recommendations are made each year, and if carried out would tend to lessen the burdens of many of our active members and at the same time improve conditions materially. You should remember that the more activity you show locally, the more of an inspiration it is for those who would like to become workers, but are a little timid. Make the young man who becomes a member feel that he is welcome in our ranks; induce him to attend the meetings; appoint him on committees with older members; encourage him in his undertakings, and it will not be long before it will be possible to place upon his shoulders much of the responsibility that is now assumed by men who have been long in the service of the union and who feel that as the years are creeping on, they should relinquish some of the heavy work that is necessary to keep any organization going.

Lynn Union held its annual memorial exercises on Wednesday evening, May 23. In the absence of Representative Brady, President Cahill, of the New England Typographical Union, was the orator of the evening.

The Heminway Press, of Waterbury, has given its employes another voluntary increase of $1 per week.

New London Union held its annual outing in Leverone's grove on Sunday, June 10.

For the first time in twelve years the Master Printers' Association of Rhode Island and Provi-

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dence Typographical Union met in conference. While both organizations could not arrive at a signed agreement that would be satisfactory to both parties, the former organization agreed to raise the minimum wage. An increase of $1 per week went into effect June 4 and another is to be granted January 1, 1918. A new agreement has been signed with the union shop employers of Providence which grants an increase of $1 per week. The new agreement is to run until January 1, 1918.

Providence Union celebrated its sixtieth anniversary on Wednesday afternoon and evening, June 27, with a banquet at the Narragansett hotel. Providence now has the largest membership in its history.

Representative Dallas is engaged in organization work in Maine. At present he is devoting his attention to Bangor, where there are a large number of printers employed more than eight hours per day at very low wages.

The employment bureau has been exceptionally busy during the past month. There have been a number of vacancies in various parts of the district. The calling out of the troops has caused many of our locals to look about for available men to take the places of members now serving, and who might later be drafted. The demand is for operators—both monotype and linotype—and good jobbers can be placed permanently.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Federation of Labor, held in Bath last month, it was voted to publish a labor paper, and Edward S. Alden, editor of the Holyoke Artisan, was appointed editor-in-chief.

JOHN F. MURPHY.

Providence, R. I.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Quite the most successful, and without doubt the most enjoyable, event in the social life of San Francisco printers was consummated at the entertainment and ball given by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society in the auditorium at the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening, May 22, in honor of the organization's thirtieth anniversary. The large hall was filled to capacity and the evening's entertainment, which began with the grand march, proceeded with an evenness and attention to detail that proved the ability of the committee in charge. Mr. and Mrs. Rainey represented Mayor and Mrs. Rolph, who were absent from the city attending the celebration at Chico, Cal. Interspersed with the dancing were numbers rendered by the best professional and amateur talent in the city. Mrs. P. J. Cotter, accompanied at the piano by her talented daughter, Miss Madeline Cotter, gave full range to her wonderful voice and captured the crowd, as she always does; W. O. A. Trownsell, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Trownsell, accompanied by Miss Loretta Carroll, daughter of William Carroll, sustained his reputation with the violin, and Misses Frances Klem and Gertrude McDonald, Irish dancing girls, were a hit. No little credit is due the committee in charge, largely composed of young members of the society. President Bebergall, Chairman Stopple and Floor Manager William T. Hearst were ably assisted by Harry T. Darr, A. A. Berliner, B. F. Dwyer, Charles E. Cantrell, Charles A. Pirie, E. O. Darr, George M. Hearst, E. A. Eickworth and James P. Olwell. No member of the society did more to bring about the success of the entertainment than P. J. Cotter, who acted as publicity agent. No local function of recent years has received greater publicity. Mr. Cotter received the following telegram from Mayor James Rolph, jr., dated Chico, Cal.: "With very great disappointment I find myself unable to reach home this evening in time to join you and your fellow associates at your thirtieth anniversary ball, to which you cordially and courteously invited me. The train service is such that I can not reach home until tomorrow morning. I present my compliments, congratulations and good wishes to you all and I shall be with you in spirit and have sent word to Mr. Rainey to represent me in person." Many members of the society, residing away from the city, sent letters of regret, including S. H. Jenner, Prescott, Ariz.; H. T. Hammond, Byron, Cal.; "Ned" Belcher, Ripon, Cal., and T. De Nyse, Tucson, Ariz.

The May meeting of the union finished the business on hand and adjourned shortly after 3 o'clock. The officers elected for the ensuing term were duly installed and the committees for the year were appointed by President Tracy, as follows: Apprentice committee, E. H. Bobbitt, C. F. Wolters, D. F. McDevitt, Fritz Schreiber, L. Nordhausen, H. H. Hunt, C. W. Edwards. Membership committee, William Webster, C. E. Cantrell, G. H. Fields, H. J. Ireland, James M. Scott, A. Springer, Richard Wolf. Label committee, Charles S. Ross, Mrs. Craig Leek, E. V. Staley, Eugene Donovan, H. J. Keppler, C. B. Maxwell, F. E. Wilke. Sanitation committee, the president, D. G. Shannon, John G. Higgins, J. M. Speegle, William J. Pierce, W. R. Hickey.

The financial statement submitted by the secretary-treasurer showed a substantial gain for the month, with all obligations met. Three propositions for membership were received from Edward Johnson, Carlyle O. Buckner and Minnie C. Aguilar. The meeting endorsed resolutions, received from the labor council, protesting against taking advantage of present war conditions for the purpose of importing Asiatic laborers. In order that members enlisting during the war period may receive all of the protection afforded by the union, it was urged that those who join the army or navy should deposit their working cards with the secretary-treasurer, giving the regiment or department to which they belong, so that they may be kept in good standing. The records committee filed a report to the effect that the work of that committee had been concluded and that it had collected data bearing on the early organization of printers sufficient to enable the union to compile a complete history should it be determined to do so at any time in the future. The purpose for which the committee was created having been accomplished, it was ordered that the laws be amended to provide for its abolishment. The committee received a rising vote of thanks from the members present for the excellent work it has accomplished.

During May two Australian printers on furlough left San Francisco for Sydney to join their colors. One, Lieut. Ernest Thompson, was subbing on the Bulletin; he had seen service in Egypt. The other was L. L. Nall, whose father is of the firm of Fuerth & Nall, printers and boxmakers, Sydney. Young Nall is a hero of the Dardanelles and was seriously wounded there. When asked about the war, with typical Australian modesty, he replied: "Really, I know little of the war more than as soon as we arrived we were ordered to charge. Some 1,200 of us went in and 502 came out. Oh, yes, we won. I was invalided to Ambros Island, thence home, after which I made this sea voyage

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for my health, via Vancouver to San Francisco. I'm going home on the Ventura to see if they will accept me again." While in San Francisco Nall was the guest of J. O. Titlow, formerly of Australia, and Mr. Cullen-Ward, of the Examiner editorial staff, himself an Australian, with three brothers at the front and a keen spirit to join them.

Zeferina Torres, one of the "old guard" San Francisco printers, for many years assistant foreman of the Chronicle, left May 19 for his old home in Mexico.

Following out the instructions of the union, President Tracy has appointed a Red Cross committee, composed of a number of ladies affiliated with the organization, and it is the purpose of this committee to conduct an active campaign for members of the Red Cross Society, to be recruited from men and women who make up the membership of the union. The committee drafted a circular letter in which a plea is most eloquently made to all, inviting them to take out a yearly membership in the Red Cross. San Francisco, into the laps of whose citizens the Red Cross in 1906 poured the immense sum of $9,700,000, has particular reasons for gratitude calling for a larger and still larger local membership. If the work of the Red Cross at that time could be told in detail, and if it were possible for many of our members who were stricken and in distress then, to speak and to tell of what was done for them, without the embarrassment attendant upon such publicity, the story would be one of intense interest to our membership of today. The American Red Cross is under government supervision. The president of the United States is its head. Its accounts are audited by the war department at Washington. Many members of the International Typographical Union have already enlisted in this country's service in the unparalleled war now raging: some of them have already paid the total cost of such service, and others will follow as the struggle goes on. For the good name of San Francisco Typographical Union, let it be said that we did our bit, small though it be. It is hoped that every member of the organization will cheerfully respond to this appeal. The ladies composing the committee are as follows: Miss Frances Auld, Miss Katherine P. Bisazza, Mrs. Blanche Blanc, Miss Katherine Brown, Mrs. Sarah Brunner, Mrs. Anastasia D. Carlyle, Miss Goldie Collins, Miss Eva Cook, Miss Dorothy Dennis, Miss Minnie Erickson, Mrs. Sarah F. Foster, Miss Corinna L. Forno, Miss Anna E. Hammond, Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bernett, Miss Fanny V. Joyce, Miss Lillie P. Kern, Mrs. Craig Bertram Leek, Miss Evelyn Levy, Miss May McKinley, Miss Anna Donovan, Mrs. Lora Gatton, Miss Genevieve Grindley, Mrs. Laura Johnson, Mrs. Louise Lehman, Miss Alice McLean, Miss Salina Seiler, Mrs. Leila Smith, Miss Evelyn Spooner, Miss Elizabeth Terry, Miss Hattie Wolff.

Leo Israelsky, of the Chronicle chapel, who has been on the sick list for several months, is reported improving. Israelsky is at the home of his brother, in Napa, Cal. While unable to move about but little, he is surrounded by all the comforts and good care that can be afforded a sick man, and the rest and quiet of his surroundings have induced a marked improvement in his condition.

Governor Stephens signed the Harris free textbook bill, thus ending the long controversy over that matter. The terms of the law make it permissive that school boards may furnish high school textbooks free, or at a maximum rental of $3 yearly, until 1920, when it becomes mandatory that all school boards shall furnish the books free of charge to the pupils. The permissive clause was inserted in the measure in order that the school districts of the state would not be embarrassed in rearranging their apportionment of school funds, but will be given an opportunity to fix total disbursements to accommodate the changed conditions.

John F. Callaghan, one of No. 21's members residing at the Union Printers Home in Colorado Springs, writes Secretary Michelson that the favorable opinion of the place formed when he went there sixteen months ago, still continues. He expresses the wish that every member of the organization could see the Home and more fully appreciate its many advantages. GEORGE A. TRACY.

PEORIA, ILL.

Edward Kenny won the delegate race for the trip to Colorado Springs, defeating John A. Crawford in a hurricane finish. The count showed 46 for Kenny and 45 for Crawford.

Curtis Bennett has enlisted in the United States marines.

Work is rather quiet here at present.

WALTER S. BUSH.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Endorsement of the present administration was reaffirmed at the annual election of Typographical Union No. 2 when William Young was re-elected for the eleventh consecutive term as president—a remarkable tribute to his popularity and ability. John A. Phillips was also re-elected vice-president, while Jacob Glaser, the Nestor of No. 2, was unopposed for the position of secretary-treasurer. "Uncle Jake" joined Philadelphia union in May, 1858, and was a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention when that body met in this city in centennial year, 1876—nearly two generations ago. Larry McCrossin was given an encore for recording secretary, as was Charles Clouse for sergeant-at-arms. William Hoyer succeeded himself as a member of the finance committee. Warren Marshall was elected trustee for a three-year term. James P. Bowen, William Conway and William H. White were successful as delegates to the convention at Colorado Springs. Henry W. Savage, an ex-president of the local, obligated the officers at the June meeting.

In a vote of more than 700 the book and job arbitration agreement received a majority of 435 at the International election in this city.

As an evidence of its loyalty to the U. S. Government, the local union subscribed to $500 worth of bonds to the liberty loan. Individual subscriptions of members approximated $7,500.

Whatever else might be said about the delegate campaign, it should be recorded that the contest was conducted along orthodox lines, with no infraction of the corrupt practices act. As a fact, the paucity of cigars was commented on.

Regret was expressed at the calling off of the Twin City baseball tournament. And No. 2 had its athletes strictly on edge for the event, too! "Some one is always taking the joy out of life." However, let us be thankful the typographical convention was not postponed.

Reading (Pa.) Union entertained the Eastern District Typographical Union delegates and visitors on Sunday, May 7, in its usual unapproachable style. Those who attended—and there were a dozen from this city—had a fine time, a ride over Mount Neversink being an outstanding feature.

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The entertainment committee, of which Luther Mason was the ursus major, is to be congratulated. Harry Sherman, Reading's new contributor to THE JOURNAL, made his debut.

A combined excursion to New York, under the auspices of the allied printing trades council, will be given on Sunday, September 9, tickets for which may be had at the nominal price of $2.50.

Those in the local union who respond to Uncle Sam's "call to the colors," will be exempt from dues and assessments, both local and International.

Louis A. Loth, one of the oldest members of No. 2 and connected with the Public Ledger chapel since 1902, died on June 30 of lobar pneumonia after a short illness, age 56 years. Tom Daly, well-known columnist of the Evening Ledger and friend of the printer, had this to say of Mr. Loth: "Louis is dead. Very likely you never met Louie —Louie Loth. He didn't mingle in society much. He had little time for that sort of thing, because he was obliged to work rather hard, and when his day's stunt was done he was usually tired. But he had a merry heart and he was a nimble punster. The other men in the composing room called him 'Daffydill Louis,' because he perpetrated and perpetuated a line of humor which had vogue several years ago, and he never missed fire when he was called upon to shoot. But we saw another man at work at his linotype machine yesterday. Louis is dead." The funeral services took place Sunday, June 3. Interment was at Mount Peace cemetery. He was carried to his last resting place by six members of the Public Ledger chapel.

JAMES P. BOWEN.

DETROIT, MICH.

No. 18, at its last meeting, reached a satisfactory agreement with the local publishers and proprietors of job machine offices. The agreement calls for an increase of 10 per cent over the present wage received, for two years, and an additional 5 per cent increase after that date for a period of eighteen months, when the contract terminates. Proofreaders and bankmen will receive the same hourly wage as operators and floormen.

No. 18 will pay all dues and assessments of members joining the fighting forces of either the United States or Canada, providing they have been in good standing for at least six months prior to joining. This rule also applies to apprentices joining the union, providing they have put in the last six months of their apprenticeship in a union office.

Detroit Typographical Union is now in the best position it has ever enjoyed. All scales are signed up and arbitration agreements are effective in all branches for a period of five years. Our full attention can now be centered upon the instituting of educational measures for journeymen and apprentices that will tend to the upbuilding and betterment of the craft.

Three of our older members have answered the last call in the past month. Frederick Grenier, for thirty-eight years a member of No. 18, died Friday, June 1, at his residence, 716 Canton avenue, following a long extended illness. Mr. Grenier, who was 62 years of age, had been employed continuously in the printing department of Parke, Davis & Co. for nearly twenty years. The funeral was held at the home and was attended by many members of No. 18. Interment took place at Forest Lawn cemetery.

John C. Metcalf suffered a stroke of paralysis on May 26, from which he was unable to rally. Funeral services were held at the home, 308 Twelfth street, on Tuesday, May 29, members of No. 18 acting as pallbearers. Interment was at Woodmere.

J. R. McEwen died at his home, 38 Harrison avenue, Wednesday, June 6, of heart trouble at the age of 72 years. Services were held at the home Saturday, June 9, with members of No. 18 acting as pallbearers. Interment was at Woodmere.

Extensive alterations and improvements are under way in the Journal mechanical departments. A complete rearrangement of the composing room is planned which will mean the installation of considerable new equipment.

The many watering places, amusement parks, boatrides, etc., prove too much of a lure to the printers of Detroit during the hot summer months and suspension of the July and August meetings have been authorized.

Business is slow, with quite a number of situations laid off in both newspaper and job offices.

VICTOR A. LEAVY.

MISSOURI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

Representative Gadd has organized a union at Dodge City, Kan.

Coffeyville, Kan., printers escaped injury or financial loss in the cyclone which visited that town June 1.

Wichita Union has invested $500 in a liberty bond. Muskogee Union subscribed $300.

Kansas City Union is negotiating a new job scale, with promise of a substantial increase.

Oklahoma City reports a membership of 200 at its last report.

Following are reports on working conditions received up to June 18:

Coffeyville, Kan.—State of trade good. Everybody working. No subs.

Columbia, Mo.—Work slow.

Des Moines, Iowa—State of trade fair, but not so good as last month. Conditions over the state very good for operators and fair for handmen. Quite a number of country situations calling for men.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Work has been very good, with all men working.

Kansas City, Mo.—There is a lull in work at present, and a great many are idle in the book and job branch. Many calls for machine operators from adjacent cities, and it is almost impossible to secure operators for the small towns, although many of them offer $24 per week.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Work fair in newspaper shops, but slow in job offices.

Muskogee, Okla.—State of trade fair.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Working conditions very good. Last membership report shows 200 members and all working. Work for machine operators has been extra good.

Omaha, Neb.—Trade good, with demand for both hand and machine men.

Parsons, Kan.—State of trade good.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Work generally a little dull.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade fair. Everybody working.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Work rather dull in the job end and fair on newspapers.

Wichita, Kan.—Work holding up well for the summer months.

CHARLES RHODE.

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DALLAS, TEXAS.

From beneath a beautiful bouquet of flowers, presented by Walter F. McAdams, President Bading called the regular monthly meeting of No. 173 to order Sunday, June 3. After the transaction of some regular business Mrs. Keebaugh, that excellent lady who is doing so much for the boys at the training camps, arrayed in a sailor's costume, made an interesting plea for the young men serving their country and asked that the union purchase tickets for the entertainment, the funds to go toward securing articles for these young men that are not supplied by the government. Fifteen dollars was donated for tickets and Mrs. Keebaugh was presented by President Bading with the bouquet above referred to. In accepting the flowers she assured Mr. Bading that she received the donation for the tickets with thanks, but accepted the flowers in a spirit that would linger long after they had decayed, and as a token of the patriotism of No. 173 she would carry them to her son, who is in a training camp in the east.

John Hodge, president of San Antonio Typographical Union No. 172, was in Dallas during the month, he having come over from Fort Worth, where he attended the meeting of the state federation of labor as delegate. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hodge.

W. L. Hoefgen, editor of the Dispatch, the labor paper of San Antonio, spent a short time here the past month.

Clint Tullis and Fred K. Lamb were the successful candidates for delegates to the Colorado Springs convention, with R. H. McVey and John C. Cole as alternates. Milo Clark, the third candidate in the race, was defeated by a small majority.

The many friends in this city of L. E. Piner were greatly pleased to learn of his election as secretary-treasurer of Chicago Typographical Union.

Clint Tullis and W. M. Reilly represented No. 173 at the Texas Printers' State Council, which met at Austin August 21.

William Moran, editor of the labor paper at El Paso, was a visitor to the city during the month, having come over from Fort Worth, where he attended the convention of the state federation of labor.

Reports from El Paso say that a Dallas printer has invested $3,000 in an automobile. If such is the case it proves that Dallas is not a bad place to work, especially if he saved it from his earnings.

Mr. Kessler, of the Times-Herald, who spent some time in New Mexico for his health, is again at home in this city.

From George Bading, who attended the Texas State Press Association meeting at Galveston last month, we learn that the Intertype Corporation, under C. D. Montgomery, of New Orleans, southwestern manager, Charles Breckon and Mr. Bading, had on exhibit a model A machine with B and C units and side auxiliary magazine which can be attached to any intertype without boring a hole.

The News-Journal Company, for the benefit of the employes, has installed an up-to-date sanitary drinking fountain.

Just before mailing this letter we were informed that the management of the Dallas News-Journal had ordered eight model B intertypes and a model C and two model B intertypes for the Galveston News.

Twenty-one metal feeders have been installed in the News-Journal office.

President Bading, southwestern agent for George E. Lee & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has sold intertype metal feeders to the following companies during the month: Times-Herald, Dallas; McNitzsky, Denton; Eston-Jarvis Company, San Antonio; John Nichols, Dallas.

Like everything else that Dallas gets interested in, the printers of this city have shown their loyalty to the government by buying thousands of dollars' worth of liberty loan bonds, and every one who was able has at least one bond and a number we know of have from six to a dozen.

At the last meeting of the union a committee consisting of President Bading, Secretary-Treasurer Duckworth, Clint Tullis and W. M. Reilly was appointed to co-operate with the pressmen's union in regard to enforcing the eight-hour ordinance in the matter of municipal printing being given to a nine-hour notorious rat printing office. It is to be hoped that through the allied printing trades council the mayor and commissioners will be shown the error of their way, and that hereafter those who believe in an eight-hour day and sanitary conditions for their workmen will be given city printing.

The Printers' Mutual Benevolent Society, covering the entire city, is now a fact. It starts with about one hundred members, and it is hoped that the organization will grow and be of great service to those who have not provided against sickness or accident.

Several of the young members of No. 173 have been conscripted or volunteered in the service of their country and expect to leave shortly for the training camps. L. K. WELLS.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

The June meeting of No. 102 was a scale meeting, the executive committee at this writing being engaged in the negotiation of a new job agreement, to take effect on July 1. This, apart from installation and initiation ceremonies, formed the chief topic of business.

The union endorsed the application of James B. Stealy for the old age pension. We regret he is not making a good recovery.

Crain Printers, Ltd., having purchased and rebuilt the burned property of the Rolla L. Crain Company, on Spruce street, will shortly occupy it.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Staples received notification of the death in action of their son, A. J. Staples, formerly of the Free Press chapel. Much sympathy is extended to the family in its bereavement, as Jim was one of the popular younger members of No. 102. He was born in Ottawa twenty-five years ago, and learned his trade at the Free Press, where he continued to work. He enlisted with the Seventy-seventh Ottawa battalion, and left for England on June 16, 1916. After reaching there he was transferred to the Forty-seventh regiment, and proceeded to France as a member of the machine gun squad. He had been some nine months on the firing line when he was killed on May 5. He was a member of St. Alban's Anglican church, a young man of unquestionable character, and devoted to his home. Besides his parents, he is survived by two brothers and two sisters, William, Fred, Beatrice and Nellie.

This union suffered the loss of one of the older members in the person of John B. Langlois, who died suddenly on June 3, after an indisposition of about one week. Deceased, who was employed in the linotype department of the printing bureau,

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was born at Quebec fifty-seven years ago. He had been in the trade about forty years, sixteen years of this being spent in Boston, Chicago, Bay City and other American cities. He returned to work on the Quebec Daily Telegraph, and about ten years ago came to the capital to take a position in the government printing bureau. Seventeen years ago he married Miss Marie Emma Bedard, of Chalesbourg, Que., who survives him. One son was born, who died in infancy. The funeral, which took place on Tuesday morning, June 5, to the Basilica and Notre Dame cemetery, was attended by members of No. 102 in a body. To Mme. Langlois is extended deep sympathy in her bereavement.

"If I fall, thank God it will be that I shall have died doing my duty." The last words of his last letter home form part of the inscription on the tablet erected in St. Matthew's Anglican church to the memory of Sergeant Glenholm Wilson, a courageous young Ottawa boy who led his platoon to victory when his senior officers fell on the memorable morning of November 18. The tablet was unveiled Sunday evening, June 17, before a church crowded with friends come to honor the young soldier, by his grace, Archbishop Hamilton. The inscription on the tablet reads as follows: "In loving memory of Sergeant Glenholm Wilson, Thirty-eighth battalion. Born January 18, 1894; killed in action, November 18, 1916, on the Somme, France, while leading his platoon on to victory after his superior officers had fallen."

The printing bureau annual picnic will be held on the Victoria hotel grounds, at Aylmer, on Saturday, July 21. The location is an ideal one, and it is hoped that every employe will be on hand to boost the outing. A. E. SHEPPARD.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

No. 40 observed Memorial day on Sunday, May 27, and although the weather was very disagreeable, a good-sized crowd assembled at Labor Temple Hall, where the services were held. Rev. C. M. Chilton, pastor of the First Christian church, delivered the memorial address, and we quote the following from this eminent divine:

We should never forget the debt we owe those who have gone before us; those who have builded the foundation on which our progress is laid; those who have labored ahead of us to prepare the way over which we travel. We should hold them in reverent memory, and should pay them tribute and award them that credit that is their due.

Sylvester Grogg spoke feelingly of the departed members of Typographical Union No. 40, one member of which, U. G. Pierce, had died during the year. Miss Dorothy Nash sang a solo, the Van Sant brothers played a violin solo, accompanied by H. C. Corbett, and the congregation sang "America" and "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Next month the boys will be packing their suitcases bound for Colorado Springs, and if all go from this "burg" who have signified their intentions, our delegates, Frank Brooks and Albert Rossie, will have a good-sized bodyguard.

Ed ("Pee Wee") James has resigned as operator of the Gazette, and has associated himself with the News-Press.

F. O. Martin sprained his ankle a few weeks ago, and can now be seen hopping along the streets with four legs, and says he is still young as he used to be.

Amos Kiel spent a few weeks last month down on the farm. He promised to send the "bunch" a mess of fish, but he claimed it rained all the time he was off—therefore, no fish.

The proposition we had in the May JOURNAL in reference to putting up 10 cents per capita to take a couple of bands to the silver jubilee, put me in bad, as I have received several letters from other cities saying they had union printers' bands, and that "Big Six" and Oklahoma City were not the only noise-makers in the jurisdiction. Well, let all the bands go, and we will take up the collection at Colorado Springs and divide proceeds equally—fair enough, eh?

Scranton, Pa., 1918.
Albany, N. Y., 1919. J. E. MURPHY.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Annual picnic—August 4—Chambly Canton—the Pine Groves—the famous fishing grounds of Chambly Basin, the Richelieu river—the Old Fort. Bring along the family and all your friends. Let us beat the 400 mark of last year.

The June meeting passed off quietly, an immense lot of business being transacted. Representative Drury officiated as presiding officer in the installation of the new office-holders for the ensuing term. The amendments to the constitution as submitted by the executive committee were concurred in. The principal item of interest among the amendments was the addition to the local dues, dues having been raised to 55 cents per month, a fraction over 3 cents per week. It was reckoned that with the additional revenue thus secured there would be fewer periodic assessments. The action taken by President Black on joining up with the Ontario Typographical Conference was endorsed, the meeting viewing with favor this action. The office of the secretary-treasurer is in future to be closed at 1 P. M. on Saturdays. The following members were appointed to the label committee: T. J. Carter, E. H. Tilley, E. Gollifer, A. C. Read and R. S. Macdonald. President Black intimated that he had appointed J. C. E. Tardif and Thomas Healey as additional members of the executive committee. Chairman Whitaker gave an interesting report regarding the book and job scale negotiations.

Representative Drury, from Montreal, paid a visit to the Ontario Typographical Conference at London, Ont., and delivered an interesting address.

Albert Alkers, of Ottawa, paid Montreal a short visit, and reports Billie Williams, Tom Coleman, Mills and Jimmy Wilder and Edgar Smith all doing well.

The outing of the Herald Press employes will take the form of a trolley ride and picnic to Bout-de-l'Ile. An excellent program has been arranged.

"Juice" Holmes pulled out for pastures new—the wanderlust is on again. Leo LaGoy has gone back to register for his country and to try for the navy of the Stars and Stripes.

Ted Horwood, now at the Union Printers Home, reports that he is a little better, considering the weather they have had out there, and sends his respects to all the boys in Montreal.

Recruits for the monotype school still come along, the latest being Frank Exley. Instructor Lowe is back on the job, having been sick for over a month.

Dick Carruthers is now chairman of the Herald news chapel.

The championship shield for the intercity

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championship of the printers' bowling leagues of Ottawa and Montreal has been won by Montreal and now graces the sideboard of President Flawn. Montreal won four games out of six played in Ottawa and Montreal, respectively. The Montreal team was composed of Messrs. Bryant, Brittain, Cote, Carter, Bolduc and Genest. Ottawa intends doing its best to take back the shield next season.

To Jake Hamilton, of the Gazette job chapel, is tendered universal sympathy in the loss of his mother. That chapel, of which Mr. Hamilton is chairman, passed a note of condolence to the family. Mr. O'Brien, of the same chapel, lost his wife, she dying very suddenly on June 14. The sympathy of the membership is extended to Mr. O'Brien in this sudden bereavement.

Lauchie Fraser has enlisted in the Royal Highlanders for overseas service. Joe Mathers, late foremen with B. Plow & Son, has enlisted in the mechanical section of the A. S. C., and is now on his road to "somewhere in France." Leo Coleman, of the Herald Press, has enlisted in a local battery. He is an apprentice and a son of Tom Coleman, now a member of No. 102, and formerly of No. 6. A letter received from Ernie Teague after a long silence shows he has been dodging gas shells over in "Somewhere," and mentions that Jack Letham's brother is in the same company. Charlie Cross is in the machine gun section. Teague in his letter remarks: "I have been up in the reserve and on a few working parties and Fritz made it hot for us once or twice. Once, coming out of the reserve, we were shelled with gas shells, and I had a rough time doing an obstacle race around shell holes and over wire, but I came through all right. This life makes a fellow depend upon himself. We have to invent all sorts of devices to make things comfortable, and it would be great if Fritz did not send over so many souvenirs." The last time the writer saw Teague doing and dodging was in and out of the cars at the last picnic, when he was busy selling bean-guess tickets and carrying the "shell."

Harry Davy, an old member, has paid the supreme sacrifice, dying in the hospital at Rouen, France. He left Montreal in company with Alf Grevatt for the other side and enlisted in a Lancashire battalion.

"Geordie" Allen, of the Canadian Engineers, paid the office a visit, he having returned from the front minus a leg. He is cheerful and looking forward to having a wooden one shortly. Allen was on the list of Toronto Union.

Murdock Gordon, of the Forty-second Royal Highlanders, an apprentice member, has been awarded a medal for bravery and distinguished conduct on the field of battle.

A baseball league for printers is in course of formation.

Trade in the book and job branch is quiet.

JAMES PHILIP.

Jacques-Cartier No. 145.

It is noticeable that our meetings have had fair attendance the past few months. Members seem to realize that in the critical period, owing to the war that is raging all over the world, when we feel the pinch very seriously, we must bind our ranks to be able to face conditions.

Negotiations were opened with the employers of the book and job men for a new contract, which will call for a new scale the first of July. The comparatively low wage in comparison to the extraordinary high cost of living, will, there is no doubt, help to put through a substantial increase, and we trust to the justice and fairness of our employers for a prompt agreement.

President Gauthier has obtained from the monotype school authorities the nomination of a French-English teacher. The French students are very thankful to our president and to the company as well, because they expect to make greater progress with a teacher that will be able to give them explanations in their own language, and it will be all the better for both, the company and the students.

A resolution of condolence was extended to our recording secretary, Joseph St. Hilaire, for the loss of his brother, who died lately, and to Treasurer L. Gadoury, on the occasion of the death of his mother-in-law.

Four initiations were registered last month.

President Black, of No. 176, attending one of our meetings, said in regard to the great gathering of the Ontario typographical unions, in London, Ont., that it would be desirable that the typographical unions of the province of Quebec take steps to be represented in these conferences for the betterment of the locals in general and for good understanding between them. I wish to say that No. 145 is in perfect accord with Mr. Black's sayings, and that we would favor any steps taken in this way.

News has reached here lately that Flight Lieutenant Paquin, son of Horm Paquin, one of our most esteemed members, met with an accident, making a fall of 10,000 feet. Fortunately, the young airman got through with little injury.

ARTHUR LECLAIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The June meeting of the union ratified the job scale negotiated by the scale committee with the employing printers. The scale calls for $19 a week for job men, an increase of $1, and runs until January 1, 1918. This is the first scale which has been negotiated with the employers as a whole since the memorable eight-hour strike in 1908. The success of the present negotiations can be placed at two sources—a hustling scale committee and an interest in and attendance at the meetings of the members working in the job shops. For ten years the interest of the job man in the affairs of the union has been on the lag, and only recently have they taken hold of matters with vim. The attendance now is commendable and if kept up the job branch will rise to its proper sphere in the trade.

No. 33 will hold its sixtieth anniversary banquet at the Narragansett hotel on Wednesday, June 27. It is expected that President Scott will be in attendance, as the banquet is held the day after the New England Typographical Union convention at Manchester, N. H., adjourns, and Mr. Scott is expected to be present at the convention. President Rouse, of New York, has also been sent an invitation, as well as Commissioner Lynch of New York. But one member is now alive who was on the charter issued by the National Union in 1857—Francis Kelly, of Woonsocket. It is expected Mr. Kelly will be present.

There were two ties for delegates to the New England convention which necessitated a special election. William Doran, of the Bulletin, and Charles Brownell were the successful candidates at this election and John W. Butler, of the Bulletin, was the other delegate. President Murphy

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will represent this union at the Colorado Springs convention.

The Sun Printing Company, located at Pine street for over a dozen years, has dismantled its plant and removed to Newark, N. J., where it is understood it will be consolidated with the International Ticket Company of that city. The manager of the Sun company is an honorary member of Providence Typographical Union. Stephen Ockray, who has been with this firm for many years, will go with the company to Newark.

Business in the Providence newspapers at the present time is good, and while the date on the calendar would indicate the dull season, there still is a large amount of business coming in. About a dozen members of No. 33 will answer the call of Uncle Sam in July, and along with those who may be caught in the draft net will make a large representation of Providence printers in the fighting force of the country. Also, to show their patriotism, a large number of the boys are wearing liberty loan buttons these days. It can be seen by reading THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and also by noting the action of our members in Providence, that printers and patriotism are synonymous terms.

A proposition to assess the members of No. 33 one-half of 1 per cent of their monthly earnings for non-attendance at union meetings was defeated at the May meeting.

Treasurer Dennis Hurley has the sympathy of the members on the death of his father, which occurred June 19. George H. Brown has been made foreman of the Oxford Linotype Company, in place of Arthur Swift, resigned. William W. Saunders has deposited a traveler from Jacksonville and is working on the Evening Bulletin. Elbert E. Porter, of San Francisco, is working on the Evening Bulletin. PERCY J. CANTWELL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The result of the election, May 23, for officers of No. 16 is as follows:

President, Wayne M. Goodwin, 1,628; John A. Foster, 1,779. Vice-president, Edward A. McGrady, 814; Sam Cann, 1,361; Clyde L. Hall, 1,192. Secretary-treasurer, L. E. Piner, 1,991; Michael Colbert, 1,398. Recording secretary and organizer, John C. Harding, 1,469; William J. Griffin, 1,616; Wesley F. Penrose, 309. Sergeant-at-arms, Pat Salmon, 896; James E. Miles, 2,460. Board of trustees, Gus Bilger, chairman, 2,185; F. A. Evans, 2,349; W. H. Bowne, 2,501; R. L. C. Brown, chairman, 1,898. Executive committee, James H. Olsen, 1,695; Patrick J. Doyle, 1,320; William A. Knight, 1,368; A. D. MacDiarmid, 711; Cliff K. Moorhead, 757; William J. Renwick, 1,114; Edwin Forrest Tefft, 1,599; D. D. Rinehart, 1,857; R. E. F. Macholz, 525; David S. Mitchell, 1,734; John Hartwick, 1,472; James L. Renshaw, 1,067. Delegates to the International Typographical Union, Wallace C. Shields, 1,847; Mark M. J. Mitchell, 1,605; Robert H. Marshall, 1,214; Fred S. Kellogg, 851; Clyde S. Armstrong, 1,075; Clark H. Thompson, 427; Bryant L. Beecher, 1,118; William F. C. Willert, 276; Louis A. Greenlee, 940; Ernie J. Zander, 1,256; George Koop, 1,081; Earl C. Kiser, 1,047. For the arbitration proposition, 917; against the proposition, 2,418. Total vote, 3,452.

President C. G. Carleton goes out of office with clean hands and with the respect of all who know him. During his administration the label has been pushed as never before; the jobmen received a substantial raise, the scale being the best east of Denver, especially in working conditions; the newspaper scale committee brought in a raise of 3 cents an hour for time men with an offer of arbitration for the bonus operators. Owing to an alleged "open-shop" clause this offer was rejected at a union meeting without giving the newspaper men an opportunity to vote on it at referendum. This scale is now before the National Board of Arbitration for adjudication. The finances of the union are in a splendid condition, there having been a considerable saving in the last eleven months, as is shown below:

ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY 31, 1917.

Cash on hand	$9,156 18	
Pension fund	16,138 88	
Reserve fund	40,247 85	
Total		$65,542 91

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1916.

Cash on hand	$4,706 57	
Pension fund	15,481 79	
Reserve fund	36,505 31	
Total		$56,693 67
Gain for eleven months ending May 31, 1917		$8,849 24

It is unnecessary to say much about Michael Colbert and John C. Harding, for the men who know them best, both in Chicago and throughout the jurisdiction, know that in their years of activity in No. 16 they have contributed a greater share to the upbuilding and prosperity of the organization than any other two men. Mr. Colbert leaves to his successor a thoroughly organized office with a system of bookkeeping that is not equaled in any union in the country and is surpassed by few business concerns.

At the May meeting Lee R. Holly introduced a resolution directing the trustees to invest as much of the union's surplus cash as possible in liberty loan bonds. Pursuant to this resolution the trustees have invested in bonds to the extent of $4,000. These bonds will be sold to the members on the instalment plan. Owing to the change in administration the details have not been worked out yet.

The Monotype club also bought $500 worth of the bonds. The club is in a flourishing condition and has made arrangements to hold its annual outing at Hammond Inn, Hammond, Ind., July 22.

J. L. Baker, who enlisted in Chicago, was rejected at Jefferson Barracks because of bad feet. He is now back in town and reports that C. R. ("Slats") Embick and F. B. ("Whitey") Dorrsbosch are in the printing office at the barracks. All the boys are well and send regards. L. E. King, of the hospital corps, has been transferred to Fort Sheridan, Ill. J. L. Duncan, Clark Murray and Harold H. Thompson are now members of Company B. Eleventh United States infantry, and are in camp at Chickamauga Park, Tenn. William A. Goulding is a member of Company E, Sixty-third United States infantry, stationed at Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. L. V. Calson has joined the First regiment Illinois National Guard, and Harry Hooson, recently graduated from the monotype school, has enlisted in the regular army and is now at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

A municipal printing plant, modeled on the lines of the plant in Boston, is proposed for Chicago. This matter probably will come up before the city council within the next week or two.

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Ernie J. Zander, delegate-elect to Colorado Springs, in an effort to boost the endowment fund of the Union Printers Home, is organizing a "dollar club" and soliciting contributions from members of No. 16 to be presented to the Home fund at the 1917 convention. An article by Mr. Zander will be found in the miscellaneous section of this number of THE JOURNAL.

R. H. Marshall, delegate-elect, after three weeks in Alexian Brothers hospital, following an operation, is again at work.

We neglected to mention last month that Superintendent A. B. Adair, of the Daily News, had returned from Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he had been for his health. He is much improved but does not expect to stick very close to the office this summer.

Thomas Carroll, of the Boyce chapel, was called to Cleveland, Ohio, June 6 by the serious illness of his father.

Elmer F. Scott, member of the laws committee at the Baltimore convention and secretary of the Mutual Aid Society, was married June 7 to Miss Irene M. Brewer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brewer, 2450 Flournoy street. The young couple were in Wisconsin and northern Michigan for their honeymoon. They are now at home at 4639 West End avenue.

The monotype school, under the skilful management of George H. Hansen, is proving a great success. Every class is full and there is a long waiting list.

It is rumored that the Sixteen club, after many vicissitudes, has at last succumbed to the high cost of living.

The Mutual Aid Society on May 1 started a reserve fund. The new rate of dues, 75 cents per month, began in May and the board of directors has authorized that all receipts from fines be placed in the reserve fund. A charge of 5 cents per week is made for delinquency in payment of dues and the receipts from this source vary from $3 to $12 per month, nearly $100 having been collected in one year. There has been a slight falling off in membership because of the increase in dues, but the membership on June 1 was 492, with six applications to be acted on at the June meeting.

For the annual convention of the International Typographical Union and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13-18, the committee has arranged a special train service from Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific railways, stopping at Omaha and Denver for entertainment at these points, leaving Chicago Thursday, August 9, at 10:30 P. M. The trip is under the direction of Harry A. Gross, general agent of the Chicago and Northwestern, and George W. Vaux, general agent of the Union Pacific, both well known to the rank and file of our organization. Their arrangements in the past have been more than satisfactory and this year they will be of the same high character. The train will consist of Pullman standard and tourist sleeping cars, dining car and observation car. Tickets from Chicago to Denver and Colorado Springs good until October 31, with favorable stopover privileges, will cost $32.50. For a slight additional cost the tour can be extended beyond Colorado Springs, including Estes park, Yellowstone park and Pacific coast points. Return from the coast can be made via Portland, Seattle and Vancouver, either via the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Rockies, Northern Pacific or Great Northern railways to Glacier national park or the Oregon Short Line to Yellowstone park. Those desiring to return by the southern route can do so, taking in the Grand Canon and other points of scenic interest. The booklet issued by the committee, and which will give full details, can be secured on request from either Howard H. Hays, manager department of tours, Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line, 148 South Clark street, Chicago, or by addressing Robert H. Marshall, Typographical Union No. 16, room 222 Postal Telegraph building, Chicago.

Henry Dean, age 77 years, died May 21 following a stroke of apoplexy suffered the preceding day at the memorial services of the union. Mr. Dean was born in Norwich, England, in 1841, and there learned the printing trade, being indentured at an early age to a master craftsman. He was initiated into unionism in London fifty-seven years ago, and to the day of his death was an active worker in trade union ranks. He left England for Toronto, Canada, in 1872, and in 1876 came to Chicago. He was in Louisville, Ky., for a short time, but returned to Chicago in the early '80s. Mr. Dean worked on practically every newspaper in Chicago, being employed on the Examiner at the time failing eyesight, some five years ago, compelled him to give up the trade. In 1913 he became a ticket agent for the elevated railway system and, true to his union principles, immediately joined Division 308 of the elevated railway employes' union. He took an active part in the work of that organization and many changes for the better in the working conditions of the ticket agents were brought about through his efforts. He was one of the oldest members of the Old-Time Printers' Association and was a pensioner of the International Typographical Union and of No. 16. The burial was at Forest Home.

Alonzo J. Farmer, age 64 years, died May 17 at Macon, Ga., of heart disease. Accompanied by his wife, he had gone to Macon a short time previous to his death in the hope of improving his health. Mr. Farmer joined Terre Haute (Ind.) Union in 1884 and came to Chicago in 1905. Although a quiet and unassuming man, he was one of the best known members of the union. He was a pensioner at the time of his death. The body was buried at Macon.

Walter D. Considine, age 70 years, died May 29 of diabetes. He joined No. 16 in 1870, but for a number of years was away from Chicago. In 1882 he again took up active work at the trade, being employed on the Tribune. He was a veteran of the civil war and was a local and International pensioner. Burial was at Elmwood.

Henry Lyons, age 51 years, died May 31 of pneumonia. He was a well-known job printer, having been chairman of the Tucker-Kenworthy chapel for a number of years.

Irvin W. Clark, age 58 years, died June 2 of Bright's disease. He was a job printer employed at the Gunthorp-Warren plant.

Clement Stover, age 33 years, died June 7 of pneumonia. He came to Chicago in 1914 from Norfolk, Va., where the body was returned for burial.

Leonard E. Van Zandt, age 46 years, died at Springfield, Ill., June 4, of pneumonia. The body was brought to Chicago for burial at Elmwood.

Frank S. Denny, age 66 years, died June 11 of inflammatory rheumatism on a farm near Muskegon, Mich. He joined St. Louis Union in 1884

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and in 1902 deposited an honorable withdrawal card in No. 16. A few months ago he gave up active work and departed for the little piece of land he had leased, to spend his declining days in the enjoyment of his pension. The body was brought to Chicago for burial at Elmwood.

H. A. DAVIDSON.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Fitchburg is trying out the rebate system to encourage attendance at meetings. It was voted to increase local dues 50 cents a month, with a rebate of 50 cents for attendance.

Floyd McGarrah and Emile Moore, recently balloted on favorably as candidates for membership, have enlisted.

George Smith has bought a Pierce-Arrow.

Everybody is working full time, and some a little more.

The committee on apprentices meets every Monday night, planning a method of taking care of this phase of our work.

It was voted to send a delegate to the Manchester convention. Let's hope that Vermont shows up a little stronger than it has in other years. Then we can truly sing, "Hail, hail, the gang's all here," etc.

There was some misunderstanding regarding my story in the May issue relating to the new scale. It should have stated that the contract may be changed to suit either side, if at least sixty days' notice is given. This can not become effective until January 1, 1919. If neither side takes up the matter again the contract automatically renews itself.

WILLIAM R. BYRNE.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Saturday evening, June 2, the annual dinner of No. 387 was enjoyed by its members and a few invited guests, the "feed" being served at the Hotel Van Cortlandt, West Forty-ninth street, New York, and after partaking of viands most pleasing to the palate, all hands sojourned to the Morosco theater, where Miss Maud Fulton in her big hit, "The Brat," entertained the boys. The affair proved a huge success, every detail being so carefully arranged by Messrs. Ed Freybour, William Mulcahy and Fritz Adams, the entertainment committee, that not a "hitch" occurred to interfere in any way with the pleasure of the evening. Short remarks were had by officers of No. 387, the toastmaster of the evening, Ed Freyborg, and Vice-Chairman Mulcahy, between courses. All spoke in a happy way of the good time being had and expressed hopes of the future success of Mount Vernon printers and for a continuance of the good fellowship among the members. Mingling with the discourses and "courses" a most excellent musical program was furnished by the hotel orchestra, being supplemented with some vocal solos by talented artists. At the conclusion of the theatrical performance the "bunch" visited cabarets and other places on Broadway.

The regular meeting of No. 387 was held Thursday, June 7, at which many matters of routine nature were acted upon, and the reading of one application for membership was heard. President Kirby took occasion at this time to warmly thank the entertainment committee for its work in conducting the annual banquet, and he particularly expressed his appreciation to "Bill" Mulcahy, who handled the arrangements for the hotel and theater, in New York. A committee of three, to be known as a war relief fund committee, comprising Nathan Schiller, chairman, William E. Freybour and H. A. Jansen, was appointed. This committee will formulate plans for raising funds for the relief of local printers in the United States military service. The attendance at our last meeting was not what was expected, but a bigger turnout is looked for at the next.

Walter A. Rockett, an apprentice member, has signed up with the marines.

While talking along military lines, an error occurred in our column in the last JOURNAL, when it was reported that Henry Whyte had joined the navy. The account should have read that Whyte had joined the army. At this writing he is stationed at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

Albany, 1919. JOHN J. GUNTHER.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

No. 533 decided to "do her bit" at last meeting by resolving to keep all members who enlist or are called to the army or navy in good standing during the war. The union also subscribed for a liberty loan bond. Several members have also subscribed for bonds.

N. J. Baum will represent No. 533 at the Colorado Springs convention.

J. S. Dinkins has resigned as foreman of the Standard Printing Company and is subbing on the Advertiser. William Gibbs was made foreman of the Standard. Homer Britton has taken a machine "sit" on the Advertiser, depositing a Charleston card.

Union meetings are now held the first Sunday afternoon in the month, instead of the forenoon as heretofore, in order to give the Sunday night men a chance to get more rest.

T. E. Fitzgerald and Pearl Craus have gone to Logan, W. Va., and Joe Gentry and George Lane are in Clarksburg.

J. C. York has been made assistant foreman of the Herald-Dispatch, and Bernice Lovins given the same position on the Advertiser.

Business is good. Some work on the hook for a machine operator.

J. L. BOSWELL.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Enlistments within the past month include James L. Quinn, of the Register chapel, who entered the cavalry branch as musician; Carl Mellin, of the Homestead, who entered the navy; and John Linn Carter and Ernest J. Malmberg, apprentice members, who enlisted in the navy. Stuart B. Dickinson, who is in the service, at present stationed at Fort Des Moines, deposited a Chicago card.

Walter M. Evans, of the News chapel, is with a musical organization engaged in Chautauqua work for the summer.

Maurice McDonald and Miss Zaide Dillon were married on May 20 at Lamoni, Iowa.

C. T. Kennedy, of the Register chapel, has been confined to his home for several weeks, afflicted with Bright's disease. Others who have been on the sick list recently, are J. F. Cole and A. H. Dippert. A letter from V. F. Meredith, who is receiving treatment at the Oakdale sanatorium, brings the information that he is steadily improving.

The Typographical Union band led a division in the Memorial day parade, and elicited much favorable comment.

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The information that the executive council of the International Typographical Union had invested $50,000 in liberty bonds, was received here with approval. Many of our members subscribed for bonds.

The writer wishes to secure copies of THE JOURNAL of January 1 and February 1, 1896, to complete files. Would like to hear from any member who may have duplicates of those dates.

W. G. WATERS.

PORTLAND, ME.

Meetings of No. 66 are suspended until September. Let us all be on hand then.

Cecil Farrov represented this local at the recent session of the state federation of labor at Bar Harbor.

Henry J. Jones, day foreman of the Argus, was married June 6 to Miss Hattie Edith Sawyer, a popular teacher of the Willard school. The honeymoon was passed at Sebago lake.

Local printers are making numerous onslaughts on the salmon at Sebago lake with varying success. As an instance of the reward which follows persistent effort, it is recorded that Allen Cobb, after several lean years, at last captured a speckled beauty this year. Whether the society of "Jud" Nichols, who accompanied him, was responsible deponent saith not.

President Anderson will take the Portland representation to Manchester in his auto, if present plans are carried out.

Annie Henley has been passing her vacation in Philadelphia, New York and Ashland, N. H.

James M. Ham has deposited his card and is at work for the Lakeside Press. A. GILLIATT.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

At the last meeting of No. 138 we voted unanimously to buy $200 worth of liberty bonds. Also voted to pay dues of members who enlist or who are drafted into military service.

A summary of the fiscal year's work of our label committee shows a personal campaign to have Austin printing done in Austin, with the label thereon, has resulted in several thousand dollars' worth of local business, and business men in general are asking for the label. The mayor of Austin recently sent the committee a letter stating the label had been ordered placed on all city printing. Herman Naschke and Frank Guinee are the men responsible for this good work.

The many friends of William Ambrose will regret to learn of the death of Mrs. Ambrose, which occurred May 23. Interment was in Oakwood cemetery.

Jeff Gilbert was elected delegate to Colorado Springs and O. F. Olson alternate. Local officers were elected at the same time. Only a few candidates had opposition and the election was quiet.

Charles Shibley has enlisted in the First Texas cavalry, being the first member of No. 138 to enlist. This cavalry will do border patrol duty.

B. M. Saladee was delegate to the state federation of labor, which met at Fort Worth, and brought back an interesting report. He was elected a state vice-president of the federation.

Officers of No. 138 have secured signatures from all employers to an agreement giving men doing military duty their situations upon return.

A. C. WRIGHT.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Every time a printer buys non-union tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes or any article not made by union labor, he employs "rat" labor. Get that?

C. S. Hoyt and E. C. Hicks honored No. 122 with their presence for a week. Representative Pendergast paid us a visit recently.

No. 122 sent the writer on organizing work among the surrounding towns. It is a fine field for work, and I was received very heartily by our country brethren. Allegan, a town with three printing offices and nine printers, is in bad shape. They work fifty-nine hours, and the scale ranges from $12 to $20 per week. We expect Representative Pendergast will organize a local there.

Our members took an active part in the recent city election; "put their man over," and now get a chance to bid on city printing.

"Handsome Mart" Grady was re-elected president of this union. CHARLES W. HUFF.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Members of No. 249 acted as pallbearers at the funeral of the baby of Lon Thomas, of Tulsa, May 26, which occurred in Fort Smith. Mr. Thomas, being an old member of No. 249, has the sympathy of the entire membership.

A resolution, commending the action of Carl W. Held in the last legislature, of which he was a member, taken on all questions regarding labor, was adopted at the June meeting. Mr. Held is a newswriter member of No. 249.

Organized labor is making an effort to have the new bridge across the Arkansas river, which was voted for recently, constructed by union labor.

Willoughby Jenkins, who has been touring the west for some time, has come back to his first love.

Quite a number of printers registered on June 5, and it looks as though some of them will have a chance to serve their country besides by the liberty bond way.

One new member was received in May, and one application in June. All chapels report business fair.

Cards received: Andrew S. Jackson, John B. Scudder, J. A. Newsome, Charles Hollman, L. P. Howington, Will Dell, W. L. Orr. Issued: Andrew S. Jackson, J. A. Newsome, L. P. Howington, Will Dell. CLEMENT C. CRANDALL.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The Bridgeport Standard has changed hands, Archibald McNeil, the owner, having sold the paper to George C. Waldo, jr., a prominent citizen and a well-known newspaperman of this city. Mr. Waldo, sr., has long been editor of the Standard, and has always been a stanch friend of No. 252, and his son, the new proprietor, is of the same opinion of unionism as his father. Long may the Standard wave, with the "little joker" as a companion.

Herbert Booth, machinist at the Farmer, is now one of our soldier boys. He is with the state soldiers at Yale. He is getting thin, having lost two inches of girth in one week.

Our delegate to Colorado Springs, John Correll, is preparing for his climb to the Peak. He is already "laying off," and practicing by climbing up Golden Hill.

Superintendent Murray, of the Warner Printery, is back on the job. We are all pleased to see

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the "old scout" after his long and serious illness.

"Jack" Donahue, operator on the Farmer, is acting as machinist during the absence of "Herb" Booth as a soldier. The only sound heard in the composing room of the Farmer is: "One at a time, boys."

John Clayton, of the Warner Printery, has taken up his summer position as lifeguard at Fairfield Beach. John has quite a record as a life saver, and sports some handsome medals commemorating his heroism on several occasions.

Joe Weinkopt, foreman of the Telegram, has applied for enlistment in the Connecticut hospital corps.

Joe Peck, of the Graphophone chapel, has joined Uncle Sam's force as a stoker in the navy. He has temporarily been quartered aboard one of the late German ships, but will shortly be transferred to one of the battleships. He made a flying visit here a few days ago to see friends, missed his train, overstayed his leave as a consequence, and now writes that he does not like "the brig."

The Post has come out in its new dress, and shows a decided improvement. The columns have been reduced to twelve ems, and another column added, giving increased space for ads and news.

No. 252 will do its share toward furnishing "sorts" for Uncle Sam's big "machines." About ten of our boys have or will enlist, without being conscripted. The boys say they will be a "went," not a "sent." A couple of our English members expect to enlist in the English army.

The two local lodges of machinists are making plans to erect a large block for business and union purposes. A co-operative store will be run in connection with the venture. There are over 5,000 union machinists in our city.

We hope by the time the next JOURNAL comes to us, to learn that "Scranton, the Electric City," will have been chosen as our 1918 convention city. We hereby announce ourselves as going, if we have to "hit the grit" to get there.

ROBERT TARRING.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The war and what the draft will do to the printing world is the all-absorbing topic, overshadowing everything else at the present time. Those not affected by drafts of any kind are now worrying how they are going to get their summer vacations. The problem is a serious one, too, for notice has been served by the newspaper superintendents that unless subs are put on the jobs there will be no vacations. Springfield needs two or three subs now on both sides, and where they are to come from is a mystery. Springfield has been lucky in requiring none for years past, the apprentices coming along at the right time to take care of the extra work. But with the possible loss by draft in the immediate future that source of supply is indefinite. Three men have served notice on the secretary that they want vacations for two, three and four weeks. Who will help us out?

Charles A. Specht has joined Uncle Sam's family and is now at Commonwealth Pier, Boston, awaiting his ship. Charlie was popular around the Republican machines, and the boys on the floor, with only a few minutes to get together, bought him a couple of boxes of Old Hickorys to take along to his "ship." His ship at the moment of writing is the good ship "Concrete," as it is known down Boston way. A letter received from "Specky" states that he is enjoying the hard work attendant on the unaccustomed drill, and his one regret is that he did not join the navy ten years ago. He says the food is excellent and of good quality and altogether the experience is a wonderful one.

I had occasion to mention the experiences of Leroy Steeley, a member of this union, who has already seen active service, in my notes last month. It appears that Mr. Steeley left in such a hurry that he was unable to fix up his card, which was deposited with "Big Six." He traveled over to England and France with his working card in his kit, and on the way home, after being wounded at the battle of Arras, experienced the now common usage of the sea by being torpedoed. He lost all, his working card being among his extra clothing that is now at the bottom of the Atlantic. His stay abroad was brief and the card ran a few days over the four months. The secretary is in communication with "Big Six" and headquarters in an endeavor to fix up the card.

Frank Woods, erstwhile of the Daily News job print, and now a member of the Second regiment of this state, has received promotion and is now Trumpeter Woods. Step No. 1. We expect he will come back a colonel, or something like that. Of the other members of No. 216 in the service little can be gleaned, but I will endeavor to keep in touch with them, and from time to time will give the readers of these notes any information that is obtainable. Will those who hear from them kindly communicate with the secretary, for what may be common news in one chapel will be of interest to the others.

Quite a good stroke of business was done by the officers in the Red Cross campaign. Appeals had been made by the heads of the movement for support from the local unions. It was pointed out that the printing of the various committees did not bear the union label, and the question was asked how they could consistently ask for support from union men when they patronized non-union shops for their printing. That side of the question had never been presented to them before, and promise was made that it would be remedied immediately. The result was in evidence before the end of the week and our book and job printers are now enjoying the fruits, for some five or six thousand dollars worth of printing had to be given out, and it is to be seen around town with the little emblem on that shows it was done under "right" conditions.

Several changes have taken place in the Westfield chapel the past month. The proprietor of the Valley Echo had been unable to see eye to eye with the union, and it was found necessary to withdraw one of our men who had been allowed to work there with a view to future agreement. Mr. Barrett was the man, and he was transferred to the Journal office, where conditions are such that a man may enjoy his work. Another man left the Echo office and is seeking a union card, and it may be that time will work for us and effect the conditions we were unable to effect by persuasion. Miss Farley, operator in Westfield, has been laid off temporarily pending changes in the plant in which she was working.

Congratulations are to be extended to the officers of the New England Typographical Union on their selection to represent their locals at the big convention at Colorado Springs next month. President Trump will be one of the quartet that represents No. 13 and Secretary Murphy goes as delegate

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from No. 33. Both are good men and well deserve the honor they have attained. President Dunham, of this union, will thus have as company men he is acquainted with on the long trip. And right here let me congratulate No. 216 on the action it took recently in ordering the payment of expenses of delegates to conventions. Of course, it is International law that all legitimate expenses should be borne by the local sending the delegate, but that law has been honored more in the breach than the observance hitherto, owing to the state of the treasury. With the assurance in the future that a man's expenses will be forthcoming, there should be good competition for the honor of representing the union. A. F. HARDWICK.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Out of a membership of about fifteen, three have enlisted for service, while two apprentices have also volunteered. The only paper here—the American-Press—furnished five for active service—two printers and an apprentice—while one from the front office is at an officers' training camp. Not to be outdone, the colored porter enlisted in a negro regiment.

At the last meeting of the union it was voted to put all members enlisting on the active list, and it was also decided to purchase a liberty bond.

On June 17 the entire mechanical force of the American-Press took a motor ride in Jake Smith's boat up the Calcasieu river to Watermelon bay, returning Sunday evening. The piscatorial artists furnished a mess for a Sunday dinner. Although Lake Charles is in dry territory, there is wet country contiguous, with the Texas line but thirty miles away, so we were bountifully supplied with the necessary wet goods.

Besides Jake Smith owning a motor boat, other members have automobiles, while a couple have a houseboat on the banks of the Calcasieu.

ALBERT T. SYKES.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Memorial services were held Sunday, May 27, at the union's lots in Oakland cemetery. A very interesting program was rendered, the principal address being delivered by Hon. Frank H. Dodge, who still holds an active membership in No. 92. Several sacred selections were rendered by a quartet composed of Mrs. W. H. Laubauch, Mrs. J. W. Barnett, W. H. Laubauch and Henry Benner. Short talks were made by President H. A. Knowlton, C. H. McGuire and the writer.

No. 92 recently subscribed for $500 additional stock in the Labor Temple Association, making a total of $1,000 held in that association.

During a city-wide campaign to raise funds to erect a new city hospital, Typographical Union No. 92 subscribed $10 a month for eighteen months toward helping to erect and equip a modern hospital.

W. S. Farmer, of the Eaglebarger chapel, will be Little Rock's representative at Colorado Springs. S. A. Thomas, of the Democrat Printing and Lithographing Company, was elected alternate.

State of trade is unusually good for this time of year in both the news and job branches.

Little Rock has been selected as the site for the concentration camp for the twelfth divisional area, which will add at least 30,000 and possibly 65,000 to our population during the term of the war. The estimated cost of construction is $5,000,000, and the plans call for 1,200 buildings, exclusive of all public facilities work, and will require the services of 5,000 skilled laborers and some 2,000 common laborers to equip same by October 1.

About half the membership of No. 92 made application for liberty loan bonds.

Arrivals: W. H. Voss, F. T. Rayburn, Tom Hartley, Frank Stewart, T. O. Lovendale, Carl Fellows, E. D. Brown. Departures: F. R. Butler, C. A. Showalter, T. O. Lovendale. G. S. LUCAS.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Five journeymen and one apprentice were initiated at the June meeting of No. 53.

Robert McDermott, one of the most prominent members of our union, received the unanimous endorsement at the last meeting for the position of secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor. "Bobby" has been a delegate to the central body from the typographical union for the past several years and is amply qualified to fill the office. His many friends are hustling for him and expect to see him land the job. He has earned the respect and confidence of the great bulk of the men in the organized labor movement of this city and would make an ideal person for the transaction of the official business of that body.

The patriotism displayed by the members of Cleveland Typographical Union was clearly illustrated by the employes of the Leader-News chapel in the purchase of liberty bonds. Each side put up its own thermometer for the registration of bonds sold each day during the week and then set out to outdo one another in purchasing the bonds. The Leader boys carried off the honors in a whirlwind finish by having $7,450 in subscriptions credited to them, while the boys on the News succeeded in disposing of $6,800 worth. It was a case of "fever heat" right from the start on both sides, and the red lines that marked the climb of the subscriptions were constantly threatening to burst out at the top. The lists grew so rapidly that new sections had to be added to both thermometers. The original intention was to dispose of $10,000 worth of the bonds. Each day, however, it increased until at the close of the week there were 118 union printers subscribing for a total of $14,250 of liberty bonds. The News crew was under the guidance of Fred Titgemeyer, David Plews, Joseph Belk and Edwin Bennett, while the interests of the Leader boys were looked after by James Reynolds, Walter James, Al Church and John Thompson. The rivalry was keen but good natured, and when the result was announced a cheer went up from the contesting typos that left no doubt as to what they will help do to the kaiser.

On Friday evening, June 22, the technical school conducted by Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53 awarded diplomas to the following students who have completed the course in typography: L. L. Pazourek, Frank P. Doyle, Francis W. Wills, Okiely Kelly, George Wagner, Andrew Groves, Henry Rauschert, George Bilski, Edward E. Wells, Herman Satink, C. A. Parker, Otto Wisotske, Adam DePhillips and Joseph Hockmuth. The school has been very successful since its inception and the students enrolled have been materially assisted in assimilating knowledge through the cooperative efforts developed through class meetings. Collective endeavor is just as essential in the development of good thought along educational lines as it is in the bringing about of better conditions and increased wages for the members of organized

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labor. Much credit is due the members of the educational committee of No. 53 for the achievements accomplished in this direction, and we are assured that the work will be conducted along lines which are bound to bring success to the students and good results to our organization. Theoretical and technical education is not fully appreciated by the membership at large, but those who avail themselves of this advantage are the ones who eventually fill the jobs paying good money in our trade, while the ones who are indifferent continue to plod along in the same old fashion—receiving the scale and just "getting by."

JAMES J. HOBAN.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Another election is written into history, and nearly every member seems apparently satisfied. Victor M. Purdy, the new executive, is an aggressive unionist, sincere and capable. All appointive and elective offices are well chosen, and the spirit of co-operation is running strong.

Secretary Spivey was re-elected, enlisting his fourth term as our secretary-treasurer. The "colonel" soon will be in a class with Secretaries Duckworth, of Dallas; Duke, of Kansas City, and Birdsall, of Denver, as concerns the art of perennial victory. Perhaps there is a sort of necromancy here! Out with it! Other office aspirants need it.

According to the bulletins issued by Secretary Rhode, of St. Joseph, work appears flourishing throughout the Missouri valley district. There have been many calls into Oklahoma City for both operators and handmen, other cities giving like reports. The collation of these reports no doubt imposes considerable detail on Mr. Rhode, but assurance is given they are much appreciated.

Conference convention preparations are moving aggressively, and it is enjoined here that each subordinate union be on the lookout for certain bid-welcome literature issuing from our organization. Local unions are urged to take some action favorable to the spirit of these circulars. The first circular is supplicatory. If that doesn't bring results, the next circular will be mandatory—and the next, threatening.

Nearly every member of No. 283 has a liberty bond.

The Oklahoma News (afternoon) has moved into its handsome new building on Grand avenue, near Hudson. It appears there is one drawback, due to the new location: there is no hallowed spot for the noon-day struggles of the horseshoe league.

The Harlow Publishing Company is at work on the largest printing contract ever submitted by the state of Oklahoma. The contract calls for the publishing of volumes 47 to 66 of the supreme court reports, and volumes 13 and 14 of reports of the criminal court of appeals.

Purcell Bros. have purchased the interests of Mr. Foster and others of the New Printing Company and have moved their equipment to a new location on West Second street.

The Tucker brothers—Howard, Dudley and William—all members of No. 283, have formed a stock company known as the Tucker Bros. Amusement Company, the purpose of which is to establish a circuit of theaters over the state, playing nothing but union attractions. To begin with, they have an option on the Overholser theater of this city, the largest and finest playhouse in Oklahoma. Stock in the new corporation may be purchased at the rate of 25 cents a share, a considerable portion of which has already been subscribed by union men. This unique movement is destined to paralyze opposition now arrayed against the triple alliance in Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

From the Oklahoma Federationist it is learned that Joseph S. Armstrong, a long-time member of No. 283, is the new president of Drumright (Okla.) Union No. 740.

Representative W. H. Gadd visited Dodge City, Kan., during the month and was successful in the organization of a new subordinate union of fifteen members.

Ex-President D. K. Stauffer has drawn his traveling card and left the city. He has been a member of No. 283 for the past six years, and into that time has crowded much worthy effort in behalf of the local organization. Don is an affable somebody and we regret his departure.

Delegates to the Colorado Springs convention must not feel abashed to seek acquaintance with our delegate, Mont R. Powell, even if he is one of the really great trade-union evangelists of Oklahoma. He is a right cheerful and approachable cuss, and can be called on to work twenty-eight hours any day for "the cause."

At the time this letter is in preparation, No. 283 has 200 members on the roll—and all working.

Arrivals: S. V. Barnum, Rex D. Jones, John S. Brooks, P. W. Redding, Fred M. Kurk, J. O. Bixey, C. A. Showalter, G. T. Sniggs, H. F. Skillen, A. E. Blackwell, C. C. Clayton, Ed Thayer, Ed Sharpe, W. E. Nicoll, J. W. Utterback, W. R. Quarles. Departures: Myles M. Miller, R. T. Brown, S. V. Barnum, William Muehleiser, W. L. Sourbeer, Fred M. Kurk, G. T. Sniggs, J. O. Bixey, Don K. Stauffer, Ed Thayer, W. R. Quarles. Reinstatements: Giles W. Farris, Graham J. Albright. Obligated: A. A. Meacham, Henry J. Milner, James H. Berry.

Gone is the joy—and almost, the throb of life;
We're living in an age that's kin to every strife;
Gone is the laughter and the song, no more we celebrate,
Since Oklahoma has become an awful bone-dry state.

A. RAYMOND MORRISON.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

"Rube" Waddell, of everywhere, has passed up the stick and rule for the rifle and bayonet, and is now showing up on Uncle Sam's slipboard at the New Mexico national guard camp on the mesa east of Albuquerque. He has "begged off" from his military duties long enough to help out the Journal ad force on one or two rush nights. So far as the writer has been able to learn, "Rube" is the only printer in the camp here. He enlisted in the Deming company of the First New Mexico infantry, and came here with them.

Francis Mickey ("Highball") De Crocker made his regular semi-annual visit to Albuquerque during the past month.

Blair Leeds, proofreader on the Morning Journal, made application for membership at the last meeting.

Mert Cole, formerly of Albuquerque, and later of El Paso, has journeyed eastward after a two-weeks' stay on the Journal slipboard.

Tom Hughes, our "politician" member, who is

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now warden of the state penitentiary, has bought the plant of the defunct La Opinion Publica at this place, moved it to the penitentiary, and is now publishing a weekly newspaper for the inmates of that institution. He has had to stand considerable "kidding" because of the absence of the label, but says "it can't be did" on a prison paper published by convicts, and, anyhow, they only work seven and one-half hours a day. Tom also "called" the writer on a statement made in this correspondence a few months ago to the effect that his card would be deposited in Santa Fe. He says Albuquerque is his home and his card will stay here, and just to show how much they appreciate it, the bunch unanimously elected him to represent this local at Colorado Springs in August.

The Journal has rearranged its entire mechanical department except the preasroom, moving the composing room to the rear end of the building and extending the business offices across the whole front. The force is well pleased with the change.

Fred Kirkpatrick, make-up on the Evening Herald, with Mrs. Kirkpatrick, spent a two-weeks' vacation in Colorado Springs and Denver during June. Harley Wolfe, circulation manager, handled the "humpback" during Fred's absence, and showed the bunch that he hadn't forgotten how.

Myron Douglass, an old Albuquerque boy, who has been working in Flagstaff, Ariz., is now holding down a machine in Santa Ana, Cal., according to letters received by friends here.

Frank Strother, jr., who has been showing on the ad side at the Journal, has left, his ultimate destination being Los Angeles.

Nine members of No. 304 were subject to registration on June 5, all others being past the age limit.

Work—about normal for this time of year.

FRANK H. LOWE.

BROCKTON, MASS.

The International leads the way as usual with a $50,000 subscription. This union spent $200, while the members of No. 224 swelled the liberty loan to $3,550, and perhaps more, which by the way is some showing for the union printers of this district. And when it comes to actual fighting and their country needs them they will come to the front in the same loyal manner.

At the last meeting it was voted that all members called to serve their country would be kept in good standing. A few of our members who are always kicking at the amount of dues they have to pay without receiving any benefit should take notice of this fact and act accordingly.

The campaign that has been conducted for the last few months by the label committee was a complete success. The contest closed June 20, but some similar plan will be inaugurated again in the fall. The committee has been able to trace directly several instances whereby the label now appears on work that never before carried the label. The importance of the union label has been driven home with considerable force to a great many of our local firms.

Now that the hot months are here, do not neglect the union meetings. You will find they are just as interesting in the summer as any other time. The fourth Tuesday in the month—you will find the union is just that much stronger by your presence.

CLIFFORD B. MAIN.

RIDGWAY, PA.

Simon Luchs, formerly president of No. 778, drew a traveling card on June 11.

The eight-hour day has been granted the members of No. 778 and we hope to have the scale signed up soon.

EDWARD W. ECKLAND.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 305 was held Tuesday evening, June 13. An amendment to the by-laws was adopted raising the local dues from 30 cents a month to 50 cents, to be in effect for one year. The object is to replenish the treasury.

To show their patriotism, several members of the News employes' association purchased liberty bonds amounting to over $2,000.

The second annual excursion of the News employes' association took place Sunday, June 10. Its destination was Palisades park and New York city, on the steamer Homer Ramsdell. The threatening weather in the morning kept many who otherwise would have gone from starting on the trip, but several hundred of the association's friends took advantage of the excursion. The day was pleasantly spent. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit fund. President R. Bentley was the chairman of the committee in charge.

MILTON K. BARRUS.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

"Cardinal" Gibbons, No. 8's resonant-voiced reading clerk, has succeeded himself for the fifth consecutive time, and for the year 1917-1918 the members will hear the "cardinal's" familiar voice as usual at the monthly meetings.

Edward H. Dillman, of the Post-Dispatch chapel, was married April 25 to Miss Emma E. Kratz. Owing to lack of information, the correspondent had Mr. Dillman married on May 2 in the June issue of THE JOURNAL. (Como es este, Eddie?)

The death occurred, on May 19, at the city hospital, of Henry Braunhold, more familiarly known as "Hank" Braunhold, death being due to dropsy. Deceased had been ill for several weeks. The funeral was held on Tuesday, May 22, from Mullen's undertaking rooms to the union's plot in Park Lawn cemetery, President Hertenstein making an address at the undertaking rooms. An aged mother and a brother, the latter a member of Chicago Typographical Union, survive the deceased.

The Southern Women's Magazine, which for four years has been published in Nashville, Tenn., announced that it will move its headquarters to St. Louis. This magazine has a wide circulation in the south and its acquisition for our city is a help to the industry here. The Von Hoffman Press will do the printing.

During the month it was learned that the F. H. Smith Printing Company was doing work for the New Grand Central theater, this printing firm not being listed with this union. The assurance was given that no more work would be given this office and that hereafter the union label would be on all work for this theater.

The firm of Stewart Scott, starting in a strictly presswork business some years ago, has developed into one of the first-class general job printing establishments, at 312-314 Chestnut street. Stewart Scott, jr., is at the head, his father having

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retired from the active management some time ago. On the first floor are eleven presses, all of the larger type, and one $30,000 web press. The composing room, on the first floor, is presided over by Harry Mason as foreman, and Al Gessel as acting chairman. Jean Horn, proofreader, died in May, of tuberculosis; Charles M. Wilson, late of Woodward & Tiernan's, is his successor. Monotypes are looked after by Arthur Valliant, and the casters by Ben van Der Pluym. George Kimball, compositor, has been confined at home by pneumonia the past four weeks, but is convalescing. Among the employes are Larry O'Reilly, Fred Beck, C. F. Zimmerman (lately of Schuster's chapel) and Mr. Scamell, formerly of Meyerson's. Among the auxiliary features are a Christmas and sick benefit fund.

Harry Folk, of the Globe-Democrat chapel, has joined the United States marine corps and is now stationed at Port Royal, S. C. Vincent De Warf, of the Globe-Democrat chapel, has enlisted in the cavalry branch of the regular army and is stationed at Fort Riley, Kan. Ferdinand Busick, who recently deposited a Tulsa, Okla., traveling card here, has enlisted in the marine corps and is stationed at Port Royal, S. C. John Straghatti, an apprentice of the Globe-Democrat chapel, has enlisted in the naval reserves.

WALTER N. FOSTER.

TRENTON, N. J.

Trenton Union No. 71, at its last meeting, subscribed for $200 worth of liberty bonds. Individual members also subscribed through banks and business houses.

The members of the Gazette and Times chapels donated one-half a day's pay and the proprietors of these papers the other half for each man employed toward the emergency war relief fund, to be used in caring for dependents left behind by those who go into training camps to be prepared for service abroad.

An assessment of one-half of 1 per cent has been levied on the membership for three months to provide for a permanent meeting place for the members, the business agent, the secretaries, and where committees may meet and transact business.

Secretary J. Ewing Leigh was instructed to write to the two United States senators and also to the chairman of the senate finance committee protesting against the proposal in the war revenue bill to increase the postal rates on second-class mail matter, which, if such increase is established, will force many publications out of business and throw many workers in the printing trades out of employment.

President B. A. Wilson was instructed to endeavor to have a supplemental clause attached to our present contracts with the employers protecting situation and priority rights of members enlisting in the service of Uncle Sam.

Edward McCall Dobson (47235), who was convicted of jumping a situation on the Evening Times last month and fined $5, had his card taken up by the secretary of Albany (N. Y.) Union, who will see that he comes across with the fine.

The union made a second donation of $25 to the striking porcelain workers in this city, who have been on strike for twelve weeks. Over two thousand men, women and girls are out. The strike is being led by Warren A. Hannum, president of the central labor union and a member of No. 71.

The delegates to the allied printing trades council, President B. A. Wilson, Leslie A. Conlon and Reuben W. Edwards, are making a special effort to prevent Trenton printing from leaving this city to be done in out-of-town non-union shops, and the co-operation of all the members has been asked and pledged in this endeavor.

Paul O'Leary, a member of the Times chapel, has been selected as a member of the officers' reserve corps and expects to be ordered to Fort Meyer, Va., at any time.

Reuben W. Edwards has been selected as delegate to attend the convention at Colorado Springs. This is Mr. Edwards' third trip as delegate to International conventions.

No. 71 has voted to maintain in good standing during their absence all members of the local union who volunteer for service or are called to the colors under the selective draft law.

LEON G. BASFORD.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Otto M. Fancher, machinist at the state printing office for the past five years, passed away June 14, of tuberculosis, after several weeks' illness, leaving a wife to mourn his departure. He was born in Mankato, Minn., thirty-seven years ago, and had lived on the coast several years, principally in the region of San Francisco. He was a popular member of No. 46, representing this union at the Baltimore convention. The remains were cremated at East Lawn cemetery on Sunday, June 17.

Parley Adams left, accompanied by Mrs. Adams, for a three-months' visit in the middle west early in June, stopping on the way at Salt Lake City. He will visit his old home in Ames, Ia. He will return by way of Minneapolis, Seattle and Portland. A. Bihn is in Westwood, Lassen County, where he is filling an outside position with the Red River Lumber Company. Tom A. Cody, accompanied by his wife and sister-in-law, is enjoying an auto trip to Los Angeles and San Diego. He went by way of the valley route, and will return the coast route. Ray Chapman, who has been employed in Redding for several months, is now at the Sunday News. James J. Devine, assistant make-up on the Bee, is recovering from a severe case of blood poison in his left hand and arm, caused by a slight scratch on a brass galley. William Halley is now reading proof on the Bee, succeeding Henry Treichler, who is now reading proof on the Morning Union in place of J. T. Holden, who is writing ads for the department store of Hale Bros., Holden taking the place of S. H. Stone, who is back in the Bee adroom. James P. Hadley is in Klamath Falls, employed on the Herald-News. H. M. Hadfield and Fred J. Martindale are now publishing the Roseville Tribune. Steve James has resigned his position as foreman of the Bee ad department and is in San Francisco. Roy James has enlisted with Uncle Sam for the war. Harvey W. Lyon, who was located in Auburn for several months, has taken a life partner, and is now living in Porterville. Harry W. Mahar departed for Salt Lake City the middle of June, after spending a few weeks in Oroville. C. B. McCombs has drawn his card and left for the northwest. D. F. Nelson is back in Woodland after several months' absence down the valley. Fred P. Rowe spent a few days in Reno, Nev., recently. E. W. Stone has resigned his position at the News, and is back at the An-

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derson Printing Company. W. G. Todd, a member of the executive committee of No. 46, has been appointed agent of Sacramento's free labor bureau by Commissioner of Education Haynes. W. G. Zoeller, operator on the Star, had the misfortune to fall and break his leg. He is now at the county hospital, with a prospect of remaining there for several weeks. J. W. CRAWLEY.

ABILENE, TEXAS.

Upon receiving a new member into No. 494, recently, this particular member took the liberty to inquire why the union did not occasionally record its happenings in THE JOURNAL, along with its sister unions. The answer that he received was somewhat evasive, but nevertheless availing, in that he was immediately assigned the duties of correspondent.

At the June meeting of No. 494 it was unanimously agreed on that $50 be appropriated for the purchase of a liberty bond. Since that time practically the entire membership of Abilene Union has contributed liberally to the cause by buying individual bonds.

Clyde Hammers, formerly of Dublin, Texas, has accepted a position with the Times. Ellis Hicks, formerly of Austin, is now with the job rooms of Abilene Printing Company.

M. M. Osborne is a recent purchaser of a Maxwell car.

John Leonard, make-up on the Abilene Daily Reporter, insists that he is champion player of a scientific game, known as "negro billiards"— game (so John says) in which the element of luck is eliminated, and challenges not only the "would-be's" of America, but those of the entire globe, to a meet—the number of games to be played, and number of points to the game, to be left entirely at the choosing of his opponent.

ELLIS W. HICKS.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

It is said that evil, like disease, is contagious and must be fought relentlessly to stem the tide of its onward rush. That being true, it is most likely that within the next few months a movement will be started here to compile and publish the directory of the city. It is being done by outside help—printed in another city—while the merchants and printing fraternity have been seemingly in a state of innocuous desuetude for some years. Without attempting to diagnose the ailment at this time, it is sufficient to say that there is no reason why his work should be sent away from here. There must be a thorough organization to have it a Columbia product.

For years organized labor in the United States has fought for a child labor law. The congress gave us one. Before it becomes effective the mill owners of the south—presumably those from other sections, too—want it suspended during the war. That is the plea of John Hamrick, of Columbia, superintendent of the Hampton group of the Pacific mills. He wrote to Congressman Lever, of this district, pleading that the services of children were needed in the cotton mills during the war, as their fathers would probably go into service. Federation of labor officials at Washington, D. C., learned of this move and answered Mr. Hamrick. Others have also, and it seems that opposition to his scheme is quite universal. The war-conscripted laborers in the mills here were sold $1 Red Cross badges, which they were really unable to buy, and now the proposition has been made to send a speaker among them to urge that they purchase liberty bonds, while the children would be worked in the factory and the fathers would be fighting "somewhere in France." In the name of high heaven, is not the lot of these people one to be viewed in a spirit of commiseration? Is there not some man in South Carolina—broad, brainy and brave—who will drain the leeches? These mill people need some sheltering arm to protect them from such iniquitous ideas. Except in political campaigns and war relief measures they are a forgotten tribe, for they are rarely visited by strangers.

The South Carolina Federation of Labor meets in annual convention in this city in August. It is believed that there will be several really important questions to be considered, chief of which is a general reorganization of the state—probably into districts (as, for instance, the congressional district idea)—for the purpose of locating a vice-president in each. W. T. Walker, J. L. Davis and your correspondent have been elected to represent Columbia Typographical Union at the convention. Mr. Walker is clerk to the printing committee of the South Carolina legislature. Mr. Davis has been prominent in labor ranks in this section for years, and at present is a member of the conciliation and mediation board, having been appointed by Governor Manning.

"Bob" Harris, foreman of the R. L. Bryan Printing Company, is visiting in New York.

Forest Fort, formerly president of our union, is farming quite extensively on the side.

Recently, Walter and John Cormack and Mr. and Mrs. "Pete" Joyner motored to Charlotte, N. C.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Davis will be pleased to learn that their beautiful little daughter is now an advanced convalescent, after four months' illness.

Shorter Watson, night machinist, and otherwise a dairyman, led all his competitors in the recent milk examination by the state board.

"Will" Burke, state job office, visited Augusta last month. He made the trip in his car, leaving on Saturday.

"Bob" Schorb has enlisted. It is believed that seventeen of our membership will be enlisted for war under the first call.

James Hoyt, speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina, and president of the People's bank and the Morris Plan Homestead bank, has accepted a position as head of the Morris Plan, Detroit, Mich. He will leave for Detroit about the middle of July. Mr. Hoyt formerly edited the Record of this city. His relations with the union printers and pressmen and others have been most friendly and appreciative. At a mass meeting here a year ago, he spoke in favor of the contentions of the railroad engineers, firemen, etc. It was a bold, effective stroke—a sincere utterance. It was praiseworthy. Our union passed resolutions anent Mr. Hoyt's leaving, and recommended him to the membership of Detroit Typographical Union.

At our last meeting we purchased a liberty bond, $100 denomination.

Those who read THE JOURNAL closely discover a good word in it now and then in behalf of the establishment of a branch of the Union Printers Home "somewhere" in the southwestern states. It is encouraging—the certain stepping stone to organization. It will require intelligent work to ac-

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complish this much desired forward movement of the International Typographical Union. Patience, perseverance and pleading, in the north, the east, the west, and the south, is the only way in which to prosecute this idea to a successful consummation. How many years of this it will require is not known, but there are hundreds who believe it will some day become a law of the International Typographical Union. Among these workers, writers and talkers will be found TOM F. MCNALLEY.

JACKSON, MICH.

The Jackson Morning Patriot and the Citizen-Press have both recently purchased property for quarters of their own. The Patriot will move this fall, but the Citizen-Press does not expect to build for a year yet.

The boys subscribed quite liberally for the liberty loan bonds, about $2,000 being taken by members. The Morning Patriot gave its employes $3 as first payment on each $50 bond subscribed for, and the boys showed their appreciation by coming to the front to a man.

McCracken, of Kalamazoo, was a visitor here June 18 and proved to be just as spry as he was years ago.

J. C. Welch is proving his patriotism by trying to make his forty acres produce more than ever this year. President Heazlit is also farming extensively in an endeavor to beat the high cost of living, and all the boys are doing their bit as agriculturists.

No. 99 subscribed for a $50 bond and donated $5 to the Red Cross.

Delegate Harvey is getting his togs ready for the trip to Colorado Springs.

ISAAC D. JACKSON.

DENVER, COLO.

Denver, the Queen City of the Plains, the gateway to the Home, is to be the host to the hundreds of delegates and visitors who will attend the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held in Colorado Springs in August. The Association of ex-Delegates has provided ample means and entertainment is assured all who may visit this city. The entertainment in Denver will be on the Sunday following the convention, and the association requests that all delegates and visitors be sure and have their tickets routed to Denver on the return trip. The final arrangements have not been completed as yet, but will be announced at a later date.

For the first time in the history of No. 49, or at least, as far back as the oldest pioneer can remember, there was no opposition to any local office at the recent election. President Pferdesteller, Vice-President Leo Cuthbertson, Secretary-Treasurer Frank Birdsall and Doorkeeper Alonzo Wiley were all re-elected, and Angelo Noce was the new sergeant-at-arms elected. Secretary Birdsall was re-elected for his twenty-sixth consecutive year. There were four candidates out for delegate to the International convention—Alonzo Wiley, John Oliver, Bart Sweeney and William J. Duffy, the first two being elected. All were duly obligated at the last regular meeting of the union, and immediately afterward President Pferdesteller announced his standing committees, which are the same as last year.

The war spirit seems to have invaded the rank and file of No. 49, and practically every member is doing "his bit" in one way or another. A large number have planted war gardens, a few have enlisted in the different branches of military service, while it is estimated that 80 per cent of our members have bought liberty bonds.

The fifth annual memorial service of No. 49 was held on the union's burial plot at Riverside cemetery on Sunday, May 27. The day being ideal, it was the largest in attendance ever held. The program consisted of a prayer by W. H. Neighbor, opening address by President Pferdesteller, roll call of deceased members by Secretary Birdsall, memorial address by Clint C. Houston and benediction by W. H. Hedley, after which the graves were decorated. The music was rendered in a very capable manner by a quartet, composed of Mrs. Frank Branch, Miss Gertrude Livingston and Messrs. Clinton Gaston and Payton Hough. Sixty of our members are now interred in the burial plot at Riverside. Those who have passed away during the past year are: Harold V. Eighmy, Albert G. Bennett, Bernard Arnold, Frank W. Bradley, J. W. Hennen, John W. Lambert, Charles E. Mathews, Clarence A. Pickett, James B. Surber and M. E. Goodwin. The memorial day committee, composed of August Koester, chairman, Alonzo Wiley, J. A. McNamara, B. C. Sweeney and John Oliver, is to be commended on the excellent arrangement of the program and the manner in which it was conducted.

It is estimated that seventy-five of our members registered last month for the selective service army. At a recent meeting of this union a motion prevailed whereby any member who enlists or is called into service shall be kept in good standing and all his rights protected for the period of the war, provided his card shall have been deposited with this union for at least one month after the passage of the motion.

The trout season in Colorado was duly opened the past month by George Jones, Fred Johnson, "Bill" McIntyre, Biddy Dolan and a few other sports, and all reported some fine catches, but as usual the biggest ones got away.

Word was received in Denver that Miss Katherine Williamson, a former member of No. 49, who has until recently been in New York city, is now reading proof on the Los Angeles Examiner.

At the last regular meeting of this union it was voted to assess each member 2 per cent of his earnings to be used as a local defense fund. An individual account shall be kept by the secretary of the sums paid by members. At the end of the scale negotiations (job and newspaper), if no strike or lockout results, the sums paid in by the individual members will be refunded. No part of this fund will be used for any purpose save the payment of strike or lockout benefits. The first collection on this assessment was made on June 16. It is hoped by every member that it will never become necessary to use this fund, but it is always best to be prepared.

The job scale, which was recently drawn up, has been ratified by this union, and is now in the hands of the publishers, awaiting their signature or rejection. The scale becomes operative on September 1 and continues for a period of one year. Among the important features are a raise in wages to $5 for day work, $5.50 for night work and $6 for the "lobster" shift, and a graduated scale for all apprentices. The six-day situation is also asked for. This is to be based on the dullest

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month of the year, probably August, and if adopted will prevent the office from working a top-heavy force the first part of the week and closing down the office on Saturday afternoon and sometimes all day Saturday. The biggest fight in the contract is expected to arise from this clause. The present newspaper contract does not expire until January 28 next.

Work in town is reported to be very poor. Newspapers are doing just a normal business, while the job offices are very quiet, some of them only working about half their regular force.

FRED L. ZIMMERMAN.

VICTORIA, B. C.

One of our valued members, Robert Butler, passed to the Great Beyond June 12. He had been a member of No. 201 for over fifteen years, and despite his years (he was seventy-five) it is only about four weeks since he ceased attending his duties at the king's printing office. Robert Butler was one of the real pioneers of the city. He was born November 2, 1842, in Manchester, England. He came to this country on the Thames City, which landed here on April 12, 1859, being a member of the Royal Engineers. He had a large family, his eldest boy, R. Butler, of Vancouver, having been in the employ of the postoffice there for over thirty years. Other children who survive are Fred Butler, Mrs. J. D. McNiven and Mrs. F. S. Findley, all of Vancouver; Miss Edith Butler, of Portland, Ore., and Miss Ethel Butler, of this city. There are sixteen grandchildren and three great grandchildren. The bereaved wife and family have the sincere sympathy of the members of No. 201 in their hour of sadness.

Henry Buckle, father of Harry Buckle, of the Colonist, died at his home in this city on Thursday, June 7. The late Mr. Buckle was well known and highly esteemed by a number of the members of No. 201, and their expressions of regret testify to their regard for the deceased gentleman. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of the members of this union in their hour of sorrow.

F. FORNERI.

WORCESTER, MASS.

This letter is to be my valedictory, as my time is so much taken up in other ways, I find I can not do justice to the part. However, that need not cause alarm, for we have some very fertile brains in the roster of No. 165, and all that needs to be done is to put their dope in cold type. I believe we ought to get a move on us, though local labor struggles have set the movement back some, and a monthly letter from Worcester no doubt will aid us greatly in keeping in the limelight. Labor conditions in this city are fairly good, but would be much better if the union man would do a little more than carry a card. We lack initiative, concentration of effort, and good leaders. We have men who head organizations who may have the "makin's," but the really big man has not remained in our midst very long. By this I mean that as soon as a fairly good leader is developed he is gathered in by some international and is doing missionary work in other sections. Why? Because Worcester union men are unappreciative, and resort to the hammer instead of the horn. No. 165 is just as bad as the rest of them. When, out of a membership of almost 200, only about fifteen or twenty attend regular meetings, it is indeed a deplorable condition. What kind of a union man is he who can not give at least a couple of hours a month to an organization that provides all the International Typographical Union does for him? How much constructive work does he think a handful of members can do, and at that without his co-operation? It is a sad condition, indeed, when members fall short of their ideals, and extremely so when you attempt to negotiate a scale and have a proprietor tell the committee: "My men are satisfied." Rightfully may we ask ourselves, "What does he mean?"

I am not confining my remarks to the printers alone, I am including the whole labor colony in Worcester, who lead apparently apathetic lives. They ask non-union men to buy union-made goods when they don't buy them themselves, and the only thing a lot of them can see is a pay envelop on Saturday. That's the condition existing here today, and that same condition put labor back twenty-five years when the machinists' strike was lost a year or so ago. That strike could have been won if union men had stood together, as at times the employers were mortally afraid such a thing was going to happen. We lacked co-operation, and we lacked good leadership, and it has always been a mystery to me why the American Federation of Labor fell down on the job. However, that's past and gone, but like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. Worcester fell back twenty-five years as regards its labor standing.

For No. 165 we have practically the same story to tell. As I stated above, we have about a corporal's guard at our meetings, and if perchance we happen to have many more at times, the regular attendant is wondering "what's going to be pulled off." That sort of tactics is hurting our cause, because, somehow or other employers always hear of any little squabbles we may have. This is not written in any other than a brotherly spirit; it is something we all realize exists, and likewise it is something we can shake off if each member does his duty. Look yourself over, and you will conclude that my position is a correct one. We will have another scale to attend to in a little while, and this time we want to stand as one.

The Evening Post has taken a new lease on life since the change in business managers. The new manager is George N. Graham, formerly connected with the Gazette and the Telegram in this city, and lastly with the Boston American. He is a quiet chap, but the increase in advertising since he took hold shows he's there. He is not the type of manager who is forever wanting to cut down; rather is he out scouting for plenty of work to keep the plant going at top speed. We have a good plant, good help, and he is piling in a good lot of work. And his scheme looks good to us all.

The overtime law came in for a deal of discussion in the Post chapel lately. The idea that all overtime must be given to the first available sub, we all agree is a correct one, but the interpretation that a shut-down does not cancel overtime is, to some of our minds, far-fetched. Not that we have had any shutdowns, but when a regular begs off, there being no available sub, or a holiday occurs, to have overtime still hanging on you is not exactly fair. Truthfully I can say we have no "crabs" in the Post chapel, but it seems rather tough even if you lose time—say the greater part of a month—by sickness or other

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cause—to still have overtime chalked up against you because there was no sub available, then later on had to take this time off—and just when your finances were at a low ebb. We get the idea that the law is a good one in many respects, but believe at this stage of the game it should be modified. We never have many subs, and the boys generally keep down to the forty-eight-hour limit whether or not a sub is available, by begging off. And then again, who ever saw a jobber laying off on account of overtime? They may get a lay-off in the summer, but according to the dope, when they catch on in the fall the overtime is still "on the hook."

For the benefit of my fellow-correspondents who were helping me boost Worcester for the 1920 International Typographical Union convention, I wish to state that during the past month I had ballots printed and took a referendum on the subject. I have not had all the votes returned as yet, but there was such a strong expression of opinion against it—that our local could not handle it—that I guess it had better be let go by the board. The majority might possibly vote for it, but unless we had the support of every one it would be a hazardous undertaking. So, boys, especially Springfield and Brockton, I thank you, but don't let that prevent you from calling on us at any time. Vale!

WILLIAM P. CANTWELL.

DAVENPORT, IOWA-ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL.

A number of the members and apprentices of Tri-City Union No. 107 have answered the call to the colors, and are joining army and navy. Rock Island arsenal is a busy place these days, where thousands of people are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and war equipment, and infantry and battery men are being drilled and trained for the serving of nation, and "the nations" if need be, and many are anxious to get to go to France as soon as possible. The bridges and Arsenal island are being patrolled and guarded by troops and things hereabout have taken on quite a military appearance.

Edward C. Collins, holder of an honorable withdrawal card, closed his earthly career May 29. He formerly was city clerk in Davenport, and had also been county auditor for several terms, and held this office at the time of his passing away. Some years ago he went down to New York, in the service of the McClure Magazine, and was instrumental in helping to bring that publication into the "fair" column. He was a member of No. 6 during his stay in New York.

The grim reaper has again entered the ranks of No. 107, and taken from our midst Edward A. Hauptman. He was born August 23, 1873, at Nauvoo, Ill. After spending his boyhood in that vicinity he came to Rock Island and began learning the printing trade; and later (in October, 1898) he became a member of Tri-City Union, and has carried a card ever since. About two years ago his health began to fail, and he was compelled to abandon his trade, and has been living with his brother, John Hauptman, of Sears. Mr. Hauptman took a course of treatment in the hospital and for a time seemed much improved in health, and this season was employed by a company having a concession at Black Hawk watch tower, where he performed his work faithfully until Saturday evening, June 9.

JAMES A. WEED.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The regular meeting of Plainfield Typographical Union No. 399 was held on June 4. All business was laid over to the July meeting on account of the death of Secretary Harry Thomas' wife. A letter of condolence was ordered mailed to Mr. Thomas, and also a handsome spray of flowers from our union. Mrs. Thomas was very highly esteemed by this union.

GEORGE H. ROCKEFELLER.

PITTSBURG, KAN.

Two batteries of field artillery have been organized here and by the time this is published will be sworn into service as Batteries C and D, Kansas field artillery. For a strongly organized district this is a record, the various locals assisting in the organization, as it is understood that these organizations will be disbanded at the close of the war.

One of our members is at present stationed in Fortress Monroe as first lieutenant in the coast artillery.

The local pressmen's organization will be hard hit by the departure of the two batteries, two members being enlisted and others considering enlistment. One pressman was called in as a reservist and is at Fort Sumter, S. C.

A. S. Green has taken a "sit" in Sapulpa and Frank Kavanaugh is filling his chair. H. H. Vance and George W. Thompson "called" and have departed.

The undersigned is trying to land some members in Columbus, Kan., and is hopeful of three.

Sid Tounsley decided that printing in Asbury, Mo., was too quiet, sold out and has gone to Fulton, Ky.

Jerome Twichell came in from the north and has gone on his way south.

F. H. SWINNEY.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Again the grim reaper has called from among us one of our most beloved and respected members—Orion T. Thomas, age 70 years, and for over fifty years a member of the International Typographical Union. Seldom indeed do we see a man in any walk of life that was met by every one with a smile and who carried a smile of his own that never waned. Mr. Thomas was one of the old-time members of No. 174 and was a caseholder on the Express during the nineties, coming to Los Angeles from Fort Wayne, Ind., of which union he was one of its earliest presidents. During the civil war Mr. Thomas did his "bit" by serving four years, being captured by the boys in gray and spending nearly a year in the Andersonville prison, from which he was fortunate to make his escape, and spent the last few months of the great struggle with his comrades in arms in the neighborhood of Washington, D. C. Retiring as usual after a most pleasant evening with his daughter and grandchildren on Monday, June 11, he was found dead Tuesday morning with a smile which seemed to indicate that he was bound for that destination which we all hope to reach. A widow and several children, grandchildren and one great grandchild survive Mr. Thomas.

The job scale adopted at the May meeting of No. 174 called for an increase of $1 per week, making the scale $25 per week for job men. The proprietors, recognizing the justice of the increase,

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readily agreed to the proposed change, and the increase was made effective with the week beginning June 11. The scale expires January 1, 1919. The matter was handled by President Seth R. Brown, Charles Marleau and John G. Camp. Following close upon the increase of the newspaper scale to $30 and $33, it goes without saying the members of No. 174 are all pleased with the working conditions and progress made in Los Angeles.

It is now the Hon. Ralph L. Criswell, he having been elected to the city council of Los Angeles. From past activities, labor is assured that it has a stanch friend in the council who will always endeavor to see that we at least get a square deal.

Once again the administration forces in Los Angeles have placed their candidates at the head of the union and on the board of directors, in fact, all except one delegate to the central labor council were candidates backed by the administration: Seth R. Brown, president; William Lucas, vice-president; William Hahn, S. B. Woodrow and R. S. Heiges, board of directors.

New York friends of Jenny Stott (Mrs. Adams) will be pleased to know that after a major operation and several weeks in the hospital she is once more in good health.

J. W. ("Tim") Foley, formerly of Denver, Washington, D. C., and the United States in general, is now a regular on the Record.

William Hahn, for a number of years on the Record, is now subbing on the Call in San Francisco.

At the May meeting of No. 174 the board of directors recommended that we join the throng and purchase a block of liberty bonds, and with one accord $500 was voted with which to purchase the bonds. Late the same afternoon the Examiner chapel held a special meeting and almost without exception every man took at least $50 worth, while it is claimed that over 50 per cent of them also have subscribed to the Red Cross. The Examiner office as a whole took over $25,000 in liberty bonds. While all this was going on at the Examiner building the Herald plant was not idle, there being $16,000 in bonds subscribed for by the different craft and the office force and a number of the boys subscribing to the Red Cross fund. While we have not the figures from the other offices we are informed that they all did their "bit" and are glad of it.

It is not often that a position is given to a man so that it looks like a wedding present, but nevertheless Henry Rohrich induced Miss Elizabeth Tyrrell (both of the Examiner chapel) to change her name to Mrs. Henry Rohrich on May 16. Henry, known among his eastern friends as the "Lightning Stranger," and his bride were presented with a beautiful clock by their many friends in the chapel, and a few days after returning from his honeymoon was one of nine fortunates to receive regular situations.

Nine situations were given out on the Examiner recently, those receiving the plums being: Operators, R. O. Kennard, O. E. Neville, Henry Rohrich, C. M. Wilson and C. E. Brown; proofroom, H. W. Broughton and C. L. Swartz; battery, A. C. La Forge.

C. R. Hopewell, another member of the Examiner chapel, was married last month, receiving a present of cut glass from his friends.

The flag has called several printers of Los Angeles, among them being Tom Hollowell and Frank Dunn to the officers' camp at the Presidio, M. J. Markel, Ernest E. Scott (son of Charles T.), G. W. Chamberlin and several others who have enlisted but have not yet been called. Thomas D. Fennessy, who served through the Spanish-American war under Teddy, also volunteered when it looked as though he might be able to once again serve under his old commander, but when the volunteer regiment project fell through Thomas D. made an endeavor to get into the regular service, and the age limit was the only thing that kept him from among those who would have been glad to help repay France the debt we morally owe her.

W. K. Lockwood.

NEWARK, N. J.

At the regular meeting in June the union subscribed to $500 worth of liberty loan bonds.

H. J. Gottlob was elected delegate to the Colorado Springs convention at the election in May. Edward D. Balentine was chosen as alternate. The sum of $350 was the amount to be allowed to defray the delegates' expenses.

Charles J. Smith, of No. 103, represented the State Printers' League of New Jersey as fraternal delegate at the convention of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union at Reading on May 26-27.

An informal dinner was given to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Newark Typographical Union on Monday evening, June 18, at Stoll's Hall. About one hundred members attended. Souvenirs of American flags and a gold fob were presented to each of those present. It had been the intention of the union to hold a celebration, but after the war broke out it was deemed unwise to do so. A few of the members got together, however, and thought it a better plan to hold a dinner than not in any way to commemorate an occasion such as this. Joseph Smith, who was instrumental in organizing Newark Union, was the guest of honor. Edward D. Balentine, Walter Scott and C. J. Smith arranged the affair.

Charles Hinsey, of the News chapel, has declared himself in the race for delegate to the next International Typographical Union convention.

The new newspaper scale of $30 per week went into effect on June 1. Back pay was granted at the rate of $29 from January 1 to June 1. The former scale was $28. Men working on morning newspapers receive $33. The arbitration agreement for five years was also signed.

At the June meeting the new jobbers' scale was passed, with a five-year contract. As usual, the jobbers were very much interested in receiving an increase, but when it came to the vote on the new scale it was found that just eleven jobbers were in attendance. And there are 250 jobbers working in Newark. The new scale is $25 per week, effective July 1. This brings the Newark scale up to that of New York city.

Hugh Palmer, a former member of the News chapel, and who did military duty on the Mexican border with Battery C, is now at Sea Girt with the officers' training camp.

Senator Edmund Burke Osborne, owner of the Osborne Calendar Company, of Newark; the American Colortype Company, of New York, and the Chicago Colortype Company, died suddenly last month.

Liberty loan bonds have been subscribed to by employes of the Linotype Composition Company, $1,000; Essex Press, $3,000; Newark Evening News, $15,600.

Charles J. Smith.

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SHREVEPORT, LA.

It is a lamentable fact that the members show too little regard to the importance of attendance at regular meetings of the union, and thereby frequently force a postponement of matters of importance to the membership at large, which is a detriment to the union, and often causes the abandonment of important measures that would be of lasting benefit. Every meeting of our local sees matters that need prompt attention. Let's all be in the hall and be ready and willing to assist the local and International officers in their efforts to better our organization.

Our newspaper scale has been extended for another year. Thanks to our officers and a representative of the International, Henry Hanson, for the manner in which negotiations were carried on.

This union pledged itself to pay the dues of all members who join the colors. We have given up one member to date, Reuben Boone joining the army.

At a meeting of this union held June 17, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of this union that a few misguided labor organizations throughout the country are showing antagonism to the American government by critical resolutions and intemperate speech; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Shreveport Typographical Union No. 155, That it condemns such action as bordering on treason.

Resolved, That the members of Shreveport Typographical Union are loyal Americans, first, last and all the time; and that they stand unitedly behind President Woodrow Wilson in his fight to make the world safe for democracy.

Resolved, That those of our members who have enlisted, or who are to enlist, in the army of freedom, be carried on the rolls of this union without expense to them.

Cards received during month: J. A. Newsom, C. A. Cox, G. M. Casserleigh, W. E. Ansell. Cards issued: Lonnie Adams, Eugene Mitchell, Franklin Stewart, Hugh Williams, J. M. Finck, A. L. Williams. J. Z. Snyder.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The outstanding feature in matters typographical at this writing is the entertaining of the New England Typographical Union's eighth annual convention in this city, and by the time this letter is printed that will be a matter of history.

Last year the evening papers observed the custom of giving the employes the Saturday half-holiday, going to press at noon, and so far as reported the scheme worked well and the employes are in hopes that the practice will be continued this year.

F. A. Crocket, who came to this city from Montpelier, Vt., has accepted the position of foreman of the Herald at Newburyport, Mass.

Matt Hayes, who has been spending the winter in the south, as night editor of the Daytona (Fla.) Journal, called on his friends in this city on his way to Waterville, Me., where he goes to enter the employ of his friend, United States Senator Johnson, on the staff of the Waterville Sentinel.

Leslie Ellis, who has been on the ads in the Union-Leader office, has gone to Mount Washington, where he will have charge of the summer paper printed there known as "Above the Clouds."

Oscar Mannke, who has been absent from the Union-Leader ad staff on account of illness for several weeks, is still unable to work.

Considerable interest is manifest here in the tour of the Query club from New York to the International convention and Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, but owing to the response to the appeals for the liberty loan and for the Red Cross fund, it is doubtful if any of our members will take the trip, which promises so many delightful features.

A pleasant social event was held at the hall in the Mirror building, which was in gala attire for the occasion. A military whist was given by the women's committee of the typographical union for the benefit of the New England convention, held in this city June 24 to 26, at Odd Fellows' hall.

Fred T. Irwin.

RICHMOND, VA.

As the result of the election of delegates, May 23, Clarence P. Harwood and R. Lee Woody will represent No. 90 at the convention in Colorado Springs in August. These are two of our most active and zealous workers. Both attended the Baltimore convention last year—Woody as a delegate, and Harwood as a visitor. They are looking forward with great pleasure to the trip to the convention and visiting the Union Printers Home.

The meeting of No. 90 on Sunday, June 18, was not as largely attended as usual, owing to the Red Cross parade and mass meeting at the city auditorium. It was said to have been one of the most inspiring and patriotic scenes ever witnessed in Richmond. About $300,000 was subscribed in a short time. Half a million dollars is the goal set for this city. Most of No. 90's members are now wearing the Red Cross button.

Many matters of importance came up for consideration at our meeting. The most important one was the amendment to the scale of prices. As the amendment offered was of a discriminating nature, only applying to the newspapers, it was decided to refer the whole scale of prices to a committee, with instructions to report on the feasibility of adopting an entire new scale covering newspaper as well as book and job offices.

Messrs. Harwood, Woody, Hughes and Jackson, delegates to the Virginia State Typographical Association, which met in Lynchburg, June 3, reported a good meeting. The Lynchburg boys treated the delegates royally. These delegates also represented No. 90 at the state federation of labor convention, held in Roanoke the same week. They report the meeting as the most harmonious one held for several years. The factional differences that existed have been patched up and the federation will now present a solid front in its endeavors to advance the cause of organized labor. The printers fared well in the election of officers—W. E. Doherty, of Norfolk, president; F. S. Lyon, of Newport News, treasurer; C. P. Harwood, of Richmond, secretary. The Roanoke printers entertained the printer delegates to the convention with a smoker, etc., and the boys report the affair as delightful, indeed.

In compliance with the request of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, telegrams were sent to Virginia representatives in congress, urging them to give hearty support to the Lever food bill. Some relief is absolutely necessary, as the American workingman, while patriotic to his country, will not continue to sacrifice his all while speculators are allowed to manipulate the foodstuffs and artificially raise prices. Here is another example of where organized labor is working and using its efforts and means to combat these

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conditions, and the non-union or unorganized workingmen reap the benefit. We sometimes wonder if this class of men have any appreciation of what organized workers have done for the workingmen throughout the country, as well as other countries. We see what power the organized workers now wield in Russia, and it is hoped they will use it wisely.

The daily papers of Richmond have spoken in very complimentary terms of the action of our local in paying dues of its members who volunteered or may be drafted for service in Uncle Sam's army and navy; also of the action of the executive council of the International Typographical Union in subscribing for $50,000 of liberty bonds. The News-Leader and Times-Dispatch printed editorials on the subject. The old capital of the confederacy subscribed to double the amount of liberty loan bonds allotted her, about $14,000,000.

Speaking about patriotism, No. 90 can boast of a real patriot. Everett Slaughter, one of the "speed artists" on the linotype at the News-Leader, when he comes to the words, "Star-Spangled Banner," rises from his seat and manipulates the keyboard while standing. (Everett is too old to go to the front.)

There are quite a number of our boys who came within the selective draft registration, June 5, and no doubt several will be drafted. We do not fear as to their patriotism; we know they are all right—will do their duty as men to their country. Some have already volunteered and are now in service.

Two members initiated—Messrs. W. E. Clarke and Lewis P. Selden.

Representative D. I. Campbell was a visitor. He gave us a short talk—really too short—but he was given the "glad hand" at its conclusion. No. 90 feels under many obligations to Mr. Campbell. We are delighted to learn that he has been so successful in other fields. (We get this information from other sources; he is very modest about self-praise.) We are glad to know that he will be with us again soon on some special work here and in Virginia.

G. W. Mitchell, who has been ill for months, was reported as still confined to his home. The members of No. 90 would like to see him out again.

Edward W. Jay, the popular machinist on the Times-Dispatch, was seriously injured a few weeks ago, having his right arm caught in a linotype machine. The leaders and arteries of the wrist were severed, and arm lacerated considerably. It was feared he would lose his arm, but the physician says he will get all right again, though it will be some time before he will be able to use his hand.

J. E. Burnette is in Chicago on a visit. He will give the big town the "once over," and if he likes it may decide to locate there.

Several former members of No. 90 have recently been visiting in Richmond. Among them were Willis ("Deacon") Weaver, now in business in Raleigh, N. C.; C. C. Curtis, of the Curtis Linotyping Company, Washington, D. C., with wife, son and daughter, motored down to spend Memorial day with relatives. He also brought along "Johnny" Jones and "Bob" Ferriter, who are now operating at the Curtis plant. George Schlief, now reading proof on the Washington Times, also was in Richmond recently. The old boys are always welcome "back home."

Howard T. Colvin, editor of the Square Deal, official organ of the central trades and labor council, and a well-known and active worker in trade unionism in Richmond, is a candidate for legislative honors in the primary election to be held in August. Here's hoping he will be elected. If the boys will work hard we can put him over. We will need a man of his caliber in the legislature, as we understand the state federation of labor has several important measures to come before the state lawmakers. GEORGE JENNINGS.

BURLINGTON, VT.

Thomas Martelle, who has been working on morning papers in Plattsburgh, N. Y., is now on the force of the Daily Free Press.

Extensive alterations have been made in the composing room of the Free Press, and new machines added. The floor space has been enlarged and new cabinets installed. The mechanical equipment now consists of two new No. 18s, one No. 17, with auxiliary magazine, one No. 8 and one No. 9 linotype and a new jig and drill saw, making one of the best equipped plants for any town of this size.

Last May the management of the Daily News changed hands. Joseph Auld, the seer of Vermont newspaperdom, turned over the pen and the power behind the press to a couple of younger men —John B. Taylor and H. H. Babbitt. Mr. Taylor was formerly on the staff of the Free Press. Mr. Babbitt has seen experience in various phases of the business. No. 580 wishes them success.

Patriotism and war has made some impression on our members, in spite of the fact that printers are peacefully inclined. Capt. W. N. Hudson, of the Daily News, is right in his glory at the head of Company M, V. N. G. The writer of this article is a member of the newly-formed company of home guards, and has ambition to become a "real" soldier soon. A. J. Cayo, of the Free Press, is a member of the volunteer Vermont ambulance company, No. 26, of the Red Cross. P. M. Stoughton, of the Free Press staff, is now in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, studying aviation. William Powell, formerly a proofreader, and ex-Texas border man, is now with a Canadian contingent somewhere in Europe. A. A. TWISS.

FRESNO, CAL.

Fresno is active in war matters. Our union voted to take $500 of liberty bonds. Each member donated one hour's pay to the Red Cross fund. John Click and "our Ed" Thaddis have already gone with the engineer corps. "Cupie" Bomar, the life of the Republican chapel, has joined the medical corps. Dante Blade has joined one of the different units and there are others who are seriously thinking of joining. We also voted to take an active part in the Fourth of July patriotic parade.

Arlie DeForest joined the matrimonial army, being married to Miss Elsie Heisel, a popular young lady of our city, and the Republican chapel, in wishing him happiness, presented him with a silver tea service.

Robert A. Hunter was elected delegate to represent No. 144 at the International convention; William Faddis, alternate. M. G. Coates was the opponent. The raisin committee got busy and secured the annual raisin treat for the delegates at Colorado Springs.

Ralph, son of C. C. Lingle, passed the necessary examination at the University of California, and now has B.A., E.E., attached to his name.

Mrs. Beatty, of the Republican chapel, lost her father during the past month. Ed Barrett left for

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Illinois a few days ago on account of the illness of his father-in-law.

The union appointed a committee to take up the scale with the employers.

Among recent arrivals is Mr. Holmes, of New York, Baltimore, etc. He was in search of a warm climate. He will stay. The thermometer now is about 105, but it will warm up about August 1, they say.

Ray Baker, the popular printer county recorder, has made a remarkably good showing for his office last year.

Mr. Seabury, of the Longwell company, has gone on an auto trip to southern California. Will Klomberg, of the Herald, has gone on a vacation. Jeff Walsh is holding down his machine.

H. S. Whitlock has sold his interest in the Crown Printing Company to his partner, Mr. Jackson, and goes eastward.

G. C. Rathbone is a new arrival. R. A. HUNT.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Manager Hemmingway, of the Hemmingway Press, is one who realizes the constantly increasing cost of all living necessities and has given his employes a voluntary increase of $1 a week, the second like increase so far in 1917 for the members of this busy chapel.

G. K. Ashert, of New York, is now machinist on the Republican and Eddie Diver is operating once more. A new No. 9 linotype has been installed.

At the June meeting it was voted to buy $100 worth of liberty bonds to be divided between the two banks with which the union does business, while individual members bought liberally. The Waterbury American financed the undertaking for their employes, who are paying for their bonds on the instalment plan.

O. B. Brindamoor, vice-president of No. 329, also delegate to the central labor union and member of the allied trades council, strongly anticipates a call to military duty, consequently at the June meeting his resignation was tendered to the union.

Our membership now numbers over seventy, and there is a constant demand from the different job offices for printers. F. S. GORHAM.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

The scale committee, appointed at the May meeting of No. 429, wasted no time in the preparation of a new scale which was introduced and adopted at the last meeting. It is altogether fitting and proper at this particular time for the printers of Battle Creek to receive more money. The price of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessities which are essential to have at all times have increased in price to the extent that it was almost impossible to live at the old figure. Beginning July 1 floormen will receive an increase of $2 per week; machine men, $1.

By the acceptance of two applications, filed at the last meeting, the Moon-Journal becomes an all-union shop. This is the second time in the history of the local that any shop has been composed of union men exclusively. Although the Moon-Journal has signed no contract with the local typographical union, they have at all times showed the proper spirit in their willingness to co-operate with their employes.

The Journal, a local daily that discontinued publication but two years ago, may also be remembered as an all-union shop. President Robertson was foreman at the time and he also holds the same responsible position at the Moon-Journal. As the result, much credit must be given him as an organizer and a man of considerable influence.

Battle Creek has been chosen by the war department for an army cantonment. Arrangements are now being completed and about thirty thousand soldiers are expected to arrive in October.

MILTON H. MAURER.

BENEFITS OF UNION MEMBERSHIP.

I have just been looking over the applications for membership in the June JOURNAL, and find some proof of the benefits which accrue from joining the International Typographical Union.

In the list of applications for membership for June there are twenty of ages ranging from 41 to 65 years, some suspended for non-payment of dues, besides others in the New York and Chicago lists.

When our mortuary and pension funds are bravely holding their own, is it not suicidal to take in a lot of worthless material, as shown in so many cases to have been careless to their obligations? None of us can possibly know whether there are extenuating circumstances in any of these cases, but it is safe to say that the average union does not err on the side of harshness when passing on candidates.

Even if the committee on applications sifts out the applicant and shows good reasons for rejection, some injudicious friends will override its judgment and secure the admission of detrimental cases.

The International Typographical Union has no medical examination. It pays $75 after six months membership, up to $400. But how long can it last with such disregard of common precautions?

After five years' membership a member is eligible for admission to the Home. Still no medical examination to secure fairly healthy members.

The old age pension after 60 years and twenty years' cumulative membership or after the age of 70 with only ten years' membership. Here is where your 65-year-old member gets in his work. If he lives only six months he costs us $75, for six months' dues is negligible. Then in six years he is eligible to the old age pension. And still there is agitation to increase the pension.

If we are to survive as a benefit-paying institution we must adopt some common-sense restrictions. One should be an age limit for membership. What good reason can there possibly be for taking in worn-out rats, to feed them when the employers' association has discarded them? It is not justice to the younger members and it certainly does no good to the older ones.

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

This may be good logic when applied to religious rewards, but when it results in straining the finances of an international union it is cheap politics.

We ought to have some system of medical supervision over our membership, so as to assist a man to keep well. Our fight against foul printing offices has been costly, for a large portion of the sickness of our members is traceable to them. But a great deal is due to the lack of care on the part of the individual and it may be reached.

Lake Bay, Wash. JOHN R. BURTON.

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MAILERS' DEPARTMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Kansas City has been given attention again, and I can report a 90 per cent organization in the Star and Times offices. This was accomplished after a lot of hard work by President Cowing. I interviewed the manager of these publications, and regret to say that I was unsuccessful in securing a contract in these two offices. I have August Seested's promise, however, that the chances of securing recognition and a signed agreement with that office is very good. I have an appointment to go to that city again within the next sixty days, and I am hopeful that I will be able to bring the matter to a successful conclusion.

While in Kansas City I took up the scale matter with the manager of the Post, assisting the local committee, and it was finally agreed to sign up a new contract carrying with it an increase of $1 a week for the first year, and 20 cents additional the third year; the elimination of the six-hour day, at reduced rate, which makes a straight eight-hour day in that city now; overtime rates to time and a half, which is approximately 60 cents an hour, where heretofore it was 37½ cents, and a six-day week for apprentices, who without our knowledge had been working seven days under the old contract. The agreement carries back pay for about five weeks.

Attention was given the new organization in Topeka, Kan., while I was in that locality, and a proposition was arranged with the manager of the Capper publications which will give our members employed in that office $18 a week for those with five years' service, and those with less than five years will be graded and will eventually receive the wage mentioned. Both men and women are affected by this proposition, which will not go into effect until the second-class mail matter has been adjusted by congress. We have the promise of the Capper manager, however, that he will put this proposition in effect immediately on receiving word of a proper adjustment of the increased mail rates.

I also opened up negotiations with the publishers of Omaha, which carried with it recognition of our organization and a scale of wages, but while there I received a request from Cleveland in connection with the automatic inserting machine which necessitated my leaving Omaha before the scale matter was adjusted. I have substituted Secretary McNichols, however, and no doubt he will have something to report at a later date regarding the Omaha scale. The new secretary-treasurer of the Omaha organization has just received an amount equal to the sum taken by an absconding secretary, and there is every indication that the organization will continue and be successful. This is a warning against overconfidence in friends, and teaches us to insist upon our financial officers being bonded in a reliable concern.

Information reaches me to the effect that several of our organizations have bought liberty bonds. New York Union bought $2,000 worth and St. Louis $100. There are several other organizations that have invested in this worthy cause, but as I have not the authentic information at this time, I will not mention their names.

Our Seattle organization has opened up negotiations again with the publishers of that city, and indications are that they will receive about 65 per cent of their demands. They have already been offered $4 a day, so I am informed, which is all they are asking for, and they are now taking up clauses covering conditions and are hopeful of adjusting everything without arbitration.

Conditions are no better in the city of Chicago than they were ten years ago. We have been trying constantly to get an audience with the members of the publishers' association of that city, but have failed up to date. There is always some reason given by the members of that association for their inability to meet our members. I don't believe we are getting the proper consideration from the publishers of that city, and I know that all the members of our organization there are very much dissatisfied with the conditions they are compelled to put up with. They have not received an increase in wages for five or six years, and now that the high cost of living is affecting every one, you can understand their feelings. The organization is proposing a new agreement, and intends to serve copies of same upon all the newspaper publishers in Chicago, and feel through that method that even though we can't get a signed agreement, that the publishers will see the justice of their claim and allow them some financial consideration.

Three of the inserting machines are now erected in the office of the Plain Dealer at Cleveland, and are known as the Halberson inserting machine. I have had an opportunity to watch the machines in operation, but on account of a peculiar insert that now exists on the Plain Dealer, it has been impossible for a machine to be given a proper trial. It is expected by the management of the machine, and I presume the publisher of the Plain Dealer, to so arrange their sections of paper that the machine will be able to operate without meeting with this difficulty. The machines are expected to collect three sections and insert them into the fourth section, which in the Plain Dealer's case makes a complete paper. It is estimated by the manufacturer that the machines will insert about 8,000 papers an hour, regardless of the number of sections. It has not been agreed yet as to how many men shall operate. I expect to be in Cleveland for some time watching these machines and I may have more substantial information for our members at a later date. I am also taking up the scale of the Cleveland organization with the publishers. The local committee has been offered an increase of $2 a week, but as there are many conditions that will have to be changed, I feel safe in saying that the final settlement will show a better increase than $2 per week in that city.

San Francisco is proposing a new agreement, and as it has been some time since our members there have received an increase, there is no doubt

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in my mind but what they are entitled to one under the present conditions.

Our Montreal local, which consists of men employed exclusively on French papers, has submitted a new proposition to the publishers. The subject is now in negotiation and no doubt you will hear something from that city within a reasonable time.

Representative Gadd has been instructed by President Scott to assist our organization in Oklahoma City to secure recognition and a scale of wages with the publishers. The mailers of Oklahoma City receive less money for their labor than any other organized mailing force that I know of on the North American continent, and there is no question but what their proposition will be acted upon favorably by the publishers of Oklahoma City, as their demands are very moderate.

CHARLES N. SMITH.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Plain Dealer has installed three stuffing machines and President Smith has been called here by the manager of the Plain Dealer to take charge and teach our members how to operate them. We are all pulling for their machine to be a success, as it will mean more work for us.

Our old scale expired May 1 and to date we have not come to a settlement on our new agreement. We were offered a small raise with conditions the same as at present. This the members could not see at all. So I expect to see our scale go to arbitration unless President Smith can get a better proposition from the publishers than has been offered us at this writing. Albert Kemp and Joe Skinker, of the Press chapel, have joined the Ohio engineers and leave for training July 15. "Boo" Mitchell is back in our fold again, working regularly on the News. Secretary T. J. Martin was elected delegate to the convention at Colorado Springs.

R. L. SIMMS.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Despite the fact that the night was very stormy, there was a very large attendance at our last meeting in May, when John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, delivered a very interesting address.

At our first meeting in June a very practical address was given by Victor Ridder, publisher of the New York Staats Zeitung, through whose efforts we obtained the use of the Staats mailroom for our stamping school. As a result we now have twenty-five or thirty more stampers than we had the first of the year.

The Evening Sun will install escalators about the first of July. This will probably mean two or more situations. The Williams Printing Company has applied for the label and negotiations are now under way to give us the mailing.

The Phillips Davis Company has acquired a plant in Thirty-seventh street and expects to get established by the end of July. A new publication, Truth, is now being mailed from the Rural New Yorker, thereby giving four of our men four days a month, which will be increased as the circulation grows.

The Ottinger bill, which permitted women to work at night in printing houses, was vetoed by Governor Whitman.

Denis Gordon died since our last letter. H. C. Johnson took out a withdrawal card; C. Mitchell, E. Patrick and T. Ingram took out travelers, and J. N. McKnight deposited a traveler.

Our new by-laws, which went into effect June 1, have been distributed among the members.

Regarding the Carroll benefit, which was mentioned in our letter last month, the amount of tickets purchased was $250, instead of $2.50.

Mailers' Union No. 6 invested $2,000 in liberty bonds.

CHARLES A. GALLAGHER.

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Credentials have been received for the following list of delegates and alternates to the convention to be held at Colorado Springs, August 13 to 18, 1917:

Boston No. 1—Delegate—Henry Noonan. Alternate—Thomas M. Kelley.

Chicago No. 2—Delegate—Charles S. Naden. Alternate—Ernest Barling.

Toronto No. 5—Delegate—Fred Eatherly. Alternate—Edwin W. Wood.

New York No. 6—Delegates—William B. Fullam, John McArdle. Alternate—Edward Ahearn.

Kansas City No. 7—Delegate—F. Woods. Alternate—A. Claude Taylor.

Denver No. 8—Delegate—J. B. Casaday. Alternate—C. J. Bullock.

Los Angeles No. 9—Delegate—S. L. Brison. Alternate—Walter L. Vieregg.

Indianapolis No. 10—Delegate—Adam Hoeger. Alternate—Winfield S. Hollister.

Newark No. 11—Delegate—George J. White. Alternate—George R. Waldron.

Cleveland No. 12—Delegate—Thomas J. Martin. Alternate—P. J. Holburg.

Cincinnati No. 17—Delegate—Walter J. Weissman. Alternate—Louis Querner.

San Francisco No. 18—Delegate—Frank E. Raubinger. Alternate—E. Graendorf.

Montreal No. 39—Delegate—Rene Mazuette. Alternate—George Couture.

The following is the financial statement for the month of May, 1917:

RECEIPTS.

May 1.	Balance	$1,152 71
May 5.	Boston for April	15 20
May 5.	Cleveland for April	4 00
May 5.	Memphis for April	2 30
May 10.	Kansas City for March	4 90
May 10.	Kansas City for April	5 00
May 10.	Cincinnati for April	5 90
May 10.	Salt Lake City for April	90
May 10.	San Francisco for April	7 50
May 12.	Chicago for April	18 00
May 12.	Los Angeles for April	5 00
May 12.	Richmond for Dec. and Jan.	1 00
May 14.	Omaha for February and one book traveling cards	2 65
May 14.	Portland for April	2 30
May 14.	Denver for May	3 50
May 18.	St. Louis for April	7 80
May 18.	Indianapolis for April	4 80
May 18.	Albany for April	1 30
May 18.	Philadelphia for May	50
May 18.	Oklahoma City for April and one book traveling cards	2 75
May 18.	Fort Worth for April	50
May 18.	El Paso for March and April	1 20
May 24.	Toronto for April	5 80
May 24.	New York for April	59 00
May 31.	Sacramento for April and one book traveling cards	1 15
May 31.	Milwaukee for March and April	3 40
May 31.	Interest	8 27
	Total	$1,327 33

EXPENDITURES.

May 31.	Postage	$3 00
May 31.	Typewriting	3 00
	Total	$6 00

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RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$1,327 33
Expenditures	6 00
Balance	$1,321 33

ORGANIZATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

May 1.	Balance	$223 15
May 5.	Boston for April	7 60
May 5.	Cleveland for April	2 00
May 5.	Memphis for April	1 15
May 10.	Kansas City for March	2 45
May 10.	Kansas City for April	2 50
May 10.	Cincinnati for April	2 95
May 10.	Salt Lake City for April	45
May 10.	San Francisco for April	3 75
May 12.	Chicago for April	9 00
May 12.	Los Angeles for April	2 50
May 12.	Richmond for January	25
May 14.	Omaha for February	95
May 14.	Portland for April	1 15
May 14.	Denver for May	1 75
May 18.	St. Louis for April	3 90
May 18.	Indianapolis for April	2 40
May 18.	Albany for April	65
May 18.	Philadelphia for May	25
May 18.	Oklahoma City for April	1 00
May 18.	Fort Worth for April	25
May 18.	El Paso for March and April	60
May 24.	Toronto for April	2 90
May 24.	New York for April	29 50
May 31.	Sacramento for April	30
May 31.	Milwaukee for March and April	1 70
	Total	$305 05

EXPENDITURES.

May 18.	To John McArdle for services in Albany, Washington, Richmond, and Baltimore	$139 68

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$305 05
Expenditures	139 68
Balance	$165 37

DEFENSE FUND.

May 31.	Balance	$4,902 25

Respectfully submitted,

Chicago, Ill. JAMES P. MCNICHOLS.

THE ANTI.

An anti-administration man is a very good thing to have around, if he be one who uses good judgment. But so many of them do not. Especially is this true when a man sets his head to be an anti in all things without taking into consideration that some of the things he is "anti-ing" against are the very same ones he was preaching for a very short time ago; and the fact that it was proposed by the administration perhaps a little later than the idea was conceived in his brain finds him still an anti even to his own brain children. Some antis try their utmost to forget that a majority of their brothers voted for and elected the administration to office, and that the best way to get an officer to do his best is to encourage him, and that nothing can be gained by giving him hindrance. The only time an anti can justify his antagonism is at election time. Then he can work for the man whom he thinks is best suited for the office. If a majority of the members still do not agree with him, why should he go on retarding the progress of his organization as much as he is able? In many cases the anti's man is elected, and that should make him an administration man, but does it? No, he is still a good many times an anti, ready to do his best to block administration measures. If he would do it in the right way there would be no cause for censure, but he goes about the blocking in a way that makes him look foolish. If the least thing does not please him he starts talking, not thinking; and he does not limit his talk to the meeting nor keep it in proper channels, but talks in barrooms, or any other public place, and does not care who hears him. When he does this he has violated the oath of his obligation and has lost caste even with himself. We put our trust in our officers when we vote for them, and we do not vote until we have looked at all sides of the question. If we do not we should, and then we vote as our conscience dictates. If we are an anti we should always remember there were more on the other side, and as two heads are better than one, also should this apply even unto the hundreds and thousands of heads. When we are antis let us not do things which we would not want antis to do when we are administration men. Yes, an anti is a good thing to have around, but silence is the best quality he can exhibit outside of meetings and at times other than election. M. R. GRAY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

KAISER BILL.

He is dreaming, only dreaming,
Tell old Kaiser Bill for me,
If he thinks his Uncle Sammy
Isn't coming o'er the sea.

We are coming; yes, we're coming,
With Jack Pershing in command;
We'll show the kaiser, who is crazy,
That no "bull" from him we'll stand.

You started, Bill, this ruthless warfare—
The worst the world has ever seen;
You've made war on wife and children,
Sinking boats with your submarine.

You used to shower us with your glory,
But now the glory's turned to hate;
When we recall the things you've done us,
Upon the nerves they grind and grate.

Oh, Kaiser Bill, oh, how I hate you—
You will wake some day to tell
That the things you've planned and painted
Have every one been shot to hell.

You are just a poor, weak monarch;
You think we do not ken your scheme,
But wait till Tommy Edison
Gets working on your submarine.

When your submarine war is ended—
Take an old fool's tip from me—
The world you started out to conquer
Is larger than your Ger-many.

You will see Old Glory waving
From the trenches, Kaiser Bill,
Just as when in years it floated
O'er Valley Forge and Bunker Hill.

When the Liberty Bell rings freedom
And the whole world starts to shout,
Oh, Kaiser Bill, you've got your fill—
We're here to surely count you out.

Honest, Willie, I'm not fooling—
This is all I'm going to say—
You had better cut your shoestrings
And be on your little way.

Union Printers Home. W. S. POWERS.

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OFFICIAL MATTERS

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH
AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. HAYS, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter and communications should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

Communications for the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. No communication will be published that does not bear the full name of the writer.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a cardholder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 20th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of a list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Luther F. Straube, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with his wife, Mrs. L. F. Straube, York, Neb.

"Highball" De Crocker, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Righton E. Church, Hannibal, Mo.

Faunt Le Roy, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with E. F. Paterson, 217 Twenty-third street, Galveston, Texas.

Frank Jenks will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with C. E. Ross, care Union Printers' Club, opposite Herald, Chicago, Ill.

Matthew B. Nelson, last heard of from Prescott, Ariz., is requested to communicate with Mrs. Adah M. Rosenzweig, E377 Eighth avenue, Spokane, Wash.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of E. O. Wilson will confer a favor upon a member of Atlanta Typographical Union by notifying W. H. Grant, 112 Trinity avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

James H. Wade, last heard from in Visalia, Cal., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with James H. Wade, 317-A Clementina street, San Francisco, Cal.

Any one having worked in Shreveport during the months of January, February, March, April and May, please communicate with the financial secretary of No. 155, J. Z. Snyder, box 238.

John D. Carroll, last heard from at Branford, Fla., in 1887 or 1888, when he was editing the Florida Hawkeye, is requested to communicate with his brother, Henry G. Carroll, Brookfield, Wash.

James A. Gardner, who was in San Bernardino, Cal., some years ago, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with P. V. Dewey, 646 Fourth street, San Bernardino, Cal.

Any one having worked in Shreveport during the months of January, February, March, April and May, please communicate with the financial secretary of No. 155, J. Z. Snyder, box 238, Shreveport, La.

N. H. Brigham, H. E. Burke, Neal Bancroft, H. E. Cramer, Charles F. Cappell, Louis Cole, John

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T. Casey, O. H. Davis, Henry Drummond, S. Deutch, James Doran, W. H. Dodd, Fred Eicher, Mary Flanagan, Ralph E. Fischer, G. O. Foraker, Earl Hicks, E. C. Hatfield, Charles M. K. Higgins, M. D. Hall, Peck Johnson, C. B. Jennings, John L. Jones, Glenn H. Kearn, C. H. Lane, Clarence Lane, John Lemar, L. S. Lowrey, Roy C. Lightfoot, Frank Losee, Adam Marsh, Kenneth McElroy, M. J. Martin, F. C. McKentzer, Catharine Muir, Daniel McFarlane, Thomas Moran, Frank B. Miller, H. E. Miller, Mr. Merrill, John A. Naughton, Bruce C. Newman, C. C. Pattison, George Pomeroy, Leslie I. Ray, William E. Robertson, M. S. Rockwell, C. H. Rhodes, E. R. Rhodes, J. J. Saunders, Fred Snyder, M. R. Smith, Fred Thayer, J. R. Tatman, L. A. Weston, George Woodward, D. C. Wright and F. E. Walker send addresses to Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, 642 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

A CORRECTION.

In the June JOURNAL "23, Milwaukee," appeared under the heading, "Delinquent Unions." The organization involved was Milwaukee Mailers' Union No. 23 and not Typographical Union No. 23; also Nos. 15, 16, 22, 40, 50 and 52 were mailers' and not typographical unions.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Dodge City (Kan.) Union No. 418—Lawrence A. Nichols, John C. Myers, Berten E. Pelca, Rush Deardourf, Jack Schall, Earl Preddy, Eugene Cotterman, F. B. Van Gundy, David R. James, T. J. Schall.

Mount Vernon (Ohio) Union No. 783—Sell T. Hawkins, Guy I. Elder, Marion Elder, Oliver R. Tucker, James Smith, Charles L. Johnson, William H. Allspaugh, L. E. Rawlinson, Thomas A. Kellison, William R. Basnett.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 25, 1917.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law May per capita and May old age pension and mortuary assessments of all unions were due at headquarters not later than June 20. The following unions were delinquent for per capita, or the old age pension or mortuary assessments June 25, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 16, article v, of the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 16. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

38, Haverhill.
227, Cripple Creek.
241, Twin Falls.
264, Sheridan.
281, Marlboro-Hudson.
354, Edwardsville.
383, Martins Ferry.
473, Moberly.
569, Painesville.
607, Wellsburg.
615, Manistee.
654, El Reno.
709, West Palm Beach.
717, West Warwick.
718, Kamloops.
736, International Falls.
739, Faribault.
746, Staunton.
750, Provo.
753, Kirksville.
761, Goldsboro-Kinston.

MAILERS.

15, Omaha.
22, Pittsburgh.
23, Milwaukee.
25, Butte.
32, Seattle.
50, Sacramento.
52, Richmond.

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously subscribed	$1,556 75
14, Harrisburg	4 40
151, Oil City	1 55
191, Winnipeg	16 00
Total to date	$1,578 70

LOST CARDS.

If any of the following cards are found and presented for deposit they should be taken up and forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

Card of E. Will Black (5164), issued by Albany Union No. 4 on March 5, 1917.

Card of John F. Murphy (43334), issued by Albany Union No. 4 on April 30, 1917.

Card of James S. Hayden (40370), issued by Wichita Union No. 148 on May 5, 1917.

Card of William B. Atkinson (50038), issued April 11, 1917, by Detroit Union No. 18.

Card of A. G. Bowman (44482), issued on May 14, 1917, by Grand Junction Union No. 292.

Card issued to Henry A. Stevens (43389) by Washington (D. C.) Union No. 101 on May 24, 1917.

Card of F. H. Benning (5348), issued by the International Typographical Union on January 27, 1917.

Card of Theodore C. Moser (18510), issued by the International Typographical Union on May 2, 1917.

CARDS REVOKED FOR RATTING.

The card of John G. Tinker (62127) has been revoked by Phœnix Union No. 352 for ratting. If this card is presented for deposit or renewal it should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

The honorable withdrawal card issued to Joseph B. Wainwright (52000) by Sturgis Union No. 768 on March 15, 1917, has been revoked for ratting in Cleveland, Ohio. This card should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

EXPELLED FOR RATTING.

Stacy O. Rainey (31383) has been expelled for ratting by Hutchinson (Kan.) Union No. 243.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

Clay Center, Kan.—C. E. Jacoby, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Dodge City, Kan.; never a member.

Coldwater, Mich.—Edson B. Scheidler, age 34 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Coldwater; also worked in Independence, Mo., and Kansas City; never a member.

Hillsboro, Ohio—Clyde Trop, age 36 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Hillsboro; never a member.

Rantoul, Ill.—James L. Parr, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Rantoul and Champaign, Ill.; never a member.

Stafford, Kan.—Mrs. Grace Wood, age 30 years; at trade fourteen years; worked in Sedalia, Mo., Shawnee, Okla., Marion, Kan.; formerly a member of Sedalia Union.

Sturgeon Falls, Ont.—Miss A. B. Maurice, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Sturgeon Falls; never a member.

Woodstock, Ill.—A. E. Johnson, age 32 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Woodstock; never a member.

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APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to the union in which application is made within thirty days.]

6, New York, N. Y.—Probationary member: Joseph Schor, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in the Technical Press. New members (have never been members before): Leo J. Barnes, age 26 years; at trade seven years in Brooklyn and New York. Otto H. Davis, age 36 years; at trade fifteen years in New York. Albert Deitsch, age 23 years; at trade six years in New York. Richard H. Hennelly, age 26 years; at trade nine years in New York. Jelesye Kostic, age 32 years; at trade twenty years in Austria and New York. Frederick Francis Porterfield, age 28 years; at trade six years in Brooklyn. C. J. Romyns, age 28 years; at trade nine years in Brooklyn. Burton H. Sanders, age 41 years; at trade fourteen years in New York. Abraham Selvin, age 21 years; at trade five years in Danaville, N. Y., and New York. John Stetzner, age 39 years; at trade twenty-five years in New York. Conrad Zimmermann, age 22 years; at trade seven years in Brooklyn and New York.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—George W. Davis, age 34 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Prince Albert, Sask., and Palatka, Fla.; never a member. Joseph I. Helms, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade at Indian School, Carlisle, Pa.; never a member. Clyde Mefford, age 26 years; at trade five years; learned trade at Granite City, Ill.; never a member.

11, Memphis, Tenn.—John Russell Harrison, age 23 years; learned trade in Rock Hill, S. C.; former member; allowed membership to lapse.

12, Baltimore, Md.—W. E. James, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore. George L. Hessler, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore. Charles L. Martin, jr., age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore. Frank J. Hejny, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Bohemia.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Sylvan S. Chase, age 20 years; at trade five years in office of George Hornstein Company. Louis D. Gadoury, age 25 years; at trade eight years in offices of Mining Gazette, Houghton, Mich.; Southern Printing Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Gregory, Mayer & Thom, Detroit, Mich. Harry Hasselberg, age 28 years; at trade twelve years in offices of Telegraph and Dixon Publishing Company, Dixon, Ill., and Standard, Sterling, Ill. Merlin R. Jensen, age 25 years; at trade eleven years in offices of S. J. Matherson, Bazner Press and in own office, Chicago; formerly a member. Arthur A. Koller, age 21 years; at trade five years in offices of Inter Ocean and F. J. Koch Company. Arthur Saarela, age 23 years; at trade six years in offices of Kenfield-Leach Company and Wright & Wiltz, Chicago. Abraham Schuchman, age 29 years; at trade seven years in offices of International Printing Company, Jewish Call and Alexander Printing Company, Chicago. A. C. Thompson, age 43 years; at trade twelve years in offices of Advocate, Merrill, Wis.; Thompson Printing Company and Cantor Printing Company, Chicago. E. P. Tracey, age 25 years; at trade twelve years in offices of Poole Bros. and Stearns Bros., Chicago, and La Rue Printing Company, Kansas City. Edward H. Zahour, age 21 years; at trade six years in offices of Breyer Printing Company, Osterlind-Ford, Keogh Printing Company and Herschman & Cardy, Chicago.

19, Elmira, N. Y.—E. E. Reynolds, age 46 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in New York; also worked in Los Angeles; never a member.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—August E. Vuillot, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in New Orleans; never a member.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Philip Hoover, age 35 years; learned trade at Winnebago City, Minn.; formerly a member of Chicago Union.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Sumter E. Beard, age 23 years; at trade seven years; formerly a member of Columbia Union.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—James Ralph Scott, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Joseph, Mo.; never a member.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—Leroy Rufus Hurst, age 47 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Edwardsville, Ala.; worked in Anniston, Ala., in 1907, New Orleans in 1905, Louisville, Ky., in 1901; formerly a member of Greenville (Texas) Union, but let his card lapse while conducting country papers. Melvin Simon Weil (deafmute), age 22 years; at trade nine years; learned trade at Georgia School for the Deaf; worked for the Stern Printing Company, Savannah, Ga., in 1910, and Hotel Savannah, same city, in 1915.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—A. C. Stallings, age 36 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in Wilson, N. C.; formerly a member of Raleigh Union.

56, Stockton, Cal.—Rita M. Marsh, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Paul, Minn.; also worked in Portland, Ore.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Sidney Auslander, age 27 years; formerly a member of Columbus (Ohio) Union, but was suspended for non-payment of dues. Ralph W. Strow, formerly a member of Bluffton (Ind.) Union; card lapsed through surrender of Bluffton charter; been in mail service for last ten years.

66, Portland, Me.—George W. Chaffee, age 34 years; at trade eighteen years; worked in Millburn and Newark, N. J.; formerly a member of New York Union No. 6.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Walter S. Kreiner, age 42 years; at trade twenty-five years; worked in Philadelphia and Lancaster; former member of Philadelphia Union.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—Lewis R. Scott, age 30 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Ottumwa; never a member.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Ernest E. Clark, age 46 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Sedalia, Mo.; never a member.

87, Houston, Texas—U. Von Haxthausen, age 50 years; formerly a member of Houston Union; allowed card to lapse through non-payment of dues. Edgar L. Price, age 47 years; former member of Bloomington (Ill.) Union; suspended for non-payment of dues while publishing newspaper at Odem, Texas. G. S. Leaverton, age 44 years; former member of Houston Union; has not worked within jurisdiction since card lapsed.

90, Richmond, Va.—Spooner H. Hull; worked in Enfield, N. C.; never a member.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—George P. Boyden, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Mount Pleasant, Utah; never a member. Perry W. McArthur, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Mount Pleasant, Utah; never a member.

116, Kenosha, Wis.—George B. Hammond, at trade thirty years; learned trade in Midland, Mich.

117, Springfield, Ohio—Ben H. DePriest, age 29 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Dayton Ohio; also worked in Richmond, Ind., and Wheeling, W. Va.; formerly a member of Dayton Union.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Robert Bruce May, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; worked in Chicago previous to 1900; never a member. Miss Fern Guile, age 25 years; worked in Grinnell and Corydon, Iowa. Miss Elizabeth D. Malik, age 21 years; at trade five years; worked in Chicago, Three Oaks, Mich., and Des Moines. Mrs. Nellie T. Hancock, age 27 years; at trade eight years; worked in Centerville, Corydon and Des Moines.

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121, Topeka, Kan.—George L. Stuckert, age 30 years; at trade fourteen years; former member of Kansas City Union No. 80; card lapsed while following other business. F. LeRoy Spangler, age 21 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Le Compton Sun; has worked in Lawrence, Kan.; never a member.

144, Fresno, Cal.—George W. McClintick, age 32 years; at trade eight years; worked in McPherson, Kan., and Cheyenne, Wyo.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse. Charles R. Cissna, age 44 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Los Angeles, Cal.; formerly a member of Portland Union.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—George M. D. Riley, age 27 years; at trade ten years; worked in Savannah, Ga.

177, Springfield, Ill.—Lawrence Anderson, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Bluff, Ill.; also worked in Harvey and Sycamore, Ill.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Daniel Altman, at trade five years in New York city.

182, Akron, Ohio—Miss M. Adeline Ewald, age 21 years; learned trade as proofreader in Akron; never a member.

183, Savannah, Ga.—H. E. Gouge, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; formerly a member of Atlanta Union No. 48.

186, Fargo, N. D.—A. S. Kinney, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Alexandria, Minn.; also worked in Minneapolis and Glencoe, Minn.; never a member. Anders B. Anderson, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Norway; also worked in Crookston, Minn., and Fargo, N. D.; never a member. Hjalmer Oman, age 26 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in St. Paul; also worked in Minneapolis; never a member.

193, Spokane, Wash.—Albert E. Long, age 31 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Spokane; allowed membership to lapse while working in an unorganized town.

216, Springfield, Mass.—John Redmond, age 25 years; learned trade in Sherbrooke, P. Q.; worked in Westmount, Can., and Brattleboro, Vt.; never a member.

251, Muscatine, Iowa—Alfred Klose, age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Plymouth, Ind. Mrs. Myrtle F. Morris, age 32 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade at Miller Printing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; never a member.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—Fred F. Mooney, age 24 years; at trade eight years; worked in Colebrook, N. H., and Bradford, Vt.

280, Marietta, Ohio—George A. Vankeuren, age 31 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Dunnville, Can.; also worked in St. Catharines, Can., and Parkersburg, W. Va.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Herbert Wileman, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; formerly a member of Oklahoma City Union. Edward Shaw Armstrong, age 22 years; learned trade in Marlow, Okla.; worked in Tonkawa and Norman; never a member.

284, Anderson, Ind.—John L. O'Bryan, age 50 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member of the union; worked in Joliet and Springfield, Ill.

290, Hamilton, Ohio—Frank T. Snyder, age 38 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Arcanum, Ohio; never a member.

293, Pensacola, Fla.—R. McClellan, age 46 years; formerly a member of Pensacola Union.

299, Tampa, Fla.—Francis I. Schoedler, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized towns. J. B. Killegrew, formerly a member of Columbia (S. C.) Union; allowed card to lapse while out of the business. W. B. Witherspoon, age 30 years; learned trade in unorganized towns in Florida.

313, Texarkana, Ark.—Jesse Mitchell, age 37 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Edwards, Ill.; also worked in Corpus Christi, Texas, and Columbus, N. M.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse. H. Grady Keasler, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Atlanta, Texas; also worked in Vivian, La.; never a member.

323, Hoboken, N. J.—Francesco Peratta, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Italy; worked in Brooklyn and West Hoboken.

345, Olean, N. Y.—John M. Markey, age 29 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Penn Yan, N. Y.; also worked in Cleveland, Ohio, and Rochester, N. Y.; formerly a member of Rochester Union.

352, Phœnix, Ariz.—Ruby L. Watson, age 35 years; learned trade in Bellaire, Ohio; at trade sixteen years; now working in Mesa. Curt W. Miller, age 54 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned trade in New Bloomfield, Pa.; formerly a member, but let card lapse.

370, El Paso, Texas—J. Moussier, age 35 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in El Paso; formerly a member of El Paso Union; allowed membership to lapse.

397, Greensboro, N. C.—Roger M. S. Brooks, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Fayetteville, N. C.; never a member.

403, Tulsa, Okla.—W. L. Olson, age 45 years; at trade twenty-three years; never a member.

406, Mason City, Iowa—Walter W. Fowler, age 48 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in office of Tama Herald; never a member.

429, Battle Creek, Mich.—Alfred F. Neller, age 34 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in England; never a member. George A. Brown, age 34 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Battle Creek; formerly a member of Battle Creek Union.

449, Calgary, Alta.—Charles A. Adsit, formerly a member of Medicine Hat Union; allowed card to lapse. John S. Engleman, at trade fifteen years; learned trade in office of Advocate, Springfield, Mo.; never a member. P. Proverbs, at trade seventeen years; formerly a member of Toronto Union; allowed card to lapse. Charles H. Leathley, at trade thirty-one years; learned trade in Leeds, England; never a member. Edwin Gallier, at trade six years; learned trade on Free Press, Fernie, B. C.; never a member.

450, Columbus, Ind.—Klein Dillman, age 30 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Bethel, Ohio; formerly a member of Cincinnati Union.

453, Norwich, N. Y.—Robert B. Tower, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Norwich, N. Y.; never a member. Herbert C. Tew, age 42 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Oxford, N. Y.; never a member.

461, Cairo, Ill.—A. C. Hickman, age 52 years; at trade twenty-six years; learned trade in Mayfield, Ky.; formerly a member of St. Louis Union; allowed membersh.p to lapse. N. M. Harris, age 41 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Mound City, Ill.; never a member.

484, Muskogee, Okla.—John J. Blizman, formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse while working in unorganized town; suspended by Fort Worth Union No. 198 for non-payment of dues.

497, Alliance, Ohio—William H. Hoag, age 42 years; worked in Denver and San Francisco; formerly a member of San Francisco Union.

505, Wichita Falls, Texas—J. A. Wray, age 42 years; learned trade in Milford, Texas; formerly a member of Beaumont and Wichita Falls Unions. Turner Roark, age 29 years; at trade nine years; formerly a member of Dallas Union, but was suspended for non-payment of dues.

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525, Amarillo, Texas—H. D. Hendren, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Mount Vernon, Ill.; never a member.

535, Flint, Mich.—Llewellyn Williams, age 23 years; at trade five years; never a member.

564, Aberdeen, S. D.—Martin Skjelstad, age 30 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in St. Peter, Minn.; never a member.

577, Santa Rosa, Cal.—Carl P. Hicks, age 43 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade at Colfax, Cal.; formerly a member of San Francisco Union. Arthur A. Willoughby, age 33 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Hillsdale, Mich.; also worked at Fort Bragg and Guerneville, Cal.

595, Athens, Ga.—H. L. Prickett, age 27 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Commerce, Ga.; never a member.

609, Winston-Salem, N. C.—W. R. Harmon, age 19 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Elkins, N. C.; never a member.

612, Appleton, Wis.—James A. Lockwood, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Anamosa, Iowa; formerly a member; suspended by Denver Union No. 49 for non-payment of dues on July 18, 1911.

618, Watertown, Wis.—Edward Haessly, age 29 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Fond du Lac, Wis.; never a member.

627, Moose Jaw, Sask.—H. Lowery, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Butte, Mont.; formerly a member of Butte Union.

633, Lawton, Okla.—Lucius Rives Woodson, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Denton, Texas; also worked in Lawton; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse while working in unorganized town.

664, Fredericton, N. B.—James R. Curran, age 24 years; learned trade in Halifax, N. S.; never a member.

667, Chico, Cal.—Tommy W. Goodwin, age 23 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Chico; never a member.

668, Asheville, N. C.—Walter J. Griggs, age 25 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Thomasville, N. C.; never a member.

675, Marion, Ohio—Roscoe L. Farquhar, age 33 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Biloxi, Miss., and New Orleans, La.; never a member.

689, Modesto-Turlock, Cal.—W. Walter Elliott, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in unorganized town; worked in Rialto and Los Angeles, Cal.; never a member.

695, Hallettsville, Texas—Emmett Smith, age 43 years; at trade twenty-six years; worked in San Antonio, Bay City and Gonzales, Texas; formerly a member of San Antonio Union.

734, Antigo, Wis.—Albert F. Spychalla, age 29 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Antigo; formerly a member of Antigo Union.

737, Brownwood, Texas—Sam G. Lee, age 30 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Little Rock (Ark.) Union.

738, Richmond, Cal.—J. P. Courtet, age 33 years; at trade six years; learned trade in San Luis Obispo; also worked in Richmond, Cal. Never a member.

755, Bridgeport, Neb.—John K. Adams, age 34 years; at trade seventeen years; formerly a member of Bridgeport Union.

774, Piqua, Ohio—William G. Hoffer, age 51 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in Belle Fonte, Pa.; formerly a member of Altoona Union.

776, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Fred A. Ojers, age 29 years; at trade twelve years; worked in Idaho Falls, Idaho; Kearney, Neb., and Glasgow, Mont.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

[Objections to the granting of old age pensions to the following petitioners must be filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

4, Albany, N. Y.

Thompson, Andrew—Age 67 years; joined Albany Union December 4, 1892; claims continuous membership since that time.

6, New York, N. Y.

Fernheimer, Louis—Age 66 years; joined New York Union April 1, 1890; claims continuous membership since that time.

Hancock, Thomas—Age 72 years; joined Montreal Union in January, 1867; claims continuous membership since that time.

Soule, Henry D.—Age 77 years; joined New York Union November 3, 1895; claims continuous membership since that time.

Van Tuyl, Frank W.—Age 63 years; joined Chicago Union in September, 1878; allowed membership to lapse; was readmitted at New York city March 30, 1898; claims continuous active membership of thirty-one years.

Wyber, Michael A.—Age 62 years; joined New York Union November 28, 1892; claims continuous membership since that time.

16, Chicago, Ill.

Rivet, Louis A.—Age 60 years; joined Chicago Union in 1876; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited withdrawal card April 23, 1895; claims an accumulated active membership of thirty-nine years.

21, San Francisco, Cal.

Heinke, Bruno Richard—Age 64 years; joined Chicago Union in 1884 or 1885; claims continuous membership since that time.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.

Henning, Fritz A.—Age 60 years; joined Sioux City Union October 25, 1891; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited same in Minneapolis in 1905; claims an accumulated active membership of twenty-two years.

56, Stockton, Cal.

Turner, Enoch—Age 73 years; joined Portland (Ore.) Union in September, 1882; was on exempt list of Stockton Union from January to May, 1897; claims an accumulated active membership of thirty-five years.

94, Jersey City, N. J.

Gardiner, William B.—Age 62 years; joined New York Union October 24, 1883; claims continuous membership of thirty-two years.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.

Buckingham, William J.—Age 61 years; joined Los Angeles Union January 6, 1878; claims a continuous active membership of thirty-nine years.

194, Joliet, Ill.

Walsh, Thomas P.—Age 60 years; joined Joliet Union in October 1895; claims continuous membership since that time.

339, Beaumont, Texas.

Lamb, Thomas A.—Age 75 years; joined Beaumont Union May 13, 1907; claims continuous membership of ten years.

363, Jackson, Miss.

Heimbach, Benjamin Franklin—Age 63 years; joined St. Paul Union in 1878 or 1879; claims continuous membership since that time.

1, Philadelphia (Pa.) German-American.

Kugler, Henry—Age 67 years; joined Philadelphia German-American Union No. 1 September 22, 1887; claims continuous membership since that time.

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9, Chicago (Ill.) German-American.

Ihrcke, William—Age 67 years; joined Chicago German-American Union April 28, 1893; claims continuous membership since that time.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

The following is a record of admissions, departures and deaths for the month of May, 1917:

ADMITTED.

2907—James A. Alford, Washington No. 101; age 51 years; admitted May 1, 1917.

2905—Arthur W. Crane, Chicago No. 16; age 52 years; admitted May 3, 1917.

2912—Hollis B. Alexander, St. Joseph No. 40; age 32 years; admitted May 9, 1917.

2914—Leo J. Reilly, Grand Junction No. 292; age 26 years; admitted May 11, 1917.

2915—Homer Pitt, New York Mailers No. 6; age 24 years; admitted May 12, 1917.

2926—U. G. Graham, Omaha No. 190; age 59 years; admitted May 18, 1917.

2922—R. O. Daenell, Fort Wayne No. 68; age 50 years; admitted May 18, 1917.

2917—Charles B. Harris, San Antonio No. 172; age 43 years; admitted May 18, 1917.

2925—Benjamin R. Utter, Omaha No. 190; age 29 years; admitted May 20, 1917.

2916—Horace E. Luckett, Texarkana No. 313; age 42 years; admitted May 21, 1917.

2934—C. A. Howland, Colorado Springs No. 82; age 31 years; admitted May 24, 1917.

2928—Frank Wharton, Chicago No. 16; age 50 years; admitted May 25, 1917.

2935—Louis A. Wenzel, Denver No. 49; age 35 years; admitted May 26, 1917.

2937—Paul M. Coss, Waukegan No. 294; age 25 years; admitted May 26, 1917.

2933—John James Graham, Wilkes-Barre No. 187; age 28 years; admitted May 27, 1917.

2929—Axel W. Carlson, Chicago No. 16; age 34 years; admitted May 29, 1917.

2931—F. M. Sprague, Independence No. 584; age 62 years; admitted May 31, 1917.

VACATED.

2653—Charles A. Embick, Peoria No. 29; age 60 years; admitted May 5, 1916; vacated May 5, 1917; able to work.

2798—Leigh Gunther, Duluth No. 136; age 34 years; admitted October 3, 1916; vacated May 8, 1917; able to work.

2370—John D. Dingell, Detroit No. 40; age 23 years; admitted November 6, 1914; vacated May 8, 1917; improved.

2770—George W. Mugford, Boston No. 13; age 31 years; admitted September 19, 1916; vacated May 8, 1917; able to work.

2816—L. B. Heffernan, Pittsburgh No. 7; age 28 years; admitted November 3, 1916; vacated May 9, 1917; able to work (left versus doctor's advice).

2799—Frank McCormack, New York No. 6; age 24 years; admitted November 8, 1916; vacated May 11, 1917; to be with mother.

2880—James E. Brister, Norfolk No. 32; age 63 years; admitted February 11, 1917; vacated May 13, 1917; cured.

2751—Albert Bergseth, Milwaukee No. 23; age 38 years; admitted August 15, 1916; vacated May 19, 1917; to work.

DIED.

453—J. L. Amos, Dayton No. 57; age 63 years; admitted December 3, 1899; died May 2, 1917; hemiplegia.

2819—H. T. McGowan, Washington No. 101; age 73 years; admitted October 21, 1916; died May 7, 1917; chronic interstitial nephritis.

2618—John C. Henderson, Springfield No. 177; age 47 years; admitted November 9, 1915; died May 7, 1917; chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

2628—Mort R. Cole, Youngstown No. 200; age 55 years; admitted March 26, 1916; died May 31, 1917; asthma.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ALEXANDER, W. I.—At Omaha, Neb., May 3, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 54 years.

BARLOW, O. E.—At Birmingham, Ala., May 18, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 57 years.

BEAVERS, W. L.—At Watonga, Okla., April 19, 1917. Age 44 years.

BOARDMAN, E. H.—At New York, N. Y., May 19, 1917, of asthenia. Age 79 years.

BOWRING, J. H.—At New York, N. Y., May 30, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 49 years.

BRAUNHOLD, H. C.—At St. Louis, Mo., May 19, 1917, of dropsy. Age 57 years.

BROWN, EDWARD—At Detroit, Mich., April 18, 1917, homicide. Age 24 years.

BROWNE, F. C.—At New York, N. Y., May 12, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 56 years.

CANNON, J. S.—At New York, N. Y., May 31, 1917, of paresis. Age 48 years.

CLARK, I. W.—At Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 59 years.

CLARK, R. H.—At Columbus, Ohio, May 25, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 26 years.

COLE, M. R.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., May 31, 1917, of asthma. Age 56 years.

CONSIDINE, W. D.—At Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1917, of diabetes. Age 70 years.

CORUM, A. I.—At Sedalia, Mo., May 29, 1917, of gastritis. Age 58 years.

DEAN, HENRY—At Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1917, of paralysis. Age 76 years.

ENNIS, E. S.—At New York, N. Y., May 10, 1917, of erysipelas. Age 54 years.

FARMER, A. J.—At Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1917, of heart disease. Age 64 years.

FETTER, C. E.—At Milwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 77 years.

FICKLE, JOSEPHINE—At Indianapolis, Ind., June 2, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 42 years.

FORSYTHE, L. E.—At Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 17, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 29 years.

FREAS, J. J.—At Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 45 years.

FRENCH, W. T. D.—At New York, N. Y., May 15, 1917, of mitral obstruction. Age 67 years.

FRIANT, A. P.—At Paducah, Ky., May 5, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 22 years.

GORDEN, DENNIS—At New York, N. Y., June 2, 1917, of hyperaphic liver. Age 37 years.

GREENSPUN, J. G.—At New York, N. Y., May 15, 1917, of carcinoma. Age 53 years.

GREINER, F. J.—At Detroit, Mich., June 1, 1917, of cerebral apoplexy. Age 62 years.

HARTLEY, J. H.—At Ottawa, Kan., May 18, 1917, of heart failure. Age 41 years.

HOLUB, KAREL—At Chicago, Ill., May 14, 1917, of dropsy. Age 46 years.

HOPE, W. A.—At Atlanta, Ga., May 19, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 40 years.

HORAN, MICHAEL—At New York, N. Y., June 1, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 48 years.

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HORN, E. H.—At St. Louis, Mo., June 1, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 41 years.

HORROX, J. W.—Killed in European war. Age 26 years.

HOWE, J. R.—At Milwaukee, Wis., May 12, 1917, of erysipelas. Age 49 years.

HUBOLD, O. B.—At Pocatello, Idaho, June 9, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 39 years.

HYDE, JESSE—At Hamilton, Ont., May 20, 1917, of kidney complaint. Age 57 years.

KENNEDY, F. E.—Killed in European war April 23, 1917. Age 24 years.

KRUG, R. A. M.—At St. Paul, Minn., June 13, 1917, suicide. Age 28 years.

LANDRY, WALTER—Killed in European war April 19, 1917. Age 30 years.

LENNIE, T. B.—At Corona, L. I., N. Y., May 21, 1917, of accidental gas poisoning. Age 44 years.

LOTH, L. A.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 56 years.

MACKINNON, RONALD—Killed in European war April 9, 1917. Age 25 years.

MAHONEY, D. J.—At Minneapolis, Minn., June 5, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 59 years.

MEEHAN, HERBERT—At Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 48 years.

METCALF, J. C.—At Detroit, Mich., May 26, 1917, of mitral insufficiency. Age 61 years.

NAUMAN, W. E.—At Lancaster, Pa., June 9, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 48 years.

PAXSON, H. G.—At East Palestine, Ohio, May 28, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 47 years.

POLLARD, W. A.—At New York, N. Y., May 16, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 34 years.

RITTER, J. W.—At Akron, Ohio, May 27, 1917, of lead poisoning. Age 29 years.

ROGERS, H. W.—At San Jose, Cal., May 17, 1917, of cancer. Age 60 years.

RYLAND, H. F.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 3, 1917, of ulcer. Age 55 years.

SAUNDERS, R. H.—At Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 3, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 52 years.

SCALES, G. S.—At Grand Rapids, Mich., June 2, 1917, of surgical operation. Age 70 years.

SEYDEL, LOUIS—At Chicago, Ill., May 10, 1917, of myocarditis. Age 64 years.

SHIKE, C. C.—At New York, N. Y., June 4, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 53 years.

SMITH, OMAR—At Rutland, Vt., May 29, 1917, of organic heart trouble. Age 71 years.

SPEAR, JAMES—At Titusville, Pa., April 23, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 64 years.

STIERHEIM, F. H.—At Fort Wayne, Ind., June 3, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 49 years.

STOVER, CLEMENT—At Chicago, Ill., June 7, 1917, of acute alcoholism. Age 33 years.

STUART, W. M.—At Washington, D. C., May 25, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 72 years.

SULLIVAN, P. R.—At Miami, Ariz., May 16, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 45 years.

THAYER, P. B. S.—At Boston, Mass., June 3, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 71 years.

TIERNEY, J. B.—At Memphis, Tenn., May 17, 1917, of cancer of stomach. Age 38 years.

TUCKWELL, S. W.—Killed in European war April 28, 1917. Age 40 years.

UTTER, B. R.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., June 5, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 29 years.

VAN ZANDT, LEONARD—At Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 46 years.

VOSS, E. W.—At Evansville, Ind., May 22, 1917, of heart disease. Age 71 years.

WILMINGTON, G. A.—At Indianapolis, Ind., May 24, 1917, of auto-intoxication. Age 59 years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Albany, N. Y.—President, John H. McCann; vice-president, John J. Hart; financial secretary, George W. McFarlane; recording secretary, Francis E. J. Rich; treasurer, Andrew J. Donovan; sergeant-at-arms, Andrew J. Murphy; auditors, Merton R. Barnes, Nathan Kelley, Charles H. Whittemore.

Arcadia, Fla.—President, T. P. Wyatt; vice-president, J. J. Bagin; secretary-treasurer, C. L. Peterson; recording secretary, Book Gandy; sergeant-at-arms, G. L. Walton.

Athens, Ga.—President, V. H. Wright; vice-president, J. B. Bryant; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Gardner; recording secretary, J. W. Alexander, jr.; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Carrington, jr.

Atlanta, Ga.—President, E. L. Sutton; vice-president, P. L. Rikard; recording secretary, W. B. Atchison; secretary-treasurer, Walter H. Grant; sergeant-at-arms, John L. Gidish.

Austin, Texas—President, A. C. Wright; secretary-treasurer, Ed W. Numbers; reading clerk, William Ambrose; sergeant-at-arms, Clyde Elder.

Beaumont, Texas—President, A. E. Fisher; vice-president, Louis P. Head; recording secretary, Frank Andrews; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Drake.

Binghamton, N. Y.—President, W. V. Southwick; vice-president, William H. Doyle; financial secretary, George H. Joslin; recording secretary, Julian H. Walker; treasurer, J. Earl Edick; reading clerk, A. G. Breckenridge; sergeant-at-arms, Clarence A. Bross.

Boulder, Colo.—President, P. L. Dennhardt; vice-president, R. H. O'Flaherty; financial secretary-treasurer, Ray Dickson; recording secretary, W. E. McGuire; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Hayes.

Brownwood, Texas—President, Louis J. Krams; vice-president, Sidney Green; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Schermer; recording secretary, R. V. Galloway; corresponding secretary, Ben W. Pool; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Son.

Calgary, Alta.—President, J. C. Bleaken; vice-president, A. W. Jenkins; secretary-treasurer, Fred J. White; sergeant-at-arms, F. S. Thorne.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—President, J. H. Holcomb; vice-president, T. E. Yerkes; recording secretary, A. K. Fink; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Goreham; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Wagner.

Chanute, Kan.—President, Arthur Cole; vice-president, Monroe Walker; secretary-treasurer, Lem A. Woods.

Charleston, W. Va.—President, Clyde A. Fraser; vice-president, E. F. Wright; secretary-treasurer, William E. Roberman; recording secretary, Howard S. Jarrett; sergeant-at-arms, F. D. White.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—President, Charles Aney; vice-president, C. B. Googer; secretary-treasurer, Craig Lewis; sergeant-at-arms, Jesse F. Burnett; executive committee, Jesse F. Burnett, Craig Lewis.

Chicago (Ill.) Bohemian—President, A. J. Capekl; vice-president, James Luza; recording secretary, Louis A. Chalupsky; financial secretary, John Kubeck; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Prosek.

Des Moines, Iowa—President, Frank T. Harrison; vice-president, H. C. Plummer; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Waters; recording secretary, Miss E. E. Beck; sergeant-at-arms, Harry B. Grund.

Detroit, Mich.—President, Charles E. Lougheed; vice-president, John Simmons; secretary-treasurer, Otto C. Sprunk; recording secretary, Victor A. Leavy; sergeant-at-arms, Lawrence H. Kessel; auditors, Charles E. Allen, Frank X. Martel, John Simmons.

Dover, N. J.—President, Alfred C. Walling; vice-president, H. Miller Roff; secretary-treasurer, William J. Brine; sergeant-at-arms, Richard G. Tillyer.

Drumright, Okla.—President, J. S. Armstrong;

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vice-president, Charles Wood; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Kirby; sergeant-at-arms, Lou S. Allard; executive committee, Charles T. Wood, F. L. Boyd, Homer Harris.

Duluth, Minn.—President, William E. Towne; vice-president, Henry L. Fedi; recording secretary, Russell C. Henry; secretary-treasurer, Edward M. Grace.

El Paso, Texas—President, G. A. Hoffman; vice-president, R. G. Vernor; secretary-treasurer, S. W. Dodge; recording secretary, W. F. Deaton; sergeant-at-arms, W. T. Bobbitt.

Evansville, Ind.—President, Guy Dyer; vice-president, E. L. Mosely; secretary-treasurer, Philip F. Voelker; sergeant-at-arms, Curtis Pavey; auditing committee, G. R. Capsadelle, C. D. Ross, W. J. Voelker.

Fort Smith, Ark.—President, J. T. Dormois; vice-president, B. B. Boyd; recording secretary, C. C. Crandall; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Rhyne.

Frankfort, Ky.—President, P. B. Dryden; vice-president, Harry Fossett; secretary-treasurer, H. M. Baxter; recording secretary, Edgar Lewis.

Fredericksburg, Va.—President, Rufus D. Merchant; vice-president, Harry W. Wade; secretary-treasurer, Samuel C. Talbott; recording secretary, Bernard L. Jackson.

Galveston, Texas—President, J. B. Stephenson; vice-president, A. N. Lowden; secretary-treasurer, E. F. Peterson; recording secretary, E. I. Watson; sergeant-at-arms, W. S. Beaulieu.

Grand Junction, Colo.—President, Rodney Jay; vice-president, C. P. Bliss; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Culhane; recording secretary, F. A. Hoisington; sergeant-at-arms, Charles L. Fluke.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—President, Daniel Kelly; vice-president, S. S. Salesbury; recording secretary, P. J. Andrews; secretary-treasurer, George H. Madigan.

Greensboro, N. C.—President, C. Ed Hodgkin; vice-president, J. W. Robertson; secretary-treasurer, John C. Benson; auditing committee, J. B. Clendenin, W. A. Schrock, jr., H. C. Curtis.

Greenville, S. C.—President, G. W. Griffin; vice-president, C. Carscaddon; recording secretary, H. J. Hopkins; financial secretary, A. J. Gaston; sergeant-at-arms, E. L. Peckler.

Hackensack, N. J.—President, William P. Nestel; vice-president, J. Ebling; secretary-treasurer, Alfred Kastner; recording secretary, F. R. Kurzenknabe; sergeant-at-arms, Lester Meade.

Hillsboro, Texas—President, Joseph H. Bradley; vice-president, F. J. J. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, H. D. Lawrence; sergeant-at-arms, A. C. Tilden.

Hoboken, N. J.—President, William J. Kennedy; vice-president, John McKiernan; secretary-treasurer, Joseph J. Soffel; recording secretary, Peter J. Healy; sergeant-at-arms, Michael Cilloo.

Hot Springs, Ark.—President, L. K. Rothman; vice-president, John J. Cooper; secretary-treasurer, M. H. Melancen; recording secretary, P. T. Rushing; sergeant-at-arms, A. L. Grier.

Houston, Texas—President, D. R. Keating; vice-president, Charles G. Glass; secretary-treasurer, R. L. Carroll; reading clerk, H. C. Colley; sergeants-at-arms, W. J. Moore, G. F. Tucker.

Hutchinson, Kan.—President, M. C. Stevens; vice-president, Elmer E. Lore; secretary-treasurer, G. Leslie Callard; executive committee, R. L. Cole, H. W. McMillan, A. M. Ward.

Imperial Valley, Cal.—President, E. T. Thomas; vice-president, L. F. Broosk; secretary-treasurer, G. A. McDonald; executive committee, W. F. Oden, T. A. Tunstall, H. E. Endsley; auditing committee, T. A. Tunstall, Harry Hazeltine, John M. Nelson.

Jackson, Mich.—President, W. A. Heazlit; vice-president, Fred Marriott; secretary, James V. Quirk; treasurer, F. E. White.

Jacksonville, Fla.—President, A. R. Jordan; vice-president, L. A. Mendelson; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Martin; recording secretary, E. T. Cusic.

Jersey City, N. J.—President, Kenneth M. Forbes; vice-president, Joseph W. Farley; treasurer, Forrest A. Rice; financial secretary, Percy L. Anderson; recording secretary, Fred C. Scriven; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Dietrich.

Johnson City, Tenn.—President, D. Sherman Noe; vice-president, R. W. Ragland; secretary-treasurer, H. P. Broce.

Kankakee, Ill.—President, C. R. Wright; vice-president, A. W. Darling; recording secretary, F. J. Schatzle; secretary-treasurer, Henry Lutz, jr.; sergeant-at-arms, Alfred Volkmann.

Kansas City, Mo.—President, E. L. Traylor; vice-president, Guy H. Perrin; secretary-treasurer, A. A. Duke; recording secretary, William H. Parsons; auditing committee, C. B. Mundorff, Ray J. Kincaid, Harry Kinkle.

Lawton, Okla.—President, S. C. Chatham; vice-president, A. F. Clark; secretary-treasurer, J. L. Fergusson; sergeant-at-arms, E. N. J. Meier.

Leadville, Colo.—President, Ray Wilson; vice-president, Charles E. Gregory; secretary-treasurer, G. Gus Crawford; auditors, E. F. Ballard, W. B. Crawford, Frank V. Taylor.

Litchfield, Ill.—President, H. E. Richards; vice-president, Williard Moser; recording secretary, Ira E. Lipe; financial secretary, Marguerite Dunn.

Little Falls, N. Y.—President, Robert Currie; vice-president, Thomas Highland; secretary-treasurer, Ed Miller; recording secretary, Dennis Guiney; guard, Thomas Collins.

Lynn, Mass.—President, Edward L. Cahill; vice-president, John W. Donovan; secretary, Thomas J. Minton; treasurer, Edward F. Giblin; sergeant-at-arms, Gardiner C. White.

Middletown, Ohio—President, Charles Schumacher; vice-president, Richard Gross; secretary-treasurer, Neil H. Heilker.

McAlester, Okla.—President, U. S. Taylor; vice-president, R. N. Dungan; recording secretary, W. W. Gaines; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Heltzel; sergeant-at-arms, P. E. Barnhart.

Medford-Ashland, Ore.—President, A. F. Stennett; vice-president, A. E. Powell; secretary-treasurer, A. B. Williams; sergeant-at-arms, Russell Evans.

Milwaukee, Wis.—President, James F. Blakely; vice-president, Raymond Moore; secretary-treasurer, O. E. Thomas; recording secretary, George W. Rapps; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Guember; doorkeeper, Abe Van Overen; executive board, F. J. Bassett, William Benseman, Lee Benson, A. C. Drenning, F. J. Zimmermann; auditing board, D. L. Angell, George W. Rapps, Henry Van De Kamp; allied printing trades council, John Korbel, Raymond Moore; federated trade council, Henry Bartman, J. F. Blakely, W. S. Fisher, John Geerling, Charles Johnson, H. O. Kent, Henry Ohl, jr., Frank Tews. Bert Wedereit, William Westerman; Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, William Benseman, W. S. Fisher, Charles Johnson, Henry Ohl, jr.

Minneapolis, Minn.—President, F. J. Schweger; vice-president, F. W. Hynes; recorder, A. Hartkorn; auditors, H. S. Holcomb, H. P. Johnson, W. F. McGrath; sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Herbert; doorkeeper, F. J. Hammer.

Montreal, P. Q.—President, Thomas Black; vice-president, John T. Edward; secretary-treasurer, James Philip; recorder, C. H. Phillips; executive committee, E. A. Penn, J. J. Hamilton, Z. R. Lapointe, W. Bowen, L. J. H. Ouellet, J. C. E. Tardif, T. Healey; trades and labor council, F. C. Bliss, J. C. E. Tardif, B. Schmytz, Z. R. Lapointe, J. T. Edward, E. H. Tilley; allied trades council, James Philip, J. J. Hamilton, T. Robertson; auditors, J. T. Edward, A. G. Vaughan, J. M. Letham; trustees, J. J. Hamilton, W. M. White, J. C. E. Tardif; apprentice committee, T. Robertson, F. Hammond, R. F. Denbouy; label

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committee, T. J. Carter, E. H. Tilley, E. Gollifer, A. C. Read, E. S. Macdonald; relief committee, R. G. Thistlethwaite, A. G. Vaughan; sick visitor, J. Whitaker.

Mount Vernon, Ill.—President, A. L. Wheeler; vice-president, Arch Johnson; secretary-treasurer, Aubrey Crowder; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Westcott.

Muncie, Ind.—President, George T. Williams; vice-president, Asa S. Freel; secretary-treasurer, Leslie Andrews.

Newark, N. J.—President, H. J. Gottlob; vice-president, D. J. Shanahan; financial secretary, John H. Daley; recording secretary, Charles Knapp; treasurer, Theodore Kinney; sergeant-at-arms, John H. Fay; auditing committee, C. J. Augenstein, L. F. Gebhardt, J. T. Hudson; allied trades council, H. J. Gottlob, W. M. Scott, Charles J. Smith; Essex Trades Council, W. L. Small, C. P. Ingalls, T. C. Price; state federation of labor, Cal J. Augenstein, Augustus Fritz, H. J. Gottlob, T. C. Price, D. J. Shanahan, Charles J. Smith.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—President, James Proctor; vice-president, Chris F. Anthes; secretary-treasurer, John J. Egan; sergeant-at-arms, Winfield L. Rudolph.

Norfolk, Va.—President, Frank G. Dayton; vice-president, H. W. Furlow; secretary-treasurer, L. J. Grey; recording secretary, Thomas F. Lassiter; sergeant-at-arms, Joseph Wall.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—President, Victor S. Purdy; vice-president, Delvin V. Markey; secretary-treasurer, L. M. Spivey; executive committee, C. H. Albert, Claude L. Fassett, David H. Gloss.

Orange, N. J.—President, Henry A. Carson; vice-president, A. H. Ward; secretary-treasurer, John M. Hague; recording secretary, J. Bury; sergeant-at-arms, John Malloy.

Ottawa, Kan.—President, A. C. Heigele; vice-president, O. A. Thompson; secretary-treasurer, E. M. Angell; recording secretary, E. E. Groo; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Evans.

Palestine, Texas—President, Raymond Myers; vice-president, J. S. Henoon; secretary-treasurer, Gordon E. Steel; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Bonner.

Paterson, N. J.—President, A. E. Whitney; vice-president, J. S. Brown; recording secretary, J. W. Matthews; financial secretary, H. R. Kelt; treasurer, G. W. Van Vladricken; sergeant-at-arms, J. Vreeland.

Peoria, Ill.—President, George F. Russell; vice-president, Fred Howeler; secretary-treasurer, Walter S. Bush; recording secretary, O. L. Scott; reading clerk, Edward Kenny; sergeant-at-arms, Edward Winterick.

Pittsfield, Mass.—President, Thomas F. Duffy; vice-president, Frank G. King; secretary-treasurer, James E. Reagan; recording secretary, August H. Kiligas.

Portland, Ore.—President, W. E. Kimsey; vice-president, H. H. Kinne; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Howell; reading clerk, George E. Willard; sergeant-at-arms, J. L. McCown.

Raton, N. M.—President, E. H. Briggs; vice-president, L. E. Busenbark; secretary-treasurer, Raymond Blackburn.

Richmond, Ind.—President, Eole Glidewell; vice-president, George Shaffer; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Genn.

Ridgway, Pa.—President, Henry Parsons; vice-president, Frank W. Olson; secretary-treasurer, Edward W. Ecklund; recording secretary, Milford G. Helms; sergeant-at-arms, Earl G. Sheeley.

Santa Ana, Cal.—President, H. L. Engle; vice-president, Lillian Lasher; financial secretary, Charles Claytor; correspondnig secretary, Orville S. Waters; sergeant-at-arms, C. T. Johnson.

San Antonio, Texas—President, W. H. Nuckols; vice-president, W. L. Hoefgen; secretary-treasurer, E. G. Koerps; recording secretary, A. E. Hart; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Davis.

Shreveport, La.—President, J. H. Geduldig; vice-president, Alex Lecomte; secretary-treasurer, J. Z. Snyder; recorder, J. A. Darst.

Sioux City, Iowa—President, Joseph L. Wilson; vice-president, Paul Lindenmeyer; recording secretary, E. C. Willey; financial secretary, W. C. Akers; sergeant-at-arms, W. N. Emerson.

Spokane, Wash.—President, H. A. Sprague; first vice-president, W. D. Edmunds; second vice-president, C. W. Garrison; secretary-treasurer, C. O. Scoville.

Springfield, Ill.—President, Frank C. Reed; vice-president, W. I. Lowery; recording secretary, Joseph Marx; corresponding and financial secretary, Robert A. B. Edie; treasurer, T. E. Bland; sergeant-at-arms, James H. Alley.

Springfield, Mo.—President, A. L. Dawson; vice-president, E. C. Parker; recording secretary, Ralph J. Ekberg; financial secretary, George A. Bauman; treasurer, K. Fred Belding; sergeant-at-arms, L. C. Seall.

Springfield, Ohio—President, Clarence W. Rich; vice-president, Charles A. Lafayette; secretary-treasurer, Warren W. Morey; recording secretary, A. J. Schoenthal; sergeant-at-arms, Clarence Baker.

St. Joseph, Mo.—President, W. W. Campbell; vice-president, F. E. Gilmer; secretary-treasurer, Charles Rhode; clerk, W. A. MacDonald; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Muchenberger.

St. Louis, Mo.—President, Charles Hertenstein; vice-president, John P. Walsh; secretary-treasurer, George B. Woods; executive committee (book and job branch), George H. Buerkle, Alex Leinker; (newspaper branch) Frank J. DeWarf, Ed W. Klein; board of trustees, Thomas Blakemore, Malcolm W. Campbell, George P. Pfeil; finance committee, Walter N. Foster, Howard J. Matteson, Theodore C. Schreiber; investigating committee, William Bradburn, William J. Coombs, Henry F. Kollmeyer; sergeant-at-arms, John Geldbach.

Superior, Wis.—President, W. A. Corya; vice-president, E. V. Latvala; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Somerville; recording secretary, W. J. Eno; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Nelson.

Tacoma, Wash.—President, W. S. Jennings; vice-president, Miss Marguerite Walsh; secretary-treasurer, Eugene Goodrich; recording secretary, L. G. Wheeler; sergeant-at-arms, George A. Burne.

Tallahassee, Fla.—President, W. H. Bulloch; vice-president, T. F. Jones; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Chancey; executive committee, W. H. Chancey, T. F. Jones, W. T. Appleyard, T. M. Kline, J. Karl Howard; auditing committee, W. T. Collins, T. E. Andrews, T. F. Jones.

Toledo, Ohio—President, Horace W. Sprague; vice-president, Joseph Zimmerman; recording secretary, Harry E. Marker; secretary-treasurer, Charles J. Seeman; business agent, Joseph P. Burns.

Tulsa, Okla.—President, S. N. Hall; vice-president, Andrew Hays; secretary-treasurer, Charles C. Guy.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—President, S. A. Frazer; vice-president, Mack Farmer; secretary-treasurer, L. B. Gordon; recording secretary, R. M. Thomas.

Utica, N. Y.—President, E. C. McCarthy; vice-president, W. J. Lane; financial secretary, J. E. Kinney; corresponding secretary, A. W. Phillips; treasurer, R. E. Jones; sergeant-at-arms, W. M. Bean.

Victoria, B. C.—President, J. Chrow; vice-president, R. M. Sanburn; secretary-treasurer, F. Forneri; sergeant-at-arms, L. Borde.

Watertown, N. Y.—President, Arthur J. Wells; vice-president, R. S. Carter; recording secretary, Harold J. Collins; secretary-treasurer, L. W. Brown; sergeant-at-arms, A. N. Henderson.

Waukesha, Wis.—President, G. O. Austin; vice-president, H. F. Merten, jr.; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Birthrong; recording secretary, S. E. Lynn.

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FINANCIAL SECTION

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1917.

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from May 21, 1917, to date, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice should be promptly forwarded to this office.

Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
1, Indianapolis—Balance April, May	$305 00	$15 20	$283 61	$283 61	$887 42
2, Philadelphia—For May	496 00	13 50	461 01	461 01	1,431 52
3, Cincinnati—For May	296 50	2 00	248 57	250 37	797 44
4, Albany—For May	254 50	9 20	208 50	208 50	680 70
5, Columbus—For May	174 00	8 00	164 81	165 12	511 93
6, New York—For May	3,931 50	125 20	3,923 72	3,932 71	11,913 13
7, Pittsburgh—For May	440 00	27 60	468 45	469 35	1,405 40
8, St. Louis—For May	588 50	3 00	525 25	525 25	1,642 00
10, Louisville—For May	145 00	1 00	115 00	115 00	376 00
11, Memphis—For May	98 50	2 00	98 50	98 80	297 80
12, Baltimore—For May	369 00	8 00	340 69	340 99	1,058 68
13, Boston—For May	807 00	31 00	864 03	864 63	2,566 66
14, Harrisburg—For May	101 00	*8 40	80 34	80 34	270 08
15, Rochester—For May	116 00	2 00	104 28	104 28	326 56
16, Chicago—For May	2,045 50	24 00	2,403 13	2,410 93	6,883 56
17, New Orleans—For May	88 50	.....	67 21	68 11	223 82
18, Detroit—For May	366 50	8 25	392 33	392 63	1,159 71
19, Elmira—For May	39 00	.....	29 97	29 77	98 74
20, Nashville—For May	109 00	2 00	94 50	94 50	300 00
21, San Francisco—For May	479 50	.....	481 80	483 90	1,445 20
22, Dubuque—For May	32 00	2 00	23 85	23 85	81 70
23, Milwaukee—For May	231 00	2 00	222 52	222 52	678 04
24, Jackson—For May	8 00	.....	7 65	7 65	23 30
25, Baton Rouge—For May	9 50	.....	10 49	10 26	30 25
27, Mobile—For May	32 00	1 00	27 77	27 77	88 54
28, Galveston—For May	39 00	.....	38 30	38 30	115 60
29, Peoria—For April and May	135 50	75	111 19	111 49	358 93
30, St. Paul—For May	197 00	2 00	177 20	177 70	553 90
31, Fond du Lac—For May	14 50	.....	10 22	10 22	34 94
32, Norfolk—For May	57 00	.....	45 83	46 48	149 31
33, Providence—For May	104 50	2 00	113 76	113 95	334 21
34, Columbia—For May	39 00	.....	28 45	28 45	95 90
35, Evansville—For May	36 50	1 50	34 10	33 99	106 09
36, Oakland—For May	112 00	3 15	111 40	111 40	337 95
38, Haverhill—For April	5 00	.....	3 75	3 75	12 50
39, Grand Rapids—For May	94 00	4 00	67 86	67 86	233 72
40, St. Joseph—For May	58 50	25	53 85	54 45	167 05
41, Augusta—For May	25 00	75	19 79	19 79	65 33
42, Minneapolis—For May	315 50	26 00	284 80	284 80	911 10
43, Charleston—For May	30 00	.....	29 72	29 71	89 43
44, Rome—For May	10 50	.....	6 56	6 56	23 62
45, Leavenworth—For May	16 00	.....	12 23	12 23	40 46
46, Sacramento—For May	106 00	4 00	113 75	113 70	337 45
47, New Haven—For May	96 00	.....	77 25	77 25	250 50
48, Atlanta—For April and May	294 50	3 25	289 70	290 21	877 66
49, Denver—For May	247 50	4 00	238 35	239 55	729 40
50, Valley City—For May	30 50	.....	20 05	20 35	70 90
51, Lawrence—For May	25 50	.....	15 22	15 22	55 94
52, Troy—For May	70 50	2 75	55 53	55 53	184 31
53, Cleveland—For May	358 00	10 00	366 04	366 04	1,100 08
54, Raleigh—For May	40 50	.....	31 52	31 52	103 54
55, Syracuse—For May	130 00	2 00	126 89	126 89	385 78
56, Stockton—For May	34 50	.....	35 40	35 40	105 30
57, Dayton—For May	98 50	.....	85 63	85 63	269 76
58, Multnomah—For May	209 00	2 00	227 35	227 35	665 70
59, Quincy—For May	33 00	.....	25 57	25 57	84 14
60, Roanoke—For May	9 50	2 00	7 15	7 15	25 80
62, Utica—For May	87 50	.....	71 69	71 69	230 88
63, Toledo—For May	139 50	6 20	142 24	142 54	430 48
64, Lafayette—For May	26 50	2 00	18 10	18 40	65 00

* Includes donation Prescott memorial fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
65, Washoe—For May	$16 50	.....	$7 40	$7 40	$31 30
66, Portland—For May	52 00	.....	40 77	40 77	133 54
67, Lockport—For May	19 50	$2 00	11 70	11 70	44 90
68, Keokuk—For May	9 00	.....	6 76	6 76	22 52
69, Newark—For May	19 00	4 00	16 64	16 64	56 28
70, Lancaster—For May	58 50	2 40	38 12	38 12	137 14
71, Trenton—For May	61 50	.....	54 53	54 53	170 56
72, Lansing—For May	43 00	.....	33 25	33 25	109 50
73, Ottumwa—For May	16 50	.....	11 05	11 05	38 60
74, Belleville—For May	11 50	.....	9 79	9 77	31 06
75, Burlington—For May	20 50	.....	16 74	16 74	53 98
76, Terre Haute—For May	57 00	2 00	48 82	48 83	156 65
77, Erie—For May	57 00	.....	57 34	57 34	171 68
78, Fort Wayne—For May	91 50	6 40	76 99	76 99	251 88
79, Wheeling—For May	45 50	2 00	42 14	42 44	132 08
80, Kansas City—For May	273 00	9 00	248 28	248 19	778 47
81, Bay City—For May	18 00	15	13 17	13 17	44 49
82, Colorado Springs—For May	36 00	.....	30 95	32 45	99 40
83, New York Hebrew—For May	89 50	2 00	95 23	95 23	281 96
84, San Bernardino—For May	18 00	1 40	14 95	14 95	49 30
85, St. John—For May	43 00	.....	26 23	26 22	95 45
86, Reading—For May	71 00	4 75	55 87	56 17	187 79
87, Houston—For May	116 00	2 00	128 90	129 20	376 10
88, Hannibal—For May	10 50	.....	7 19	7 19	24 88
89, Chattanooga—For May	53 50	.....	44 50	44 80	142 80
90, Richmond—For May	96 00	2 75	81 05	81 09	260 89
91, Toronto—For May	609 00	12 00	527 94	528 54	1,677 48
92, Little Rock—For May	55 00	2 35	50 65	50 65	158 65
93, Macon—For May	24 50	.....	22 75	22 75	70 00
94, Jersey City—For May	53 50	2 00	56 98	56 98	169 46
95, Helena—For May	19 50	.....	23 70	23 70	66 90
96, Glens Falls—For April	13 50	2 25	10 50	10 50	36 75
97, Peru—For May	9 00	.....	5 75	5 75	20 50
99, Jackson—For May	31 00	4 00	24 87	24 87	84 74
100, Norwich—For May	16 50	.....	15 68	15 68	47 86
101, Columbia—For May	906 00	31 60	1,018 85	1,020 35	2,976 80
102, Ottawa—For April and May	422 50	31 00	338 10	338 70	1,130 30
103, Newark—For May	215 00	.....	222 69	222 69	660 38
104, Birmingham—For May	95 00	2 00	108 87	108 88	314 75
106, Madison—For May	20 50	1 05	15 47	15 63	52 65
107, Tri-City—For May	95 50	.....	86 29	86 30	268 09
108, Hagerstown—For May	11 50	.....	6 96	6 96	25 42
109, Pittsfield—For May	12 50	.....	8 50	8 50	29 50
111, Knoxville—For May	25 50	2 00	23 36	22 66	73 52
112, Scranton—For May	88 50	.....	78 72	78 71	245 93
113, Atchison—For April and May	13 00	.....	8 30	8 30	29 60
114, Annapolis—For May	4 50	50	3 55	3 55	12 10
115, Salt Lake City—April and May	142 50	7 00	202 50	203 10	555 10
116, Kenosha—For May	10 00	.....	7 30	7 30	24 60
117, Springfield—For May	66 00	.....	43 63	43 65	153 28
118, Des Moines—For May	142 00	9 20	110 96	110 96	373 12
119, Jefferson City—For May	21 50	1 65	17 03	17 02	57 20
120, Lynn—For May	55 00	.....	45 67	45 67	146 34
121, Topeka—For May	91 50	1 00	77 83	78 13	248 46
122, Kalamazoo—For May	31 00	.....	26 14	26 16	83 30
123, Wilmington—For May	25 50	.....	21 63	21 70	68 83
124, Bloomington—For May	32 50	.....	28 80	28 85	89 65
125, Durham—For May	6 00	2 00	4 43	4 42	16 85
126, Butte—For May	47 50	2 00	66 20	66 20	181 90
127, Hartford—For May	85 00	.....	72 38	72 47	229 85
128, South Bend—For May	44 00	.....	48 85	48 85	141 70
129, Hamilton—For May	80 00	2 50	68 60	68 60	219 70
130, Halifax—For May	37 50	.....	25 57	25 56	88 63
131, N. Y. Boh.-Slav.—For May	11 50	.....	9 78	9 78	31 06
132, Camden—For May	33 00	.....	26 26	26 26	85 52
133, London—For May	37 50	1 75	28 57	28 57	96 39
134, Paducah—For May	14 50	.....	9 95	9 95	34 40
135, Oneonta—For May	15 00	2 35	11 19	11 17	39 71
136, Duluth—For May	57 50	1 25	48 00	48 00	154 75
137, Johnstown—For May	9 00	4 00	8 00	8 00	29 00
138, Austin—For May	50 00	.....	48 00	47 95	145 95
139, Stratford—For May	10 00	.....	5 98	5 98	21 96
140, Bismarck—For May	11 50	.....	9 65	9 65	30 80
141, Williamsport—For May	24 50	.....	18 58	18 58	61 66
142, Olympia—For May	12 50	2 00	12 00	12 00	38 50
143, Danbury—For May	11 50	2 50	9 44	9 44	32 88
144, Fresno—For May	38 50	.....	39 35	39 35	117 20
145, Jacques-Cartier—For May	114 00	8 00	95 46	95 46	312 92
148, Wichita—For May	49 00	7 85	40 90	40 90	138 65
149, Saratoga Springs—For May	10 50	.....	8 13	8 13	26 76
150, Elizabeth—For May	34 50	.....	31 25	31 25	97 00

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
151, Oil City—For May	$15 50	*$1 55	$14 35	$14 35	$45 75
152, Manchester—For May	43 00	.....	33 05	33 05	109 10
153, Meridian—For May	11 50	.....	9 95	9 95	31 40
154, Ann Arbor—For May	15 50	.....	12 12	12 12	39 74
155, Shreveport—For May	24 00	1 75	30 33	30 33	86 41
156, Bowling Green—For May	7 00	.....	5 00	5 01	17 01
158, Springfield—For May	23 50	1 00	20 85	20 90	66 25
160, Columbia—For May	7 00	.....	4 36	4 36	15 72
161, Fall River—For May	38 50	2 00	31 04	31 05	102 59
162, Jacksonville—For May	32 50	2 00	24 08	24 07	82 65
163, Superior—For May	17 00	.....	15 61	15 61	48 22
164, Kewanee—For May	7 50	.....	5 38	5 38	18 26
165, Worcester—For May	88 00	.....	74 18	74 18	236 36
166, Adrian—For May	7 00	.....	5 08	5 08	17 16
167, Schenectady—For May	43 00	.....	35 03	35 04	113 07
168, Muskegon—For May	16 50	4 00	11 38	11 38	43 26
169, New Albany—For May	8 00	3 00	4 92	4 92	20 84
170, Tacoma—For May	67 00	3 90	66 70	66 70	204 30
171, Elgin—For May	20 50	.....	20 24	20 24	60 98
172, San Antonio—For May	57 50	6 10	67 55	68 45	199 60
173, Dallas—For May	131 00	4 00	122 60	122 60	380 20
174, Los Angeles—For May	275 00	7 00	242 20	243 10	767 30
175, Pueblo—For April and May	62 00	.....	60 30	60 30	182 60
176, Montreal—For May	287 00	8 00	224 80	225 09	744 89
177, Springfield—For May	75 00	5 90	64 04	64 00	208 94
178, Passaic—For May	16 00	.....	14 24	14 24	44 48
179, Leadville—For May	4 50	.....	6 02	6 33	16 85
180, Sioux City—For May	82 50	4 75	72 00	72 00	231 25
181, Meadville—For May	11 00	.....	7 43	7 43	25 86
182, Akron—For May	52 00	2 00	46 90	46 90	147 80
183, Savannah—For May	21 00	60	17 50	17 50	56 60
184, Wyoming—For May	10 00	.....	10 70	10 70	31 40
185, Bradford—For May	13 00	.....	10 34	10 34	33 68
186, Fargo—Bal. April and May	21 00	.....	24 85	24 85	70 70
187, Wilkes-Barre—For May	51 00	4 00	47 37	47 36	149 73
188, Waco—For May	29 00	25	26 62	26 62	82 49
189, Blue Grass—For May	25 50	.....	20 52	20 52	66 54
190, Omaha—For May	150 00	2 00	130 00	131 20	413 20
191, Winnipeg—For May	241 00	*18 25	156 57	156 57	572 39
192, Cedar Rapids—For May	47 00	.....	42 64	42 63	132 27
193, Spokane—For May	112 50	4 00	115 60	115 60	347 70
194, Joliet—For May	28 00	.....	27 37	27 58	82 95
195, Paterson—For May	44 00	4 00	39 86	40 16	128 02
196, Logansport—For May	15 50	.....	10 90	10 85	37 25
198, Fort Worth—For May	65 00	2 00	65 15	65 15	197 30
199, Zanesville—For May	19 50	2 00	16 35	16 35	54 20
200, Youngstown—For May	53 00	3 50	50 34	51 54	158 38
201, Victoria—For May	46 00	.....	49 02	49 53	144 55
202, Seattle—For May	212 00	114 15	256 00	257 20	839 35
203, Bluff City—For May	18 00	.....	16 31	16 31	50 62
204, Kingston—For May	15 50	.....	9 50	9 50	34 50
205, Jamestown—For May	23 50	4 00	11 65	11 65	50 80
206, Sedalia—For May	11 50	.....	7 45	7 46	26 41
207, Eureka—For May	10 00	.....	7 27	7 28	24 55
208, Cambridge—For May	9 50	.....	6 40	6 40	22 30
209, Lincoln—For May	66 50	.....	55 32	55 32	177 14
210, Capital—For May	21 50	.....	19 60	19 60	60 70
211, Oshkosh—For May	16 00	.....	16 17	16 17	48 34
212, Pawtucket—For May	28 00	50	26 09	26 09	80 68
213, Rockford—For May	28 00	2 00	24 07	24 40	78 47
214, Pendleton—For May	4 00	.....	3 80	3 80	11 60
215, Decatur—For May	31 00	.....	25 54	25 54	82 08
216, Springfield—For May	130 00	.....	117 56	117 56	365 12
217, Murphysboro—For April and May	9 00	.....	6 75	6 70	22 45
218, Sioux Falls—For May	25 00	.....	22 00	22 00	69 00
219, Canton—For May	46 00	.....	49 75	49 75	145 50
220, Columbus—For May	13 00	.....	11 95	11 95	36 90
221, San Diego—For April and May	94 00	4 00	86 45	86 45	270 90
222, Montgomery—For May	10 50	.....	10 37	10 37	31 24
223, Marysville—For May	10 00	6 80	6 65	6 65	30 10
224, Brockton—For May	44 50	1 90	31 70	31 70	109 80
225, McKeesport—For May	12 50	.....	11 30	11 31	35 11
227, Cripple Creek—For April	4 50	.....	4 26	4 26	13 02
229, Crawfordsville—For May	10 50	.....	6 97	6 97	24 44
230, Danville—For May	25 50	2 00	20 05	20 05	67 60
231, San Jose—For May	40 50	.....	35 75	35 75	112 00
232, Binghamton—For May	68 00	3 74	75 15	75 15	222 04
233, Niagara Falls—For May	32 00	2 00	25 66	25 67	85 33
234, Corsicana—For April	11 50	.....	7 90	7 90	27 30

* Includes donation Prescott memorial fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
235, Rahway—For May	$11 50	.....	$9 50	$9 50	$30 50
236, Ogden—For May	19 50	$4 00	17 60	17 60	58 70
237, Sandusky—For May	17 00	30	12 12	12 12	41 54
238, Steubenville—For May	15 50	.....	18 57	17 57	51 64
240, Altoona—For May	28 00	.....	30 01	30 02	88 03
241, Twin Falls—For April	3 00	.....	3 52	4 53	11 05
242, York—For May	26 50	7 00	22 79	22 79	79 08
243, Hutchinson—For May	31 50	40	25 55	25 55	83 00
244, Cumberland—For May	14 50	2 00	11 78	11 78	40 06
245, Woonsocket—For May	16 00	.....	4 44	4 44	24 88
246, Winona—For May	9 50	.....	5 70	5 70	20 90
247, Chicago Swedish—For May	16 00	.....	17 59	16 56	50 15
248, Peterborough—For April and May	41 00	2 00	31 63	31 65	106 28
249, Fort Smith—For May	20 50	.....	18 20	18 20	56 90
250, Beaver Valley—For May	20 00	2 00	17 30	17 30	56 60
251, Muscatine—For May	10 00	2 00	9 95	9 95	31 90
252, Bridgeport—For May	45 00	2 00	44 05	44 05	135 10
253, Holyoke—For May	31 00	.....	27 84	27 84	86 68
254, Riverside—For May	11 00	.....	10 68	10 68	32 36
255, Anaconda—For May	26 50	.....	28 30	28 30	83 10
256, Great Falls—For May	23 00	.....	27 47	27 47	77 94
257, Lisbon—For May	6 00	.....	3 64	3 65	13 29
258, Easton—For May	48 00	2 75	39 12	39 12	128 99
259, Waltham—For May	7 50	.....	6 00	6 00	19 50
260, Findlay—For May	11 50	.....	7 47	7 47	26 44
261, New York Italian—For May	26 50	.....	23 16	23 14	72 80
262, Uniontown—For May	14 50	.....	12 55	12 56	39 61
263, Asheville—For May	15 00	2 00	11 75	11 75	40 50
265, Ottawa—For May	8 50	75	5 82	5 82	20 89
266, Elkhart—For May	12 00	.....	9 39	9 39	30 78
267, Frankfort—For May	13 00	.....	9 00	9 00	31 00
268, Gloversville—For May	16 00	.....	17 07	17 07	50 14
269, Peekskill—For May	3 50	.....	2 32	2 32	8 14
270, Newcastle—For May	18 00	.....	12 50	12 50	43 00
271, Boise City—For May	32 50	.....	33 45	33 45	99 40
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan.—For May	9 00	.....	8 74	8 73	26 47
273, Red Lodge—For May	2 00	.....	2 42	2 42	6 84
274, Amsterdam—For May	12 50	.....	9 72	9 72	31 94
276, New Bedford—For May	39 00	.....	31 29	31 29	101 58
277, Missoula—For May	17 00	75	14 50	15 50	47 75
278, Escanaba—For May	7 00	.....	4 73	4 72	16 45
280, Marietta—For May	15 00	.....	9 08	9 08	33 16
282, Sterling—For May	7 00	.....	5 44	5 43	17 87
283, Oklahoma City—For May	115 00	14 65	89 83	90 13	309 61
284, Anderson—For May	11 50	.....	11 23	11 27	34 00
286, Marion—For May	15 00	.....	12 53	12 53	40 06
287, Frankfort—For May	6 50	.....	4 53	4 52	15 55
288, Galesburg—For May	17 50	.....	16 13	16 12	49 75
289, Titusville—For May	4 50	.....	3 14	3 14	10 78
290, Hamilton—For May	7 00	2 00	6 79	6 78	22 57
291, Aurora—For May	23 50	2 00	17 78	17 80	61 08
292, Grand Junction—For May	6 50	.....	6 25	6 50	19 25
293, Pensacola—For May	12 50	1 00	11 00	11 00	35 50
294, Waukegan—For May	7 50	.....	5 75	5 71	18 96
295, Newport—For May	4 00	2 00	2 04	2 04	10 08
296, Lima—For May	28 50	2 00	22 46	22 47	75 43
297, Concord—For May	19 50	2 00	12 89	12 89	47 28
298, Massillon—For May	9 00	.....	7 35	7 38	23 73
299, Tampa—For May	55 50	.....	46 70	44 94	147 14
300, Port Huron—For May	14 00	.....	10 97	10 97	35 94
301, Richmond—For May	21 00	2 78	15 87	15 88	55 53
302, Quebec—For May	67 00	2 00	48 13	48 43	165 56
303, Cleburne—For April	4 50	.....	2 40	2 40	9 30
304, Albuquerque—For May	16 00	.....	17 25	17 55	50 80
305, Newburgh—For supplies	.....	6 00	.....	.....	6 00
306, Alton—For May	13 50	75	9 17	9 17	32 59
307, New Brunswick—For May	13 00	.....	12 29	12 29	37 58
308, Watertown—For May	11 50	2 25	9 69	9 69	33 13
310, Lowell—For May	33 00	.....	25 93	25 93	84 86
311, Grand Forks—For May	15 50	.....	14 48	14 48	44 46
312, East Las Vegas—For May	3 50	.....	2 90	2 90	9 30
313, Texarkana—For May	8 50	50	6 75	6 75	22 50
315, Poughkeepsie—For May	25 00	2 00	21 48	21 47	69 95
316, North Adams—For May	16 00	.....	8 43	8 43	32 86
317, Woodstock—For May	5 00	.....	2 75	2 75	10 50
318, East Liverpool—For May	15 00	.....	9 45	9 45	33 90
319, Taunton—For May	13 50	1 00	11 19	11 19	36 88
320, Pottsville—For May	15 00	2 00	11 18	10 68	38 86
321, Connellsville—For May	11 00	.....	10 07	10 06	31 13
322, Kingston—For May	6 00	.....	3 68	3 68	13 36
323, Hoboken—For May	46 00	5 60	48 04	48 04	147 68

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324, Racine—For May	$22 00	.....	$19 07	$19 07	$60 14
325, Cohoes—For May	12 00	.....	5 79	5 79	23 58
326, Rutland—For May	8 50	.....	6 53	6 53	21 56
327, Lincoln—For April	6 50	$0 15	4 90	4 89	16 44
328, Streator—For May	10 00	90	7 29	7 59	25 78
329, Waterbury—For May	28 50	1 00	26 95	26 94	83 39
330, Chicago Bohemian—For May	34 00	.....	25 30	25 60	84 90
332, Muncie—For May	29 50	2 00	25 25	25 25	82 00
333, Denison—For May	10 00	.....	8 07	8 38	26 45
334, Clinton—For May	15 50	65	11 61	11 60	39 36
336, Oneida—For May	7 00	.....	5 10	5 10	17 20
337, Nanaimo—For May	5 00	.....	3 40	3 40	11 80
338, Charlotte—For April and May	24 00	2 00	20 10	20 10	66 20
339, Beaumont—For May	27 50	2 00	28 45	28 45	86 40
340, Nelson—For April	4 00	.....	3 10	3 10	10 20
341, Spartanburg—For May	10 00	.....	8 04	8 04	26 08
342, Canton—For May	4 50	.....	3 39	3 38	11 27
343, Fort Scott—For April and May	10 00	.....	7 20	7 20	24 40
344, Green Bay—For May	15 00	.....	10 79	10 80	36 59
345, Olean—For May	9 50	2 00	5 57	6 57	23 64
347, Wabash—For May	11 50	79	3 00	3 00	18 29
348, Girard—For May	7 00	.....	5 28	5 28	17 56
349, Waterloo—For May	32 00	.....	29 17	29 18	90 35
350, Joplin—For May	31 50	.....	24 64	24 64	80 78
351, Sharon—For May	12 50	.....	10 40	10 40	33 30
352, Phœnix—For May	31 50	4 50	43 91	43 91	123 82
353, Newport News—For May	9 00	2 00	7 18	7 18	25 36
355, Bellingham—For May	17 00	.....	16 55	16 55	50 10
356, Jacksonville—For May	11 50	.....	8 17	8 18	27 85
359, Sault Ste. Marie—For May	5 50	.....	4 69	4 69	14 88
361, Tuscaloosa—March, April, May	14 00	.....	10 68	10 69	35 37
362, Traverse City—For May	4 50	.....	2 90	2 90	10 30
363, Jackson—For May	13 00	.....	8 23	8 23	29 46
364, Coshocton—For May	8 50	.....	5 65	5 65	19 80
365, Derby—For May	2 50	.....	1 50	1 50	5 50
367, Globe—For May	11 50	.....	13 00	13 00	37 50
368, Litchfield—For April and May	17 00	4 00	10 85	10 85	42 70
369, Taylorville—For May	6 00	.....	3 90	3 90	13 80
370, El Paso—For May	45 00	50	45 40	45 70	136 60
371, Rome—For May	5 00	.....	3 65	3 15	11 80
372, Clarksburg—For May	14 50	1 10	12 48	12 48	40 56
374, DuBois—For May	5 00	.....	3 50	3 50	12 00
375, Prescott—For May	11 00	.....	12 06	12 06	35 12
377, Atlantic City—For May	14 50	.....	11 41	11 41	37 32
378, Brantford—For May	19 50	2 00	13 50	13 60	48 60
379, Ithaca—For May	22 50	.....	15 33	15 33	53 16
380, Augusta—For May	5 50	.....	4 00	4 00	13 50
381, Boone—For May	9 00	2 00	6 55	6 55	24 10
383, Martins Ferry—For April	7 50	.....	4 00	4 00	15 50
385, Greenville—For May	8 50	.....	5 93	5 92	20 35
386, Little Falls—For May	13 00	4 00	7 32	7 32	31 64
387, Mount Vernon—For May	8 00	.....	7 62	7 61	23 23
388, Walla Walla—For May	12 50	5 00	12 95	13 05	43 50
389, Vallejo—For May	6 50	.....	5 89	5 90	18 29
390, Pontiac—For May	7 00	.....	4 68	4 67	16 35
391, Guelph—For May	13 00	.....	8 56	8 56	30 12
392, Pittston—For May	8 50	.....	7 34	7 35	23 19
394, Santa Barbara—For May	9 50	.....	9 06	9 07	27 63
395, Vincennes—For April and May	24 00	.....	19 60	19 60	63 20
397, Greensboro—For May	12 50	.....	10 30	10 30	33 10
398, Billings—For May	19 00	.....	20 40	20 40	59 80
399, Plainfield—For May	18 00	3 50	8 60	8 65	38 75
400, Sunbury—For April and May	8 50	.....	5 10	5 10	18 70
401, Hazleton—For May	15 00	.....	10 47	10 47	35 94
402, Barre—For May	8 50	.....	5 48	5 48	19 46
403, Tulsa—For May	59 00	.....	39 50	39 50	138 00
404, Tyler—For May	5 50	.....	3 90	3 90	13 30
405, Santa Fe—For May	6 50	.....	5 25	5 25	17 00
406, Mason City—For April	10 00	75	6 85	6 85	24 45
408, Ottawa—For May	8 50	4 00	5 86	5 85	24 21
410, Everett—For May	20 50	.....	18 75	18 75	58 00
411, Galt—For May	10 00	.....	6 10	6 10	22 20
412, Kokomo—For May	19 50	25	13 64	13 65	47 04
413, Prince Rupert—For May	5 50	.....	6 05	6 05	17 60
414, Marshalltown—For May	14 50	.....	11 00	11 03	36 53
415, Butler—For April and May	25 00	2 00	20 75	20 74	68 49
416, St. Catharines—For May	13 00	50	7 95	7 95	29 40
417, Fort Williams—For May	5 00	.....	4 60	4 60	14 20
418, Dodge City—Arrears and ch. fee	3 50	10 00	3 00	3 00	19 50
419, Anniston—For May	6 50	2 00	4 54	4 54	17 58
420, Mansfield—For May	7 50	40	5 72	5 72	19 34

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421, Chatham—For May	$6 00	.....	$3 12	$3 12	$12 24
424, Orange—For May	28 00	.....	25 57	25 53	79 10
425, Canon City—For May	7 00	.....	4 55	4 85	16 40
426, Bristol—For May	6 50	$5 50	5 26	5 26	22 52
427, Vicksburg—For May	12 50	.....	10 47	10 48	33 45
428, Warren—For May	14 00	2 25	6 92	7 92	31 09
429, Battle Creek—For May	10 00	.....	8 03	8 03	26 06
430, Miami—For May	22 00	.....	19 59	19 59	61 18
431, Manitowoc—For May	7 50	.....	5 00	5 00	17 50
432, Stillwater—For May	4 00	.....	3 10	3 10	10 20
433, Dover—For May	6 50	75	5 24	5 24	17 73
434, Trinidad—For May	9 50	.....	8 32	8 32	26 14
435, Americus—For May	3 00	.....	1 20	1 20	5 40
437, Franklin—For May	9 00	2 00	7 02	7 32	25 34
438, Paris—For May	11 00	.....	9 55	9 55	30 10
440, N. Y. Hungarian—For May	13 00	.....	9 80	9 80	32 60
441, Salem—For May	14 50	.....	10 51	10 51	35 52
442, La Salle-Peru—April and May	17 50	.....	13 60	13 60	44 70
443, Mascoutah—For May	11 50	.....	6 51	6 51	24 52
444, Champaign-Urbana—For May	25 50	20 00	14 50	14 50	74 50
446, Bangor—For May	14 00	.....	8 00	8 00	30 00
447, Pine Bluff—For May	9 00	.....	7 75	7 75	24 50
448, La Crosse—For April	21 50	.....	15 45	15 45	52 40
449, Calgary—For May	66 50	.....	61 25	61 55	189 30
450, Columbus—For May	7 00	.....	4 63	4 63	16 26
451, Medicine Hat—For May	8 50	.....	7 63	7 63	23 76
452, New Kensington—For May	26 00	6 00	19 78	19 78	71 56
453, Norwich—For May	15 50	.....	9 75	9 75	35 00
454, Huntington—For May	12 50	.....	9 12	9 12	30 74
456, Washington—For May	20 50	70	19 71	19 70	60 61
458, Carlinville—For May	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
459, St. Thomas—For April	13 00	2 00	7 30	7 30	29 60
461, Cairo—For May	14 00	.....	11 29	11 29	36 58
462, New Philadelphia—Mar., Apr., May	2 00	.....	1 44	1 44	4 88
463, Middletown—For May	18 00	.....	13 56	13 56	45 12
464, Vinita—For May	2 50	.....	2 00	2 00	6 50
465, Tucson—For May	15 00	2 45	17 79	18 09	53 33
466, West Chester—For May	5 00	75	3 56	3 56	12 87
467, Niles—For May	4 00	.....	3 08	3 08	10 16
468, Yonkers—For May	25 50	15	22 10	22 10	69 85
470, Pittsburg—For May	12 00	.....	9 62	9 63	31 25
471, Sherman—For May	8 50	1 50	4 00	4 00	18 00
472, Palestine—For May	6 50	.....	4 85	4 85	16 20
473, Moberly—For April	9 50	.....	4 50	4 50	18 50
474, Ashtabula—For May	11 50	.....	8 08	8 07	27 65
475, Fostoria—For April	6 00	.....	2 80	2 80	11 60
477, Niles—March, April, May	11 00	.....	6 74	6 73	24 47
478, San Juan—For Feb., March, April	20 50	2 00	10 94	10 94	44 38
479, Centralia—For May	3 50	.....	2 70	2 70	8 90
480, Tiffin—For May	9 00	.....	5 45	5 46	19 91
483, Logan—For April and May	9 00	.....	4 35	4 35	17 70
484, Muskogee—For May	29 00	75	27 39	27 39	84 53
485, Westerville—For May	5 00	.....	5 30	5 30	15 60
487, Middletown—For May	7 00	1 00	5 28	5 28	18 56
489, Livingston—For May	6 50	2 50	6 70	6 70	22 40
490, Shawnee—For May	6 50	.....	5 60	5 60	17 70
491, Pocatello—For May	6 50	.....	4 85	4 85	16 20
492, Bellaire—For May	9 00	.....	7 32	7 33	23 65
493, Henderson—For May	4 50	.....	3 65	3 65	11 80
494, Abilene—For May	9 00	.....	8 78	8 78	26 56
495, Framingham—For May	13 50	4 06	8 99	8 99	35 54
496, Eugene—For May	11 50	75	8 21	8 22	28 68
497, Alliance—For May	9 50	.....	6 41	6 40	22 31
499, Okmulgee—For May	11 50	.....	8 91	8 86	29 27
500, Fremont—For April and May	6 00	.....	3 60	3 60	13 20
501, Clearfield—For May	4 50	.....	3 04	3 04	10 58
502, Chillicothe—For May	8 50	.....	6 11	6 11	20 72
503, Stamford—For April	9 00	40	7 78	7 78	24 96
504, Charleroi—For May	11 00	.....	6 39	6 39	23 78
505, Wichita Falls—For May	10 50	25	7 73	7 72	26 20
506, Ely—For May	5 50	.....	5 80	5 80	17 10
507, Princeton—For May	6 50	.....	2 72	2 72	11 94
508, Brazil—For April and May	8 50	.....	5 48	5 48	19 46
509, Greenville—For May	8 00	.....	4 80	4 80	17 60
510, Lynchburg—For May	10 00	.....	8 85	8 86	27 71
511, Batavia—For May	10 50	.....	6 97	6 97	24 44
512, Pontiac—For May	12 00	.....	8 70	8 70	29 40
515, Iowa City—For May	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
516, Norwalk—For May	8 00	25	8 26	8 26	24 77
518, Marion—For May	3 50	.....	2 30	2 30	8 10
519, Visalia—For May	9 00	.....	6 35	7 10	22 45

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520, Mattoon—For May	$9 00	$1 00	$6 10	$6 10	$22 20
521, Palo Alto—For May	8 50	.....	7 75	7 75	24 00
522, Morristown—For May	7 00	.....	5 17	5 18	17 35
523, Tarrytown-Ossining—For May	10 50	.....	8 66	8 66	27 82
524, Freeport—For May	11 00	.....	7 37	7 37	25 74
525, Amarillo—For May	10 00	6 00	8 27	8 27	32 54
526, Oskaloosa—For May	9 00	.....	5 55	5 55	20 10
527, New Rochelle—For May	6 00	.....	5 34	5 34	16 68
528, Corpus Christi—For May	8 00	.....	6 85	6 85	21 70
529, Norwalk—For May	5 50	.....	4 27	4 37	14 14
530, Waverly—For May	5 00	12	2 93	2 93	10 98
531, Gainesville—For May	6 50	50	4 15	4 15	15 30
532, Lewiston—For May	25 50	4 00	12 00	12 00	53 50
533, Huntington—For April and May	36 00	.....	30 94	30 94	97 88
534, Allentown—For May	16 00	.....	11 65	11 75	39 40
535, Flint—For May	17 00	.....	15 74	15 74	48 48
536, Auburn—For May	20 50	.....	12 05	12 05	44 60
537, Mineral Wells—For May	5 50	.....	4 60	4 00	14 10
538, Washington—For May	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
541, Vernon—For May	12 00	.....	9 52	9 52	31 04
542, Shelbyville—For May	6 00	.....	3 66	3 66	13 32
543, Watsonville-Salinas—For May	13 00	.....	10 41	10 41	33 82
544, Douglas—For May	8 50	.....	9 27	9 28	27 05
545, Waukesha—For May	3 50	.....	2 26	2 26	8 02
547, Kankakee—For May	13 00	.....	9 77	9 77	32 54
548, Lancaster—For April	6 50	.....	3 75	3 75	14 00
550, Lewistown—For May	7 50	.....	6 20	6 20	19 90
551, Lethbridge—For May	8 50	.....	7 85	7 85	24 20
552, Ada—For May	4 00	2 00	2 40	2 40	10 80
553, Windsor—For May	8 50	.....	6 62	6 62	21 74
554, Pana—For May	4 50	.....	1 52	1 52	7 54
556, Wilmington—For May	21 00	.....	17 76	17 76	56 52
558, Eau Claire—For May	9 00	6 00	5 40	5 40	25 80
559, Medford-Ashland—For May	9 50	.....	8 64	8 64	26 78
560, Charleston—For April and May	8 00	.....	5 18	5 17	18 35
561, Huron—For May	2 50	43	1 89	1 89	6 71
562, Harrisburg—For May	7 50	.....	5 25	5 25	18 00
563, Rock Springs—For April	10 50	2 00	7 65	7 65	27 80
564, Aberdeen—For May	8 50	2 00	6 98	6 98	24 46
565, South McAlester—For May	9 00	.....	6 80	6 80	22 60
568, Lake Charles—For May	10 50	.....	8 70	8 70	27 90
571, Chickasha—For May	3 00	.....	2 75	2 75	8 50
572, Marshall—For May	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
573, Aberdeen—For May	13 00	2 00	12 70	12 70	40 40
574, Hot Springs—For May	7 00	2 00	5 64	5 64	20 28
575, Port Arthur—For May	7 50	4 25	7 07	7 07	25 89
576, San Luis Obispo—For May	7 00	.....	5 32	5 31	17 63
578, Coffeyville—For May	7 00	.....	5 58	5 57	18 15
579, Santa Ana—For May	9 50	.....	8 05	8 05	25 60
580, Burlington—For April and May	29 50	.....	20 81	20 81	71 12
581, Fort Madison—For May	5 00	4 75	3 22	3 22	16 19
583, Pasadena—For May	23 00	.....	19 52	19 52	62 04
584, Independence—For May	8 50	15	6 50	6 80	21 95
585, White Plains—For May	14 00	.....	8 28	8 27	30 55
586, Greeley—For May	9 50	.....	7 80	7 80	25 10
587, Guthrie—For May	8 50	.....	5 16	5 16	18 82
588, St. Augustine—For May	8 50	.....	8 24	8 54	25 28
589, Santa Cruz—For May	9 00	60	7 34	7 35	24 29
590, Gary—For May	14 00	.....	13 32	13 62	40 94
591, Pekin—For May	6 50	.....	4 52	4 55	15 57
592, Fort Collins—For May	5 50	2 00	4 63	4 63	16 76
593, Brainerd—For May	8 00	.....	5 81	5 81	19 62
594, Mount Carmel—For May	7 50	.....	5 54	5 54	18 58
595, Athens—For April and May	14 50	5 00	13 12	13 12	45 74
596, Houghton—For May	17 50	2 00	14 10	13 10	46 70
597, Martinez—For May	8 00	.....	6 70	6 70	21 40
598, Morgantown—For May	3 50	.....	2 02	2 02	7 54
599, Herrin—For May	15 00	.....	10 10	10 10	35 20
600, Petaluma—For May	6 50	.....	6 90	6 90	20 30
601, Warren—For May	13 50	.....	10 25	10 25	34 00
602, Greenville—For May	6 00	.....	4 42	4 42	14 84
604, Edmonton—For May	56 50	2 00	52 95	52 95	154 40
605, Emporia—For May	6 50	.....	4 47	4 47	15 44
608, Chanute—For May	5 00	.....	3 55	3 55	12 10
609, Winston-Salem—For May	12 00	.....	9 88	9 87	31 75
611, Reno—For May	17 00	.....	14 30	14 35	45 65
612, Appleton—For May	9 50	2 00	6 10	6 09	23 69
613, Enid—For May	19 50	2 00	15 23	15 23	51 96
614, North Yakima—For May	12 50	.....	11 85	12 15	36 50
616, Tonopah—For April	3 50	.....	5 35	5 35	14 20
617, Wallace—For May	4 50	.....	5 30	5 30	15 10

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618, Watertown—For May	$6 50	$2 00	$2 94	$3 94	$15 38
619, Sapulpa—For May	6 50	.....	5 14	5 14	16 78
622, Owensboro—For May	6 50	.....	3 32	3 33	13 15
623, Fitchburg-Leominster—For May	15 00	2 00	12 34	12 34	41 68
624, San Mateo—For May	15 00	.....	10 45	10 45	35 90
625, Salisbury—For May	3 00	.....	1 50	1 50	6 00
626, Manila—For April	4 50	.....	6 48	6 47	17 45
627, Moose Jaw—For May	19 00	2 00	18 80	19 15	58 95
628, Somerville—For May	11 00	.....	9 62	9 62	30 24
629, Bowling Green—For April	4 00	.....	3 00	2 99	9 99
630, St. Cloud—For May	8 00	3 50	5 16	5 16	21 82
631, Miles City—For April	5 00	2 10	5 00	5 00	17 10
632, New Westminster—For May	11 50	.....	11 55	11 55	34 60
633, Lawton—For May	4 50	.....	3 35	3 35	11 20
635, Poplar Bluff—For May	5 50	.....	3 50	3 50	12 50
637, Portsmouth—For May	13 00	.....	10 87	10 87	34 74
638, Salina—For May	7 50	2 00	5 69	5 69	20 88
640, Berlin—For May	5 00	2 00	3 40	3 40	13 80
641, Ennis—For April and May	8 00	2 00	4 80	4 80	19 60
642, Hackensack—For May	24 00	2 15	22 13	22 13	70 41
643, Waterville—For May	10 50	.....	8 96	8 05	26 61
644, Bluefield—For May	8 50	.....	5 60	5 60	19 70
645, Elyria—For April	9 50	.....	6 36	6 36	22 22
646, Shamokin—For May	14 50	.....	8 70	8 70	31 90
647, Hattiesburg—For May	4 00	.....	3 25	3 25	10 50
648, Bartlesville—For May	6 00	40	6 78	5 78	18 96
649, Ardmore—For May	6 00	.....	3 60	3 60	13 20
652, Cleveland Hungarian—For May	14 00	.....	12 60	12 60	39 20
656, Bozeman—For May	6 00	.....	4 50	4 50	15 00
657, Regina—For May	49 50	.....	47 55	47 55	144 60
658, Perth Amboy—For May	10 00	.....	8 03	8 03	26 06
659, Madisonville—For May	7 00	25	4 32	4 32	15 89
660, Tallahassee—For May	10 00	.....	10 29	10 31	30 60
663, Saskatoon—For May	31 00	2 00	19 65	20 25	72 90
664, Fredericton—For May	7 00	.....	4 50	4 50	16 00
667, Chico—For May	7 00	.....	5 80	5 80	18 60
668, Greensburg—For May	13 00	.....	10 29	10 28	33 57
669, Durant—For May	4 00	75	2 90	2 60	10 25
675, Marion—For May	17 50	1 50	12 40	12 40	43 80
677, Dunkirk—For May	9 50	.....	5 93	5 92	21 35
679, New Britain—For May	12 00	.....	9 65	9 65	31 30
680, Wenatchee—For May	7 50	.....	6 82	6 82	21 14
682, Astoria—For April	5 50	.....	4 88	4 88	15 26
684, Portsmouth—For May	4 50	.....	2 75	3 05	10 30
685, Parsons—For April and May	15 50	2 00	11 06	11 06	39 62
686, Newburyport—For May	5 50	.....	3 56	3 56	12 62
687, Greenfield—For May	3 50	.....	2 06	2 06	7 62
688, Temple—For May	12 50	1 00	10 48	10 48	34 46
689, Modesto-Turlock—For May	12 50	.....	11 73	12 03	36 26
690, Devils Lake—For May	5 50	.....	4 33	4 33	14 16
692, Ellensburg—For May	14 50	.....	11 10	11 10	36 70
694, Centralia—For April and May	12 00	2 00	9 87	9 87	33 74
695, Hallettsville—For April	6 00	2 00	4 23	4 23	16 46
696, Paragould—For May	4 00	2 00	2 78	2 78	11 56
697, Waycross—For May	5 50	2 55	4 35	4 35	16 75
698, Coalgate—For May	5 00	.....	3 91	3 91	12 82
699, Bremerton—For May	19 50	2 00	2 29	2 29	26 08
700, Brandon—For May	8 50	.....	6 65	6 65	21 80
703, St. Johns—For May	6 50	1 50	4 21	4 21	16 42
704, Van Wert—For April and May	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
705, Prince Albert—For May	4 50	.....	4 40	4 40	13 30
707, Imperial Valley—For May	17 50	.....	16 28	16 58	50 36
708, Boulder—For May	6 50	.....	6 66	6 66	19 82
710, Sheboygan—For May	12 00	.....	8 33	8 32	28 65
711, Northampton—For May	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
713, Fort Dodge—For May	20 00	.....	17 04	17 04	54 08
715, Pottstown—For April	3 00	.....	1 81	1 81	6 62
716, Michigan City—For May	7 00	.....	4 98	4 98	16 96
718, Kamloops—For April	3 00	.....	3 00	3 00	9 00
720, Mount Vernon—For Apr. and May	20 50	.....	13 26	13 26	47 02
721, Asbury Park—For May	16 50	99	11 04	11 04	39 57
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford—For May	4 50	.....	3 15	3 15	10 80
724, Hillsdale—For May	4 00	.....	2 50	2 50	9 00
726, Swift Current—For May	4 00	.....	2 90	2 90	9 80
727, Hibbing-Virginia—For May	14 50	4 00	12 98	12 97	44 45
728, Xenia—For May	8 00	.....	4 80	4 80	17 60
729, San Rafael—For May	5 50	.....	4 35	4 35	14 20
730, Bucyrus—For May	7 50	.....	5 12	5 12	17 74
733, Kittanning—For April	6 50	.....	4 25	4 25	15 00
734, Antigo—For May	6 00	2 00	3 53	3 53	15 06
735, Casper—For May	5 00	25	4 85	4 85	14 95

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737, Brownwood—For May	$14 00	$2 00	$8 93	$8 92	$33 85
740, Drumright—For May	3 50	2 00	66	2 19	8 35
742, Longview—For May	3 00	2 00	1 75	1 75	8 50
743, Middletown—For May	3 50	.....	2 70	2 69	8 89
744, Alexandria—For May	7 50	.....	5 97	5 98	19 45
746, Staunton—For April	4 50	.....	2 85	2 85	10 20
747, Urbana—For May	18 00	.....	8 04	8 04	34 08
748, Belton—For May	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
749, Fredericksburg—For May	3 50	.....	2 18	2 17	7 85
750, Provo—For April	2 00	.....	1 42	1 42	4 84
751, Punxsutawney—For May	4 00	.....	2 79	2 79	9 58
752, Hillsboro—For May	5 50	.....	4 05	4 05	13 60
753, Kirksville—For April	5 00	.....	3 36	3 36	11 72
755, Bridgeport—For May	4 00	.....	3 30	3 30	10 60
756, Rocky Mount-Wilson—For May	3 00	2 00	1 67	2 67	9 34
757, Big Spring—For May	2 50	.....	1 55	1 60	5 65
758, Oatman-Kingman—For May	4 50	2 00	4 82	4 83	16 15
759, Mart-Marlin—For April	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
760, Arcadia—For May	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
761, Goldsboro-Kinston—For April	4 00	.....	2 59	2 59	9 18
762, Benton Harbor-St. Joseph—For May	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
763, Johnson City—For May	6 00	1 15	3 32	3 32	13 79
764, Havre—For May	5 50	.....	4 67	4 68	14 85
765, Detroit Hungarian—For May	7 00	.....	3 97	3 97	14 94
766, Bisbee—For May	9 00	.....	8 00	8 00	25 00
767, Cushing—For May	4 00	.....	2 16	2 16	8 32
768, Sturgis—For May	4 00	.....	2 93	2 93	9 86
769, Plattsburgh—For May	6 00	4 00	3 70	3 70	17 40
770, Owatonna—For May	5 00	.....	3 50	3 47	11 97
771, Keene—For May	4 50	.....	3 15	3 17	10 82
772, Hastings—For May	5 00	.....	3 36	3 36	11 72
773, Raton—For May	5 50	25	3 50	3 50	12 75
774, Piqua—For May	5 00	2 00	3 00	3 00	13 00
775, Laramie—For April	7 00	4 00	7 16	6 56	24 72
776, Idaho Falls—For May	6 50	12 60	6 40	6 40	31 90
777, Robinson—For April	3 50	.....	2 09	2 19	7 78
778, Ridgway—For May	5 00	.....	3 06	3 06	11 12
779, La Grande—For May	3 50	.....	3 35	3 35	10 20
781, Silver City-Deming—For May	5 50	.....	4 63	4 63	14 76
782, Orlando—For May	3 00	.....	2 65	2 65	8 30
783, Mount Vernon—Charter fee	.....	10 00	.....	.....	10 00
GERMAN-AMERICAN—					
1, Philadelphia—For May	26 55	.....	26 17	26 17	78 89
2, Cincinnati—For May	16 65	.....	13 78	13 77	44 20
3, St. Louis—For May	25 20	2 00	27 17	27 47	81 84
4, Buffalo—For May	12 15	.....	9 67	9 67	31 49
5, Rochester—For May	3 15	.....	2 91	2 90	8 96
6, Cleveland—For May	12 15	.....	11 76	11 76	35 67
7, New York—For May	113 85	2 00	132 90	132 89	381 64
8, Newark—For May	10 35	.....	11 31	11 61	33 27
9, Chicago—For May	41 85	.....	43 07	43 38	128 30
10, Milwaukee—For May	29 70	4 00	30 47	30 47	94 64
11, Baltimore—For May	10 35	.....	7 69	7 68	25 72
12, Louisville—For May	5 85	.....	5 10	5 11	16 06
13, St. Paul—For May	9 45	.....	7 27	7 28	24 00
14, Indianapolis—For May	4 95	.....	4 63	4 63	14 21
15, Evansville—For May	4 50	.....	3 40	3 40	11 30
16, Pittsburgh—For May	11 70	.....	12 30	12 30	36 30
19, Columbus—For May	3 60	.....	4 29	4 28	12 17
20, Davenport—For May	2 70	.....	2 46	2 46	7 62
21, Detroit—For May	10 35	.....	9 40	9 40	29 15
MAILERS—					
1, Boston—For May	76 50	.....	52 40	52 40	181 30
2, Chicago—For April and May	203 00	2 25	144 65	144 65	494 55
3, St. Louis—For May	39 00	.....	31 89	31 89	102 78
5, Toronto—For April	29 00	.....	21 00	21 05	71 05
6, New York—For May	285 50	8 00	233 73	233 73	760 96
7, Kansas City—For May	32 00	22 00	16 20	16 20	86 40
8, Denver—For May	9 00	.....	7 78	7 78	24 56
9, Los Angeles—For May	26 50	2 00	23 50	23 50	75 50
10, Indianapolis—For May	23 00	.....	18 30	18 29	59 59
11, Newark—For May	8 00	.....	4 47	4 47	16 94
12, Cleveland—For May	27 00	.....	20 54	20 84	68 38
13, Portland—For May	11 50	.....	9 90	9 90	31 30
14, Philadelphia—For May	2 50	.....	96	96	4 42
15, Omaha—For March and April	15 50	.....	9 67	9 68	34 85
16, Louisville—For April and May	29 00	.....	19 86	19 86	68 72
17, Cincinnati—For May	29 50	.....	26 81	26 81	83 12
18, San Francisco—For May	38 00	.....	36 00	36 00	110 00

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19, Memphis—For May	$12 50	.....	$10 10	$10 10	$32 70
21, Salt Lake City—For May	5 50	.....	5 00	5 00	15 50
23, Milwaukee—For March and April	17 00	.....	7 64	7 64	32 28
26, Albany—For May	1 00	.....	87	87	2 74
30, Oklahoma City—For May	8 00	$2 00	4 20	4 19	18 39
32, Seattle—For April	4 00	.....	3 25	3 25	10 50
34, Atlanta—For May	17 00	.....	8 50	8 50	34 00
35, Toledo—For May	4 50	.....	2 85	2 85	10 20
37, Girard—For May	3 00	.....	1 30	1 30	5 60
39, Montreal—For May	11 50	.....	7 67	7 61	26 78
40, Detroit—For April	11 50	.....	5 75	5 75	23 00
42, Fort Worth—For May	7 50	4 00	5 10	5 10	21 70
43, El Paso—For May	3 50	.....	2 09	2 08	7 67
50, Sacramento—For April	2 50	.....	1 40	1 40	5 30
53, Dayton—For May	2 50	2 00	1 00	1 00	6 50
55, Topeka—For May	11 00	4 00	5 37	5 36	25 73
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—					
1, Boston—For May	13 00	.....	8 19	8 19	29 38
3, Scranton—For May	17 50	.....	16 09	16 09	49 68
9, Milwaukee—For May	5 50	.....	7 98	7 98	21 46
11, Philadelphia—For May	5 00	.....	4 00	4 00	13 00
TYPE FOUNDERS—					
1, Jersey City—For April and May	14 00	.....	7 70	7 70	29 40
SUNDRY—					
Interest on General Fund—Fletcher American National Bank	.....	161 49	.....	.....	161 49
Interest on Pension Fund—Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	77 92	.....	77 92
Interest on Mortuary Fund—Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	.....	122 14	122 14
Union Printers Home—Clerical and stenographic work	.....	84 00	.....	.....	84 00
Per capita tax and assessments collected on cards	583 85	.....	375 87	376 13	1,335 85
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns	.....	45 00	.....	.....	45 00
Sales of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	.....	35 30	.....	.....	35 30
Duplicate cards	.....	13 00	.....	.....	13 00
The Typographical Journal—Subscriptions	.....	1 20	.....	.....	1 20
Advertising	.....	163 54	.....	.....	163 54
Total	$31,478 40	$1,695 24	$29,043 76	$29,138 25	$91,355 65

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance	$150 00
Columbus No. 5—Benefits	143 25
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance	50 00
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance	100 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Special assistance	200 00
Savannah No. 183—Special assistance	20 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits and special assistance	178 75
Western Pennsylvania Typographical Union Conference—Special assistance	100 00
Minnesota Federation of Typographical Unions—Special assistance	150 00
John Baker—Expenses to and services in Bismarck and part expenses to Everett	255 05
W. W. Barrett—Services and expenses in Indianapolis and expenses to and services in Philadelphia and La Crosse	499 02
B. G. Brady—Services and expenses in Boston	66 00
C. S. Brown—Services and expenses in New Orleans	356 70
D. I. Campbell—Expenses to and services in St. Petersburg, Orlando, Richmond, Lynchburg, Goldsboro, Kinston, Wilson and Rocky Mount	422 08
William Corless—Expenses to and services in Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Ashland, Girardville, Reading, Cooldale, Lansford and Fremont	263 55
J. J. Dallas—Expenses to and services in Framingham, New London, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Providence, Bangor, Lewiston and Bar Harbor	$335 78
James Drury—Services in Montreal, expenses to and services in Quebec and London	238 21
W. H. Gadd—Expenses to and services in Tulsa and Hutchinson	81 51
Max S. Hayes—Expenses to and services in Columbus, Bucyrus, Mansfield, Ashland, Mount Vernon, Akron and Detroit	261 30
H. P. Hanson—Expenses to and services in Vicksburg, Shreveport, Alexandria, New Orleans, Montgomery and Birmingham	305 67
George H. Howell—Expenses to and services in Astoria	63 10
C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to and services in Lockport and London	188 70
Charles R. Lester—Expenses to and services in Hammonton, Egg Harbor, Mays Landing, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Cape May and Wildwood	36 25
G. E. Mitchell—Services in San Francisco and expenses to and services in Oakland	28 50

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J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to and services in Newark, Hempstead, Yonkers, New Rochelle, Rahway, Philadelphia, Camden, Greenwich, Middletown, Jersey City and services in New York.... $299 14
J. E. Pendergast—Expenses to and services in Hillsdale, Coldwater, Sturgis, Adrian, Sandusky and Van Wert..... 274 29
John A. Phillips—Expenses to and services in Greensburg 60 28
Frank J. Pulver—Services and expenses in Denver 21 40
Charles T. Scott—Services in Los Angeles 180 00
Charles N. Smith—Expenses to and services in Kansas City, Topeka, Boston, St. Louis, and expenses in New York 297 66
Union Label Trades Department American Federation of Labor—May per capita tax 153 59
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams 79 90
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.—Telegrams 11 66
Committee on Apprentices—Expenses to and services in Indianapolis, B. G. Brady, $319.25; Charles Hertenstein, $52.40; J. J. Hoban, $68.15..... 439 80
Postal Representative—T. C. Parsons—Services in Washington..... 21 00
Union Label School Book Campaign—E. P. Barry—Services in Indianapolis and expenses through Indiana 147 49
International Commission on Supplemental Education—May expenses 81 54
Label Advertising — Expressage, $4.06; postage, $30; clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending June 16, $100; William J. Spires Press, 8,000 booklets union and non-union publications, $248.50 ..... 382 56
Publicity Campaign—Postage, $15; clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending June 16, $100; Charles F. Bretzman, photo, $2; William J. Spires Press, two halftone cuts, $6; 2,000 supplements to May Bulletin, $67; 11,000 Bulletin envelops, $57.50; 2,000 June Bulletins, $94 ..... 341 50

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays 12,742 80

GENERAL FUND.

American Federation of Labor—May per capita tax 460 77
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—May per capita tax 70 74
Newton Claypool—June office and storage room rent 315 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights and power 2 79
Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending June 16..... 1,358 15
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—File cabinets and folders 228 80
Postage, $124.64; expressage, $13.47; exchange, $8.76 ..... 146 87
B. H. Herman—Picture frame..... 50
M. G. Scott—May salary as president.. 291 66
J. W. Hays—May salary as secretary-treasurer 291 66
W. W. Barrett—May salary as first vice-president 12 50
Hugo Miller—May salary as second vice-president 40 00
Charles N. Smith—May salary as third vice-president 25 00
Remington Typewriter Co.—Carbon paper and ribbons 17 00
Western Type Foundry—Label matrices 21 11
Union Towel Supply—May service..... 6 00
Belle Douglas—Janitor's services 15 00
Cartersburg Spring Water Co.—Ice and water 15 00
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels 1 58
W. B. Burford—Office supplies..... 17 35
Union Box Co.—Mailing boxes..... $6 12
American Multigraph Sales Co.—Ribbons and repairs 26 85
George J. Mayer—Seals 12 60
Bastian Bros.—Watch fobs..... 150 08
Addressograph Co.—2,000 plates and two sets pads 16 02
Dearborn Type Foundry—Label matrices 3 10
Moorefield—Photos and art work..... 19 00
W. K. Stewart Co.—Office supplies..... 9 40
Beaver Valley Press—500 stamped envelops and printing for James Drury..... 16 65
International Allied Printing Trades Association—Labels 64 50
James H. Farrell—Gold buttons..... 420 00
W. O. Wallace—300 envelops and printing for W. H. Gadd..... 9 03
Fulton Office Furniture Co.—Desk..... 22 56
Hollenbeck Press—60 blank books, $14.54; 2,020 books working cards, $126.52; 2 blank books for annual report, $39.42; 10,000 each original and duplicate receipts, $50.75; stamping and pasting label on binder, 70 cents..... 231 93
William J. Spires Press—25,000 letterheads for secretary-treasurer, $118; 500 deposit slips, $4.75; 775 return postals, scale information, $20; 10,000 two-cent stamped envelops and printing for secretary-treasurer, $234.75; 10,000 letterheads for president, $40; 3,500 No. 10 envelops for president, $14.25; 50 copies arbitration agreement, $12; 5,500 apprentice cards, $19; 3,000 cards re arbitration agreement, $8.25; 2,000 four-page circulars re priority enlisted members, $22.50; 5,000 postals, "Notice of Remittance," $57.50; 500 cards for President Scott, $3; 5,000 notice of change of beneficiary, $14; 11,000 file cards, $12.50 ..... 580 50
Convention Expenses—J. W. Hays, expenses to Colorado Springs account convention arrangements 110 42
International Board of Auditors—Fred Barker—Advance expenses to Indianapolis 175 00

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Postage 231 50
Hollenbeck Press—1 bale rope, $48.39; stock, composition, presswork, binding and mailing Vol. 50, No. 6, $3,370.90.. 3,419 29
Clerk hire four weeks ending June 16.. 316 50
Graham Paper Co.—108 rolls paper.... 690 89

PENSION FUND.

Newton Claypool—June office rent..... 50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights 2 79
Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending June 16..... 325 85
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—Steel card file (one-half charge) 45 00
Indianapolis No. 1—Sixteen pensioners.. 320 00
Philadelphia No. 2—Forty-five pensioners 865 00
Cincinnati No. 3—Twenty-six pensioners 515 00
Albany No. 4—Thirteen pensioners..... 255 00
Columbus No. 5—Eight pensioners..... 155 00
New York No. 6—Two hundred and fifty pensioners 4,770 00
Pittsburgh No. 7—Ten pensioners..... 200 00
St. Louis No. 8—Thirty-one pensioners.. 615 00
Buffalo No. 9—One pensioner..... 20 00
Louisville No. 10—Eighteen pensioners.. 360 00
Memphis No. 11—Five pensioners..... 100 00
Baltimore No. 12—Seventeen pensioners 325 00
Boston No. 13—Fifty-eight pensioners.. 1,160 00
Harrisburg No. 14—One pensioner..... 20 00
Rochester No. 15—Four pensioners..... 80 00
Chicago No. 16—One hundred and eight pensioners 2,195 00
New Orleans No. 17—Twenty-five pensioners 500 00
Detroit No. 18—Fourteen pensioners.... 295 00
Elmira No. 19—Three pensioners..... 60 00
Nashville No. 20—Eleven pensioners.... 280 00

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San Francisco No. 21—Thirty-six pensioners	$680 00
Dubuque No. 22—Four pensioners	60 00
Milwaukee No. 23—Four pensioners	65 00
Baton Rouge No. 25—One pensioner	20 00
Galveston No. 28—One pensioner	20 00
Peoria No. 29—Four pensioners	140 00
St. Paul No. 30—Nine pensioners	180 00
Norfolk No. 32—Five pensioners	100 00
Providence No. 33—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 34—Two pensioners	40 00
Evansville No. 35—One pensioner	20 00
Oakland No. 36—Eight pensioners	145 00
Grand Rapids No. 39—Seven pensioners	140 00
St. Joseph No. 40—Three pensioners	60 00
Augusta No. 41—One pensioner	20 00
Minneapolis No. 42—Two pensioners	40 00
Charleston No. 43—Two pensioners	40 00
Sacramento No. 46—Nine pensioners	160 00
New Haven No. 47—Two pensioners	40 00
Atlanta No. 48—Ten pensioners	200 00
Denver No. 49—Eighteen pensioners	345 00
Valley City No. 50—Two pensioners	25 00
Troy No. 52—Seven pensioners	140 00
Cleveland No. 53—Twelve pensioners	240 00
Raleigh No. 54—Three pensioners	60 00
Syracuse No. 55—Twelve pensioners	240 00
Dayton No. 57—One pensioner	15 00
Multnomah No. 58—Three pensioners	60 00
Quincy No. 59—Two pensioners	40 00
Utica No. 62—One pensioner	20 00
Toledo No. 63—Six pensioners	120 00
Lafayette No. 64—Four pensioners	80 00
Portland No. 66—Two pensioners	40 00
Lockport No. 67—Six pensioners	120 00
Newark No. 69—One pensioner	20 00
Lancaster No. 70—One pensioner	20 00
Trenton No. 71—Eight pensioners	160 00
Lansing No. 72—Two pensioners	40 00
Belleville No. 74—One pensioner	20 00
Burlington No. 75—One pensioner	15 00
Terre Haute No. 76—Five pensioners	100 00
Fort Wayne No. 78—Two pensioners	40 00
Wheeling No. 79—One pensioner	20 00
Kansas City No. 80—Nine pensioners	175 00
Colorado Springs No. 82—Three pensioners	60 00
San Bernardino No. 84—Three pensioners	60 00
St. John No. 85—Three pensioners	60 00
Reading No. 86—Two pensioners	40 00
Houston No. 87—Eight pensioners	160 00
Hannibal No. 88—One pensioner	20 00
Chattanooga No. 89—Five pensioners	85 00
Richmond No. 90—Seven pensioners	130 00
Toronto No. 91—Twenty-two pensioners	435 00
Macon No. 93—One pensioner	15 00
Jersey City No. 94—Three pensioners	60 00
Helena No. 95—One pensioner	20 00
Peru No. 97—One pensioner	20 00
Jackson No. 99—One pensioner	20 00
Norwich No. 100—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 101—Sixty pensioners	1,195 00
Ottawa No. 102—One pensioner	20 00
Newark No. 103—Six pensioners	115 00
Birmingham No. 104—Seven pensioners	130 00
Tri-City No. 107—Three pensioners	60 00
Knoxville No. 111—Four pensioners	80 00
Scranton No. 112—Five pensioners	100 00
Atchison No. 113—Two pensioners	40 00
Salt Lake City No. 115—Three pensioners	60 00
Springfield No. 117—Two pensioners	40 00
Des Moines No. 118—Three pensioners	60 00
Jefferson City No. 119—One pensioner	20 00
Lynn No. 120—Two pensioners	40 00
Topeka No. 121—Four pensioners	80 00
Kalamazoo No. 122—Four pensioners	70 00
Bloomington No. 124—Two pensioners	40 00
Hartford No. 127—Six pensioners	120 00
South Bend No. 128—Three pensioners	60 00
Hamilton No. 129—Five pensioners	100 00
Halifax No. 130—Three pensioners	60 00
London No. 133—Two pensioners	40 00
Paducah No. 134—Three pensioners	85 00
Oneonta No. 135—One pensioner	20 00
Duluth No. 136—One pensioner	20 00
Williamsport No. 141—Two pensioners	40 00
Fresno No. 144—Two pensioners	$70 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Three pensioners	60 00
Charleston No. 146—One pensioner	20 00
Wichita No. 148—One pensioner	20 00
Elizabeth No. 150—Five pensioners	100 00
Manchester No. 152—One pensioner	20 00
Ann Arbor No. 154—One pensioner	20 00
Shreveport No. 155—One pensioner	20 00
Springfield No. 158—One pensioner	20 00
Fall River No. 161—Two pensioners	40 00
Jacksonville No. 162—Six pensioners	110 00
Worcester No. 165—Three pensioners	60 00
Adrian No. 166—One pensioner	20 00
Schenectady No. 167—Two pensioners	40 00
Muskegon No. 168—One pensioner	20 00
Tacoma No. 170—One pensioner	20 00
Elgin No. 171—One pensioner	20 00
San Antonio No. 172—Seven pensioners	125 00
Dallas No. 173—Three pensioners	60 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Twenty-one pensioners	420 00
Montreal No. 176—Five pensioners	100 00
Springfield No. 177—Five pensioners	90 00
Meadville No. 181—One pensioner	20 00
Akron No. 182—Three pensioners	60 00
Savannah No. 183—One pensioner	20 00
Wyoming No. 184—One pensioner	20 00
Bradford No. 185—Two pensioners	40 00
Waco No. 188—Two pensioners	40 00
Blue Grass No. 189—One pensioner	20 00
Omaha No. 190—Six pensioners	120 00
Winnipeg No. 191—One pensioner	20 00
Cedar Rapids No. 192—One pensioner	20 00
Spokane No. 193—Three pensioners	60 00
Logansport No. 196—Three pensioners	60 00
Fort Worth No. 198—Four pensioners	80 00
Zanesville No. 199—Five pensioners	100 00
Youngstown No. 200—One pensioner	20 00
Victoria No. 201—One pensioner	20 00
Seattle No. 202—Seven pensioners	140 00
Bluff City No. 203—One pensioner	20 00
Jamestown No. 205—One pensioner	20 00
Springfield No. 216—Two pensioners	40 00
Sioux Falls No. 218—One pensioner	20 00
Canton No. 219—One pensioner	20 00
Columbus No. 220—Two pensioners	40 00
San Diego No. 221—Five pensioners	100 00
Montgomery No. 222—One pensioner	10 00
Vancouver No. 226—Three pensioners	50 00
Danville No. 230—One pensioner	20 00
San Jose No. 231—Three pensioners	50 00
Binghamton No. 232—One pensioner	20 00
Rahway No. 235—One pensioner	20 00
Carbondale No. 239—One pensioner	20 00
Altoona No. 240—One pensioner	20 00
Hutchinson No. 243—One pensioner	20 00
Woonsocket No. 245—One pensioner	20 00
Chicago Swedish No. 247—Three pensioners	60 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner	20 00
Fort Smith No. 249—One pensioner	20 00
Beaver Valley No. 250—One pensioner	20 00
Riverside No. 254—Two pensioners	40 00
Anaconda No. 255—One pensioner	20 00
Fulton County No. 268—One pensioner	20 00
Peekskill No. 269—One pensioner	20 00
Norwegian-Danish No. 272—One pensioner	20 00
Sterling No. 282—One pensioner	20 00
Marion No. 286—One pensioner	10 00
Titusville No. 289—Two pensioners	40 00
Grand Junction No. 292—One pensioner	20 00
Pensacola No. 293—One pensioner	20 00
Massillon No. 298—One pensioner	20 00
Tampa No. 299—Two pensioners	40 00
Quebec No. 302—Ten pensioners	200 00
Newburgh No. 305—One pensioner	20 00
Alton No. 306—One pensioner	20 00
Lowell No. 310—One pensioner	20 00
East Liverpool No. 318—One pensioner	15 00
Waterbury No. 329—One pensioner	20 00
Muncie No. 332—One pensioner	20 00
Denison No. 333—Two pensioners	40 00
Fort Scott No. 343—One pensioner	20 00
Green Bay No. 344—One pensioner	20 00
Joplin No. 350—One pensioner	20 00

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Phœnix No. 352—One pensioner	$20 00
Taylorville No. 369—One pensioner	20 00
El Paso No. 370—Two pensioners	40 00
Guelph No. 391—Two pensioners	40 00
Hazleton No. 401—One pensioner	20 00
Barre No. 402—One pensioner	20 00
Tulsa No. 403—Three pensioners	60 00
Everett No. 410—Two pensioners	40 00
Marshalltown No. 414—One pensioner	20 00
Orange No. 424—Three pensioners	60 00
Bristol No. 426—One pensioner	20 00
Warren No. 428—One pensioner	20 00
Champaign-Urbana No. 444—One pensioner	20 00
Huntington No. 454—One pensioner	20 00
Cairo No. 461—Three pensioners	75 00
Yonkers No. 468—One pensioner	15 00
Shermon No. 471—One pensioner	20 00
Princeton No. 488—One pensioner	20 00
Pocatello No. 491—One pensioner	20 00
Bellaire No. 492—One pensioner	20 00
Henderson No. 493—One pensioner	20 00
Okmulgee No. 499—One pensioner	20 00
Tarrytown-Ossining No. 527—One pensioner	20 00
Allentown No. 534—One pensioner	20 00
Watsonville-Salinas No. 543—One pensioner	20 00
Waukesha No. 545—Two pensioners	25 00
Lancaster No. 548—One pensioner	20 00
Wilmington No. 556—One pensioner	20 00
Charleston No. 560—One pensioner	20 00
South McAlester No. 565—One pensioner	20 00
Hot Springs No. 574—Two pensioners	40 00
San Luis Obispo No. 576—One pensioner	20 00
Pasadena No. 583—One pensioner	20 00
St. Augustine No. 588—One pensioner	20 00
Mount Carmel No. 594—One pensioner	20 00
Salisbury No. 625—One pensioner	20 00
Somerville No. 628—One pensioner	20 00
Poplar Bluff No. 635—One pensioner	60 00
Bluefield No. 644—One pensioner	20 00
Benton Harbor-St. Joseph No. 762—One pensioner	20 00
Philadelphia G.-A. No. 1—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati G.-A. No. 2—Three pensioners	55 00
St. Louis G.-A. No. 3—Four pensioners	80 00
Buffalo G.-A. No. 4—Three pensioners	60 00
Cleveland G.-A. No. 6—One pensioner	20 00
New York G.-A. No. 7—Fourteen pensioners	280 00
Chicago G.-A. No. 9—One pensioner	20 00
Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Three pensioners	60 00
Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Six pensioners	120 00
Louisville G.-A. No. 12—Two pensioners	40 00
Indianapolis G.-A. No. 14—One pensioner	20 00
Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Three pensioners	60 00
Pittsburgh G.-A. No. 16—One pensioner	20 00
Detroit G.-A. No. 21—One pensioner	30 00
Boston Mailers No. 1—One pensioner	20 00
St. Louis Mailers No. 3—Two pensioners	40 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati Mailers No. 17—One pensioner	20 00
At Large—One pensioner	20 00

MORTUARY FUND.

Newton Claypool—June office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights	2 79
Clerical and stenographic work for four weeks ending June 16	325 85
L. E. Lancaster, agent—One steel card file (one-half charge)	45 00

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

A3592. Cincinnati No. 3—G. W. Brown	120 50
A3748. Globe No. 367—P. R. Sullivan	400 00
A3749. New York No. 6—E. S. Ennis	400 00
A3750. Calgary No. 449—Walter Landry	400 00
A3751. Milwaukee N.-W. No. 9—J. R. Howe	400 00
A3752. St. Louis No. 8—H. C. Braunhold	400 00
A3753. Chicago No. 16—J. J. Freas	400 00
A3754. Ottawa No. 408—J. H. Hartley	$400 00
A3755. New York No. 6—F. C. Browne	400 00
A3756. New York No. 6—W. A. Pollard	400 00
A3757. San Jose No. 231—H. W. Rogers	400 00
A3758. Oklahoma City No. 283—W. L. Beavers	400 00
A3759. Calgary No. 449—J. W. Horrox	125 00
A3760. Cairo No. 461—R. H. Saunders	400 00
A3761. Chicago No. 16—Henry Dean	400 00
A3762. Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Ernest Voss	400 00
A3763. Lethbridge No. 551—S. W. Tuckwell	200 00
A3764. Atlanta No. 48—W. A. Hope	400 00
A3765. Chicago Bohemian No. 330—Karel Holub	400 00
A3766. Columbus No. 5—R. H. Clark	300 00
A3767. Chicago No. 16—A. J. Farmer	400 00
A3768. Hamilton No. 129—Jesse Hyde	75 00
A3769. Akron No. 182—J. W. Ritter	300 00
A3770. New York No. 6—W. T. D. French	400 00
A3771. New York No. 6—J. G. Greenspun	400 00
A3772. New York No. 6—T. B. Lennie	400 00
A3773. Toronto No. 91—Ronald MacKinnon	300 00
A3774. Columbia No. 101—W. M. Stuart	400 00
A3775. Omaha No. 190—W. I. Alexander	75 00
A3776. Bluff City No. 203—L. E. Forsythe	400 00
A3777. Birmingham No. 104—O. E. Barlow	400 00
A3778. Cincinnati No. 3—Herbert Meehan	400 00
A3779. Chicago No. 16—W. D. Considine	400 00
A3780. Winnipeg No. 191—F. E. Kennedy	300 00
A3781. Salem No. 441—H. G. Paxson	400 00
A3782. Rutland No. 326—Omar Smith	400 00
A3783. Indianapolis No. 1—Josephine Fickle	400 00
A3784. Indianapolis No. 1—George Wilmington	400 00
A3785. Detroit No. 18—Edward Brown	400 00
A3786. Youngstown No. 200—M. R. Cole	400 00
A3787. Philadelphia No. 2—L. A. Loth	400 00
A3788. Joplin No. 350—A. I. Corum	400 00
A3789. Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Louis Seydel	400 00
A3790. New York No. 6—E. H. Boardman	400 00
A3791. Boston No. 13—E. M. Marten	400 00
A3792. Chicago No. 16—I. W. Clark	400 00
A3793. Grand Rapids No. 39—G. S. Scales	400 00
A3794. Fort Wayne No. 78—F. H. Stierheim	400 00
A3795. New York No. 6—H. F. Ryland	400 00
A3796. Memphis No. 11—J. B. Tierney	400 00
A3797. New York No. 6—J. H. Bowring	400 00
A3798. Chicago No. 16—Clement Stover	400 00
A3799. Detroit No. 18—J. C. Metcalf	400 00
A3800. New York No. 6—Michael Horan	400 00
A3801. New York No. 6—C. C. Shike	400 00
A3802. Titusville No. 289—James Spear	400 00
A3803. Milwaukee No. 23—C. E. Fetter	400 00
A3804. Lancaster No. 70—W. E. Nauman	200 00
A3805. Detroit No. 18—Frederick Greiner	400 00
A3806. Minneapolis No. 42—D. J. Mahoney	400 00
A3807. St. Louis No. 8—E. H. Horn	400 00
A3808. Pocatello No. 491—O. B. Hubold	400 00
A3809. Chicago No. 16—L. E. Van Zandt	400 00
A3810. New York No. 6—J. S. Cannon	400 00
A3811. Hallett & Baker Co.—Burial expense B. R. Utter	202 20
A3811. Omaha No. 190—Balance benefit B. R. Utter	197 80
A3812. St. Paul No. 30—R. A. M. Krug	400 00
A3813. New York Mailers No. 6—Dennis Gordon	400 00
A3814. Paducah No. 134—A. P. Friant	100 00
Total	$82,825 23

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SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

General fund	$20,408 89
Home fund	12,742 80
Old age pension fund	29,043 76
Mortuary fund	29,138 25
Prescott memorial fund	21 95
Total	$91,355 65

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense expenses and benefits	$7,284 23
General expenses	5,212 24
Typographical Journal expenses	4,658 18
Home fund transferred to treasurer	12,742 80
Mortuary fund	25,319 14
Old age pension fund	27,608 64
Total	$82,825 23

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand May 21, 1917, general fund, old age pension fund, mortuary fund	$1,038,296 70
Receipts to June 20, 1917	91,355 65
Total	$1,129,652 35
Expenditures	82,825 23
* Balance	$1,046,827 12

* Of the balance on hand, $642,303.40 is in the old age pension fund, $298,058.53 in the mortuary fund, and $106,465.19 in the general fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1917.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand May 21, 1917	$101,632 25
Receipts to June 20, 1917	20,408 89
Total	$122,041 14
Expenditures	17,154 65
Balance	$104,886 49

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance in fund May 21, 1917	$1,556 75
Receipts to June 20, 1917	21 95
Total	$1,578 70

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$86,056 53
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Cash on hand	108 66
* Total	$106,465 19

* Includes Prescott memorial fund.

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance on hand May 21, 1917	$294,239 42
Receipts to June 20, 1917	29,138 25
Total	$323,377 67
Expenditures	25,319 14
Balance	$298,058 53

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$48,342 96
Fletcher American National Bank	80,004 57
*Liberty loan bonds	1,000 00
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	$27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$298,058 53

* Part payment on $50,000.

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance on hand May 21, 1917	$640,868 28
Receipts to June 20, 1917	29,043 76
Total	$669,912 04
Expenditures	27,608 64
Balance	$642,303 40

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$56,534 03
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50
New York city bonds	131,275 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,800 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41
Vigo county (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
Total	$642,303 40

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Balance on hand May 21, 1917	.....
Receipts to June 20, 1917	$12,742 80
Total	$12,742 80
Transferred to secretary-treasurer Home fund	12,742 80
Balance	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal. ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from May 21 to June 20, 1917, inclusive:

1917.	RECEIPTS.	
May 31.	Cash transferred from Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.	$537 80
May 31.	Refund amount overdrawn on pay roll per superintendent	3 00
June 5.	Interest on bank deposits	43 42
June 6.	Donation to endowment fund by a friend	25 00
June 20.	Cash transferred from Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.	12,205 00
	Total	$12,814 22

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EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Metzler Co.—Groceries	$355 74
Hemenway Grocery Co.—Fresh fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs	952 75
Ira J. Morse—Fresh fruits and vegetables	33 56
Dern Tea and Coffee Co.—Coffee, extracts and starch	89 80
Hollywood Creamery Co.—Butter	303 90
J. R. Taggart—Lemons and oranges	8 00
National Commission Co.—Fish and eggs	355 85
Robinson Grain Co.—Meal, salt, bran and wheat	211 51
Armour & Co.—Fresh meat	1,606 67
Fleischmann Co.—Yeast	6 00
Sydal Produce Co.—Fish	15 04
Colorado Springs Hide and Tallow Co.—Meat	5 10
Gardner Shoe Co.—Shoes	58 00
Hub Clothing Co.—Clothing	621 30
Hibbard & Co.—Gauze and dishes	145 63
Kaufman's—Clothing	4 89
Dan Higgins—Shoe repairs	16 85
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs and drug-room supplies	165 61
Colorado Springs Light and Power Co.—Coke, light and power	112 39
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Coal	29 03
Monument Valley Fuel Co.—Coal	505 31
Seldomridge Grain Co.—Alfalfa and garden seeds	250 07
Hyde Paper Co.—Paper towels and nepkins	33 50
Giddings & Kirkwood—Muslin and remaking rug	5 00
C. D. Robbins—Balance on contract for metal work and ceiling and repairs to coffee urn	634 85
Meinecke & Co.—Balance on irrigator	66
Capital Electrical Co.—Lamps	78 75
Watkins Merchandise Co.—Certified milk caps	10 80
Durbin Surgical and Dental Supply Co.—Lamps	3 96
Gaines-Erb Co.—Stockings	4 95
Engelbach-Bishop Co.—Rubber gaskets	6 00
Baum Brothers Co.—Insecticide and container	66 98
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Knives, pans and electric irons	44 70
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.—Linen	383 51
Whitney Electric Co.—Bushings and locknuts	1 15
Paint Supply Co.—Plumbago, dry cells and oil	123 98
Al Brimmer—Sharpening tools	3 94
Schlesinger Brothers—Brick	16 50
McCarthy & Crandall—Sand straps	32 00
Garland Co.—Paint	38 50
Dickinson Hardware Co.—Locks	3 00
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber, millwork and cement	972 85
Out West Printing Co.—Office supplies	18 40
Prompt Printery—Tray slips and stock records	25 85
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice	90 80
Carrick Harness and Implement Co.—Collar pads, straps, etc.	4 45
H. C. Loesch—Tread ends	40
Puffer-Tucker Mercantile Co.—Insect powder	2 25
William Hilks—Horseshoes	4 00
Baker Implement Co.—Share, clevises, etc.	6 75
Swift & Co.—Laundry powder	24 13
Star Laundry—Laundry powder	92 25
Mountain States Telephone Co.—Phone rental and telegrams	9 90
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.—Telegrams	90
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams	12 65
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	63 00
John C. Daley, superintendent—Expenses to Denver	10 20
F. G. Hayner—Spectacles and repairs	9 90
Clement R. Troth—Medical books	11 25
Carter Motor Co.—Brake lining	5 62
Strang Garage Co.—Repairs	$6 80
Weber Auto Supply Co.—Polish	75
Tire Shop—Tube repairs and flap	16 75
Marksheffel Motor Co.—Patches and absorber	1 50
Texas Co.—Gas and oil	30 20
Denver Tire Service—Tire	33 95
Carrington—Ambulance service	6 00
Dr. Frank T. Stevens—Consultation account U. G. Graham	5 00
Osborn Cigar Co.—Tobacco	16 95
St. Francis Hospital—Care of Residents Cole, McLavey, Finn, Hammond and Finger	74 30
Dr. L. G. Brown—X-ray examination of B. R. Utter	15 00
International Typographical Union—Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending June 16	84 00
J. W. Hays—Expenses to Colorado Springs account meeting finance committee	110 42
John C. Daley, Superintendent—Employes' salaries, $2,775.19; pensions, $423.50; transportation of residents, $295.97; labor on extension to main building, $1,156.16; general repairs, $146.98; labor on farm and garden, $173.75; car tickets for errands and funerals, $9.45; postage, $1.67; barber's salary, $80; balance on dishwasher and urn, $19.80; freight on crockery, $1.89; Geo. P. Nichols, balance expenses account meeting finance committee, $84; Thomas McCaffery, services account finance committee meeting, $50; playing cards, $10.08; cigars, $24; inner tube and gasoline, $9.20; express on milk cans, $1.11; classified advertising, 90 cents; Evening Telegraph and Gazette, 75 cents; railroad fare two helpers Cripple Creek excursion, $3; sundry expressage, 70 cents	5,268 10
Total	$14,361 00

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund May 21, 1917	$30,048 99
Receipts to June 20, 1917	12,814 22
Total	$42,863 21
Expenditures	14,361 00
Balance	$28,502 21

The balance reported consists of $24,416.58 on deposit with the Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, and $4,085.63 in the hands of Superintendent Daley, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of June, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal. ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

SUPERINTENDENT DALEY'S CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FOR MAY, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Money in possession of J. L. Amos, deceased	$3 38
Money in possession of J. O. Henderson, deceased	3 85
Money in possession of H. T. McGowan, deceased	38 50
Overdrawn, weekly pay roll	3 00
J. W. Hays	2,000 00
J. W. Hays	2,800 00
Total	$4,848 73

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EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$2,775 19
I. T. U. pensions	423 50
Transportation of residents	295 97
Labor, extension to main building	1,156 16
Labor account general repairs	146 98
Labor account farm and garden	173 75
Car tickets account errands, mail, funerals and office	9 45
Postage	1 67
Salary account barber	80 00
Balance on dishwasher and urn	19 80
Freight on crockery	1 89
George P. Nichols, part expense account finance committee meeting	84 00
Thomas McCaffery, services finance committee meeting	50 00
Playing cards	10 08
Cigars	24 00
Inner tube and gasoline	9 20
Express on milk caps	1 11
Classified advertising	90
Evening Telegraph and Gazette	75
Railroad fare two helpers, Cripple Creek excursion	3 00
Sundry express	70
Money transferred to J. W. Hays	48 73
Total	$5,316 83

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand	$2,553 73
Receipts for the month	4,848 73
Total	$7,402 46
Expenditures	5,316 83
Balance on hand June 1, 1917	$2,085 63

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

(Continued from Page 90.)

Waycross, Ga.—President, R. F. McLendon; vice-president, George G. Nungezer; secretary-treasurer, J. G. Dick; recording secretary, W. T. Collins; sergeant-at-arms, J. I. Williams; executive committee, George G. Nungezer, W. L. Barber, W. T. Collins, L. J. Smith, J. G. Dick.

Wichita Falls, Texas—President, O. T. Vinson; vice-president, George Woods; secretary-treasurer, H. C. Dakan; sergeant-at-arms, E. H. Nicholson.

Wilmington, N. C.—President, P. Vaughn; vice-president, S. A. Cronenburg; secretary-treasurer, H. D. Stanland; recording secretary, C. H. West; master-at-arms, W. H. Register.

"A THOUSAND EMS."

1887.

"The International Typographical Union of North America recommends (to establish a fund for the Home) that each compositor in its jurisdiction contribute each year the equivalent of one thousand ems."

1917.

A thousand ems—and sixty thousand—
Communicate their messages of hope or of despair:
As Fate—impassive ever—the printer, deft and clever,
Composed his thousand ems to build his castle in the air.
What message did they carry? Did they speak in tenderness?
Did they lift a soul to higher things? Did they soothe a heart's distress?
Or did they speak in thunder tones within the minds of men
And stir a resolution to bring to life again
The glory of forgotten days, when this great land was new,
When men struck hands for liberty, and every man was true?
We do not know—we do but guess; but this we know full well:
The castle has come down to earth, and dwellers in it tell
Of those who set the thousand ems and dreamed of what now is—
To some a little mound, maybe, is all each holds as his.
What of it? Let him not be mourned, but lifted up for aye;
He did his work in life right well—and man was born to die!
Exult! The printer dreamed a dream and made his dreaming real:
The castle stands in verdured grace, and ever shall reveal
Intrinsic worth is not disclosed in men like worth in gems,
But memory holds him glorified who "set his thousand ems."

A. H. McQuilkin.

MASTER AND MAN.

The trumpet has sounded, its notes ring out clear,
Over mountain and valley, woodland and stream,
While the soldiers of Freedom are bending their ear
To the clarion call of Labor's proud dream.
Then, harken, ye masters on non-union labor,
The printers are gathering once more in the west;
They'll gird on their armor, renouncing all favor,
Voting Right against Might—the cause they love best.

For sixty-two years they have faithfully endeavored
To adjust all disputes between Master and Man,
Knowing their relations would never be severed
While mutually maintained on Unity's plan.
At each yearly meeting of the typos' convention
They have faithfully tried to meet ev'ry demand
Submitted to them, without serious contention,
Applauding each effort—each praiseworthy stand.

Now, in this time of turmoil, with war decimating
The proud land of the Briton and beautiful France,
They will heartily greet you, and without hesitating,
Sign mutual contracts for Labor's advance.
The days of oppression are gradually dwindling
Into fathomless gloom, while Hope stands out bright,
And friendship and love are daily enkindling
The heart of the Master for Man's inherent right.

All praise to the master who will patiently listen
To Labor's demand without insult or sneer;
His name in the annals of Labor will glisten
Far brighter than that of king, kaiser or peer.
The printers were first to set the example
Of just arbitration, without clique or clan,
And this is their motto—while others would trample
On mutual contracts between Master and Man.

The conflict of Labor with the caste of proud Might
Has been laughed at by millions all over our land;
And while we believed we were both in the right,
That for which we have fought seems now near at hand.
The age of distrust and foolish dissension
Have vanished forever on Liberty's wings;
United we'll stand at our sixty-third convention,
When we meet here in August—Colorado Springs.

Thomas J. O'Gorman.

Union Printers Home.

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VOLUME 51 AUGUST : NINETEEN SEVENTEEN NUMI

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THE TYPO-GRAPHICAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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Every Line in this Mammoth Catalog a Slug Line

Every line under 18-point in this 1000-page Montgomery Ward Catalog was set on the Linotype by the Hall Printing Company of Chicago. The larger display lines were produced by two operators with two Ludlow Typographs as fast as eighty men required the slugs for assembling and "make-up."

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Linotype-Ludlow All-Slug Composition, as practised by the Hall Printing Company, dispenses with nearly all individual type—

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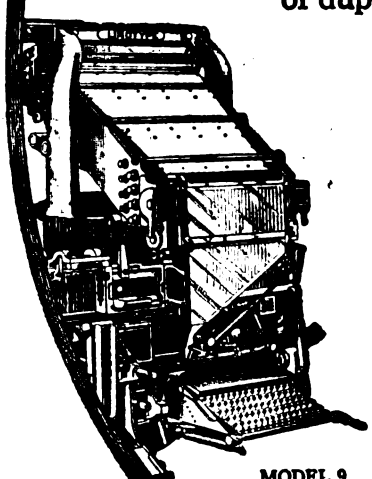
It makes possible automatic re-casting of lines for multiforms—

Which reduces press runs and press wear, and eliminates the cost of duplicate composition or electrotyping.

It cuts out the waste of distribution—

Which makes every hour in the composing-room a productive hour.

And it effects many other short cuts to profit.



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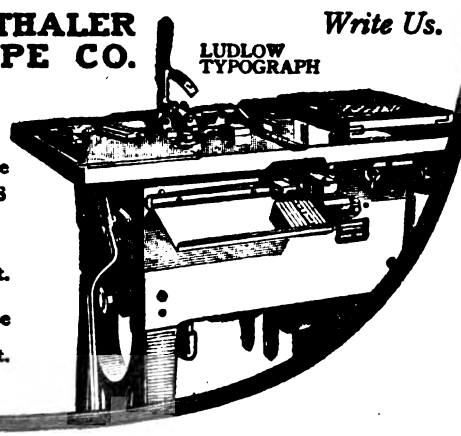

LUDLOW TYPOGRAPH

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THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

J. W. HAYS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME LI AUGUST 1917 NUMBER TWO

ANOTHER MILE-POST IN THE UNION'S HISTORY

Gross earnings of members	**$66,652,431 00**
Increase over 1916	**3,940,626 00**
Old age pension paid	**351,505 00**
Mortuary benefits paid	**298,476 88**
Union Printers Home	**156,726 69**
Strike expenses	**4,684 50**

Reports of officers of the International Typographical Union for the fiscal year ending May 31, last, which are published as a supplement to this issue of THE JOURNAL, mark another period of marvelous progress in the history of the organization. The membership has increased 1,119 over the previous year, the earnings of the membership were almost four million dollars more than the year preceding, and there are now twelve more subordinate unions in the jurisdiction than there were at the close of the fiscal year on May 31, 1916.

The report of President Scott breathes optimism in every line. Figures are given showing scale increases in many towns and cities, and strike expenses were reduced to a minimum figure, being the smallest shown in any report during the past fifteen years. Money paid out during the year for strike benefits and special assistance amounted to only $12,281.35. Nothing further need be said in favor of the principle of arbitration as a method of adjusting disputes between the union and the publishers. These figures are the last word in the argument. The arbitration agreement now in force between the union and a large body of the employers in the book and job branch will show equal pleasing and advantageous results in succeeding reports. In practically every instance where disputes between the publisher and the union were submitted to arbitration the union benefited in the adjustment.

President Scott devotes a portion of his section to a discussion of the amendment to the constitution which Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 desires to be enacted. Quotations are printed from a number of scale contracts throughout the country which absolutely conflict with the proposed amendment which No. 16 terms a law which will prohibit the signing of "open-shop" agreements in the future. Among a large number of such contracts in force are those of New York No. 6, Cincinnati No. 3, Houston No. 87, Fort Worth No. 198, Dallas No. 173, Galveston No. 28, Duluth No. 136. These are only a few; there are many others.

President Scott pays a deserved compliment to the representatives of the International Union, and quotes a number of letters received from officers of local unions which have had assistance and advice from the representatives, commending them for

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their business sagacity and foresight and for the service rendered in negotiating wage scales and adjusting other union matters that are bound to arise occasionally in the best-regulated trade union bodies. The president also discusses our relations with the American Federation of Labor, and he warns officers of local unions to be continually on guard in protecting our interests whenever the federation's laws are violated and ignored and the principles of the International Union thus jeopardized.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Vice-President Barrett's services during the year consisted of assisting in scale negotiations in various jurisdictions and time spent at headquarters performing routine work in the president's department.

Vice-President Miller, who is the general secretary of the German Typographia, reports several scale increases in the German branch. Work has been fair during the year, but, on account of the war, this official says that no one can foretell what the future has in store for the German Typographia, "an organization that during the last forty-four years has battled manfully for the cause of labor."

Vice-President Smith, also president of the Mailers' Trade District Union, tells of a number of successful wage negotiations, in which working conditions were bettered and pay advanced. This official also goes into the merits of certain mechanical devices that are being installed in mailing departments, and states that so far the union mailers have been able to control the situation successfully.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays' report consists of statistical matter compiled in such a way that it is easily comprehended. Receipts for the year reached the enormous total of $1,090,362.87, with expenditures of $1,022,982.34. Interest on the various funds amounted to $35,086.34 for the year. There was an increase of $26,190.95 in the general fund, $40,057.98 in the mortuary fund, and a decrease of $425.15 in the pension fund. The last-named item appears notwithstanding the interest accruing to the pension fund during the year amounted to $23,282.75.

The secretary-treasurer shows that by reducing the size of THE JOURNAL, as authorized by the Baltimore convention, the subscription price—60 cents per year per member—produces a revenue which about equals the expenditure. But whether this condition will continue is problematical. Each month sees the cost of everything entering into the production of a magazine mounting higher and higher, and to this will be added an increase in second-class postage. The secretary-treasurer is also of the opinion that the price of union water-marked paper, on which THE JOURNAL is printed, is beyond all reason. Only two mills can furnish this product, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that advantage is taken of this condition to boost the price to people who necessarily must use it.

Assessments on the earnings of the members paid into the pension and mortuary funds each month give an accurate estimate of their yearly income. For the fiscal year the average yearly wage amounted to $1,086.43, compared with $1,041.18 for the previous year. The total increase of earnings for the year reached nearly four million dollars. While few persons will admit that wage increases are keeping pace with the constantly advancing cost in the necessities of life, nevertheless advances in pay of our members will compare favorably with increases secured by other trade unions.

The secretary-treasurer places especial emphasis on the receipts and expenditures of the mortuary and pension funds. There was a healthy increase in the first-named fund, but it is urged that no change be made in the laws governing this benefit at this time. It is pointed out that a thousand of our members are already serving in the cause of the entente allies, and the coming year will see this number increased enormously. While we do not like to consider an increase in the death rate through our members enlisting in the war to establish democracy throughout the world, nevertheless the vicissitudes of a world-wide conflict compels us to prepare for all eventualities. What changes the next few years will witness no one can accurately determine.

But the old age pension question is an entirely different matter. Conventions in the

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past have refused to heed the admonition of the International officers when they insisted that this fund should be safeguarded in every way possible. Expenditures have now reached a point, in the opinion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, where any extension in the scope of the law would be suicidal, and he urges the Colorado Springs convention to adopt measures that will protect the fund, which decreased the past year, and which will doubtless show a further decrease at the end of the next twelve months.

The membership showed a healthy growth during the year, more than eleven hundred new members being added to the roll. Twenty-four charters for new unions were issued during the year and twelve were surrendered or suspended, leaving a total of 766 subordinate bodies, including thirty-nine mailers' unions, nineteen German, four newswriters' and one composed of typefounders.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The section comprising the report of the executive council includes decisions affecting the administration of the mortuary and old age pension funds, the minutes of the sessions of the National Board of Arbitration and the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association. A list of the bonds, with the rate of interest, in which a greater portion of the funds of the organization are invested, is published in full. The council applied for $50,000 worth of the liberty loan bonds, but notification has since been received that only bonds of the value of $30,000 would be allotted in the apportionment of the loan by the treasury department. The new arbitration agreement, effective August 4 (the present month), with the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, appears in the executive council's report, also a list of the arbitration contracts in force between the International Union and the various newspapers of the country.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Seventeen representatives' reports are printed in the book. About half were employed continuously during the year in work for the organization. A knowledge of the nature of the activities of these men will explain the small number of strikes in the jurisdiction during the year. We believe the membership will agree that it is a better business method to settle disputes through conciliation than it is to pay out money for strike benefits and incur expenditures in attempting to gain our point through drastic measures. Employers have come to realize that a contract with the International Typographical Union means exactly what its terms set forth, and are always ready to meet our representatives to talk business in a business way.

APPRENTICE COMMITTEE.

Encouraging progress was made during the year in making effective methods of educating apprentices. Most of the new contracts now made between employers and the union embody clauses that insures the boy a proper knowledge of the trade when he has finished his term of apprenticeship. A new course of instruction by mail has been tentatively arranged, which will be ready for use on the first of January next. This course will be owned absolutely by the International Union and will be operated from headquarters. The first course, as is well known, was operated in connection with the Inland Printer technical school, Chicago, Ill. The apprentice committee of the International Union is co-operating with a similar committee of the United Typothetæ. It is recommended by the committee that local unions have a clause incorporated in all wage agreements requiring apprentices to take the union's course of instruction before being admitted to journeymen membership.

A. F. OF L. DELEGATES.

The report of the delegates to the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor covers the important business of that session. Delegate Morrison dissents from the action of the other four members of the delegation in voting against an increase in per capita tax for the purpose of financing a legal department of the national labor body.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMITTEE.

Nothing has so far been accomplished along the lines of governmental ownership of the telegraph and telephone service, so long advocated by our parent body. The standing committee in Washington calls the attention of the membership to the fact that some four years ago the present postmaster general recommended the taking over of the wire monopoly of the country, and has reaffirmed his stand in each subsequent annual report to congress. So far no appreciable progress has been made toward the government taking over the service. The committee says there is practically nothing to do but watch patiently, and when the time is opportune present to congress facts which we have at our disposal.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Superintendent Daley shows that this great institution is in the best of condition, and that there were more residents sojourning there during the past year than in any similar period in its history. The new addition just completed will accommodate thirty or more residents, and will take care of those on the usually long waiting list. The total expenditures of the institution, including the cost of building the new wing, were $156,726.69. The regular Home bills, however, totaled only $117,102.64. The residents were domiciled in about equal number in the main building and sanatorium.

Three doctors and seven trained nurses are at the command of the residents who need medical attention. One of the doctors is a specialist in tuberculosis, one a general practitioner, and the third a specialist in the treatment of the eyes, ears, nose and throat. When necessary the services of other physicians are employed. It will thus be seen that our members at the Home receive the best of attention in every way.

JOHN D. DINGELL, a member of Detroit Mailers' Union No. 40, recently returned to his home after a residence of two years at the Union Printers Home. In addressing the members of his local union at the June session stress was laid by Mr. Dingell on the great benefits of the union to be derived at so small a cost, and praised the good work the institution was doing for those members who were in need of its health-restoring features.

The Committee on Laws.

President Scott has appointed the following delegates to serve on the committee on laws at the Colorado Springs convention:

John P. Keating, Milwaukee Union No. 23.
Philip Johnson, San Francisco Union No. 21.
John F. Murphy, Providence Union No. 33.
Howard Keener, Tucson Union No. 465.
Thomas W. Johns, New York Union No. 6.
R. L. Woody, Richmond Union No. 90.
Robert Elliott, Toronto Union No. 91.

The committee will meet at the Hotel Acacia, Colorado Springs, Colo., Tuesday, August 7, at 10 A. M., to organize and proceed with the consideration of all propositions and amendments to the laws that will be brought before the session which convenes on the following Monday, in the Temple theater.

The Necessity for Vigilance.

Eternal vigilance is as much a necessity now as when it was said to be the price of liberty, and in these times of stress and turmoil it is as necessary to keep the world safe for democracy as it is to make it safe for democracy.

In these words James M. Lynch, industrial commissioner of the state of New York, punctuated an eulogy which he pronounced in memory of Thomas J. Carroll at the convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council at Syracuse last month.

Using Mr. Carroll's loyalty to his friends, his union and to organized labor in general as a basis, Commissioner Lynch spoke briefly of the outlook for organized labor in these days of stress, saying, in part:

What of the night, you leaders of labor? Is the right to combine safe? May we go on with our usual activities confident that you our sentinels are pacing your weary rounds ever wakeful and ever vigilant to the end that the fruit of years of sacrifice and toil may not be pilfered from the tree of organization?

No administrator is charged in respect to the guardianship of hard-won progress with greater responsibilities than is the trade union official. He stands between capital and labor. He mediates on the one side and conciliates on the other. He knows full well that one false step on his part may mean the disruption of his union. He knows temperaments, conditions and obstacles, and he must

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be prepared and able to as resolutely combat overconfidence and radicalism among his own followers as he will, when convinced that it is necessary, fight with every weapon at his control for wages, hours and conditions.

He must be prepared to patiently bear with the malignity, the sneers and the ill-advised opposition of his own people while he steers his ship of state among dangers and difficulties, as well as he must expect to encounter and overcome the promotion of that kind of discontent by those who are often the loudest proponents in the local unions and eventually found to be in the service and the pay of the very employers with whom the harassed and assaulted labor leader is attempting to negotiate and concurrently maintain industrial peace.

In conclusion Commissioner Lynch paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Mr. Carroll, whose life was styled as "one long chapter of devotion to the cause of the toilers." Others bore witness to the esteem in which Mr. Carroll was held in organized labor circles.

Printing in Holland.

Newspapers and periodical publications in general have practically no evidence of a scarcity of printing paper in Holland on account of the war. Daily newspapers usually have a morning and an evening edition every day excepting Sunday, when there is no evening edition. The only observable economy now practiced is the suspension of the Monday morning edition, by direction of the government. This was done with a view to economy in fuel.

There also seems to be no scarcity of paper for book printing in Holland.

Figures show a substantial decrease of all except periodical books in the year when the war broke out. As the next year, 1915, showed an increase which was maintained in 1916, it is evident that the decrease in 1914 was due to the panicky condition and the general uncertainty immediately following the beginning of hostilities.

In normal times about 80 per cent of the printing paper used in Holland was made there and 20 per cent imported from Germany. Now the import from Germany is only 5 to 10 per cent of the total consumption, the rest being made locally. There is no present scarcity of paper in Holland, and no prospect of any unless the shortage of fuel reduces the production of it.

Damages for Lead-Poisoning.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has awarded $8,000 as compensation in a case of death from occupational lead-poisoning. Mary V. Sheetz was a compositor in the printing department of the International Harvester Company. She contracted lead-poisoning in the course of her employment and died. Suit was brought in behalf of her estate under the occupational diseases act and the liability of the company affirmed by the circuit court, the appellate court, and finally by the supreme court. This judgment has aroused wide interest, since there have been few awards for occupational diseases, such as lead, wood alcohol, and mercury poisoning and anthrax. In view of the many sickness hazards in industry and the large number of victims who never secure compensation, it is being suggested that full protection of the workers requires a public system of universal health insurance to provide medical care and cash benefits as well as to stimulate measures of prevention.

Dallas Union's Successful Fight.

The city charter of Dallas, Texas, provides that in all work done for or by the city, either by day work or by contract, eight hours shall constitute a day's work. For several years the trade unions in Dallas, and particularly those of the printing trades, have tried to have this clause enforced. Repeated protests have been made to the various officials, but without much success. Finally the union representatives, tired of going to the city hall, only to meet with rebuffs, decided it was time to change their mode of procedure. As is usually the case, it remained for the printers to take up the gauge of battle, and the several printing trade unions were enlisted in the cause. One of the best attorneys in the city was employed in the case, and an opinion was secured from the city attorney which upheld the contention of the unions on every point.

For years the bulk of the city printing has been going into non-union houses where a nine-hour day prevailed. Union concerns operating on an eight-hour basis were un-

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able to meet the prices of those who worked their employes a longer day. The opinion of the city attorney makes it clear that the printing trade unions have accomplished all that they started out to accomplish, and from now on it will be incumbent on the city purchasing agent, in asking bids for printing, to make the requirement in the specifications that eight hours shall constitute a day's work in the performance of such contract. The decision will force all the printing houses of Dallas on an equal basis, so far as bidding for printing is concerned.

Uncle Sam's Price for Paper.

Summary action has been taken by the United States government to secure for its use news print paper at a price considerably lower than that which it was offered through so-called competitive bids and at a private offering. In brief, the government officials believed that they were being held up, and therefore caused the paper to be furnished at the price—$2.50 per hundred—which the Federal Trade Commission decided was reasonable.

The government has invoked the national defense act to bring the paper company to terms, and this being the first time the act has been invoked along this line, it is believed that the precedent set is a very important one.

World Gives Soldiers Full Pay.

Forty-three men from the various departments of the New York World have enlisted in some branch of the army or navy. Some of the men were members of military organizations before the state of war with Germany was declared; others hastened to enlist at the first intimation that men were needed. And that these might be encouraged all the more to "do their bit" for the nation, a notice was posted on the bulletin board of every department of the World and the Evening World which said that "any men who may be called into active service in the national guard, naval militia, army or navy reserves, or who may volunteer for service in these organizations, will have the difference between their federal pay and their World salaries, for the duration of the war, made up to them by the World in every case where their federal pay is less than their World salaries."

Arbitration With the Typothetæ.

By a majority of 12,475 the union printers of the United States and Canada have given emphatic endorsement to the peace pact plan that prevents strikes and lockouts in the book and job end of this big industry. The result of the recent referendum vote shows that a vast majority of our membership is in favor of establishing the law upon the books of the International Typographical Union. Under its provisions the offices under the control of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union will in the future settle all disputes by means of permanent arbitration and mediation boards, no lockout or strike to ensue during the period of negotiations. The agreement as adopted is similar to that now in force with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It is effective August 4 (the present month).

A Letter From the Front.

Members of the International Typographical Union, individually and through the medium of their local unions, are doing everything possible to establish the principles contended for by our government in its struggle against military despotism and autocracy, and have proved that, if it becomes necessary to make further sacrifices in order that the principles contended for shall prevail, they are ready and willing to assume whatever share of the burden is their portion. Members of this organization are heart and soul in their determination to help crush a government which breaks its treaties and murders an innocent neutral nation; a government which systematically and repeatedly bombards unfortified towns and villages, killing hundreds of innocent women and children; a government which torpedoes unarmed passenger ships; a government which in cold blood executes a woman nurse like Miss Cavell. Hundreds of our members are now fighting this autocracy and hundreds more are to follow.

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Up to the present time most of our members on the firing line are citizens of Canada and with troops of that country. From time to time letters have appeared in the correspondence columns of THE JOURNAL from Canadian unions depicting experiences in the war zone in France, all of them interesting as well as enlightening. Vice-President Barrett received a letter from T. G. Rothwell, 116th Canadians, dated "Somewhere in France," June 2, 1917, giving a vivid account of his part in "helping to smash and muzzle the wild beast not only of Europe, but the world." Extracts from the letter follow:

You little comprehend how much pleasure it gives me to write you a few lines from this war-ridden country. I have been over here since last summer. I left Canada last August and after a short sojourn in England was sent across here to the actual scene of hostilities. As you know, my experiences have been varied and many, but they all fade into insignificance when compared with the "great and only experience" of doing one's bit for civilization, democracy and freedom. Little did I dream when "doing the rounds" in good old Canada and the United States that within a short period I would be over in France helping to smash and muzzle the wild beast not only of Europe but the world. Time works wonders. I have seen much over here which has been instrumental in considerably changing my views of life in general. "The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man" has never been played by the enemy in this country. He has ruthlessly devastated and destroyed everything he has put his stained and guilty hands upon, even to the church of God. He has defiled womanhood, murdered children and old men; exiled those able to work to Germany and compelled them to work on death-dealing missiles to kill their fellow countrymen. He has broken all laws of God and man and ignored all national treaties and called them "scraps of paper." Where must it end, you may ask? You and I, possessed of some intelligence, know that right, liberty and freedom can only be achieved with the extermination of the murderers, junkers and thieves of Germany. What do you think of your fellow countrymen over here in the battle line? They are great troops; they know how to fight. It matters not whether they come from Toronto, Hamilton, Vancouver or little Brampton, which you are proud to call your home town. The Canadians have done big things over here. They have made history and undying fame for Canada and themselves. I know you Canadians who have lived in the United States and have accomplished "big things" for many years for yourselves and your fellow men were proud you sprang from a race whose sons won the greatest battle of the war to date. The press say we have surprised the world. Perhaps so, but we have not surprised ourselves. Were you to see the great, strong, strategic place held by the enemy, the significance of our great victory would reveal itself far more clearly to you. You would then be far more enlightened on the battle and what it stands for than the meager description of a fellow with a limited vocabulary. I was one of the proudest Canadian soldiers in France after April 9. Believe me, our efforts are worthy and worth while.

Now to the point that interests you very much. I am pleased and proud to know I am doing my "bit" with over six hundred members of our union (the great International Typographical Union) in the ranks. Many are officers, whom I know personally—Major Allan Stroud, for instance. Now that the United States has come in with us, there will no doubt be found in the rank and file of the American forces many printers. I have met quite a few American typos here in the Canadian army and was proud to call them brothers in arms, as well as brothers in unionism. I have met many of these same boys on my various trips in the good old U. S. A., some in job shops, others in newspaper offices. Yet we meet again fighting for the great cause of liberty, freedom and equal rights, which our grand old union has advocated and stood for all these years. Let me tell you the union printer boys here doing their "bit" for right over might are to be commended and are worthy sons of the great democratic countries we sprang from.

Printing Trades Pledge Loyalty.

Fifty thousand wage-earners engaged in the printing and allied trades in New York state, through their delegates to the annual convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council in session at Syracuse last month, pledged their loyalty to President Wilson and congress, their services on the battle front, or in any other way demanded to aid in the successful culmination of the great world war.

Industrial Commissioner James M. Lynch, chairman of the resolutions committee of the council, introduced the resolution, which was carried unanimously by a standing vote. The resolution traced the activities of the men in the printing trades in all wars that have enveloped this country from the revolution, through the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the war of the rebellion and the Spanish-American war. Their action is written large in the history of these struggles, the resolution pointed out, which says, in part:

In the name of and in behalf of 50,000 allied wage-earners we pledge our loyalty, support and service on the battle front and in every other way that we may be of assistance to the limit of our

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endurance and capacity, to the president and congress, as the representatives of our ideals, in the direction and guidance of our country in its part in the great world war, and we express our conviction that no lasting peace will result until autocracy and all it represents is crushed and militarism and its apostles are made the servants instead of the masters of the nations that are contending against us and that are responsible for the holocaust of ruin and devastation.

The Liberty Bond Sale.

In addition to the list of typographical unions that reported the purchase of liberty loan bonds, totaling $50,750, printed in THE JOURNAL for July, the following have been received:

3, Cincinnati	$200
19, Elmira	300
20, Nashville	500
21, San Francisco	1,000
47, New Haven	100
57, Dayton	200
62, Utica	100
65, Washoe (Carson City)	100
72, Lansing	100
115, Salt Lake City	200
126, Butte	200
135, Oneonta	50
163, Superior, Wis.	100
167, Schenectady	300
170, Tacoma	500
172, San Antonio	1,000
188, Waco	50
216, Springfield, Mass.	100
219, Canton, Ohio	50
220, Columbus, Ga.	50
221, San Diego	300
241, Twin Falls	50
252, Bridgeport	200
255, Anaconda	100
276, New Bedford	50
298, Massillon	50
300, Port Huron	50
315, Poughkeepsie	50
370, El Paso	50
388, Walla Walla	300
394, Santa Barbara	100
397, Greensboro	50
456, Washington, Pa.	50
492, Bellaire	200
550, Lewistown, Mont.	100
559, Medford	100
577, Santa Rosa	50
583, Pasadena	50
598, Morgantown	50
611, Reno	100
613, Enid	50
737, Brownwood	100
Total	$7,400

Globe Litho Employes' Dividend.

On June 5 the employes of the Globe Lithographing Company, 186 West Fourth street, New York city, received their first profit-sharing dividend. Last Christmas the company presented each employe with 10 per cent of their salary for the week (thirty persons participating), and at that time the management informed their employes that whenever conditions warranted at the end of any one quarter, they would distribute a part of their profits to their employes, who take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation of this voluntary gift. The officers of the company are: T. K. Gardner, president; L. L. Blue, vice-president (a member of No. 6), and Anton W. Klika, secretary-treasurer. These gentlemen went further and stood sponsor for $1,250 worth of liberty bonds bought by employes. A day's pay has been pledged by the employes and office staff.

Seattle Hits the I. W. W.

Organized labor in Seattle, Wash., while rather late in its action, has officially condemned the Industrial Workers of the World and everything that notorious tribe stands for. On May 16 the Seattle Central Labor Council adopted resolutions that prove that organized labor of that city has simply been contributing to its own destruction in recognizing the I. W. W. anarchists and assisting them morally and financially whenever they ran amuck of the law. The following are the resolutions in full:

Whereas, The organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World was recently engaged in a most important fight in the courts of this state, involving the right of free speech and defense against criminal persecution upon the part of enemies of organized labor; and,

Whereas, The importance of these cases prompted many organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to come to the aid of this so-called organization with both moral and financial support, and to refrain from any act which might cause friction or in any way embarrass the defense; and,

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, while gladly accepting the aid so generously given, have taken advantage of the splendid spirit shown by American Federation of Labor organizations, by putting forth increased efforts to organize dual

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unions to those already in existence throughout this state; and,

Whereas, The trials aforementioned having now been brought to a satisfactory close, it behooves organized labor of this community to make clear its position with regard to the Industrial Workers of the World; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity, recognizing that the American Federation of Labor is big enough and broad enough to embrace all those who toil, and that its policies are subject to change according to the will of its membership, regards all other organizations representing crafts embraced by the American Federation of Labor as dual organizations, tending toward anything but solidarity; and, further, be it

Resolved, That this council call upon all those yet unorganized to beware of organizations that hold out high-sounding yet empty promises, tearing down rather than building up, and urge them to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, which is recognized the world over as the organization representing the workers of America; and further, be it

Resolved, That hereafter this council refuse to issue credentials to representatives of the Industrial Workers of the World to visit unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of soliciting moral or financial assistance or carrying on their propaganda; and further, be it

Resolved, That this council recommend that local unions having no such provision in their constitutions take such steps as are necessary to bar their members from holding membership in any dual organization to their local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, through which agency they can fully protect their interests and bring about improved conditions in a sane, orderly and effective manner.

THE JOURNAL is glad to see the Seattle Union Record take a firm stand for the legitimate labor movement of the country as opposed to the iconoclastic gang that has in the last few years been able to attract a large amount of attention to itself in the public print.

"Big Six" Aids Recruiting.

A finer spirit of patriotism does not exist anywhere than has been shown by the union printers of the country in the present crisis. This patriotism has been shown in various ways, by enlistments in the army and navy, by the purchase of liberty loan bonds, donating to the Red Cross, and activities in other ways that are necessary to the prosecution of the war. The New York Evening Sun of July 7 contains an account of the "Big Six" rally at the Midday Minute Men recruiting station in the big city. The rally attracted wide attention, and is one of the best boosts the International and "Big Six" have received in a long time. The Sun's account follows:

"Big Six" turned out for the colors today. Stimulated by the Big Six band, Typographical Union No. 6, representing more than 8,000 members, held a rousing recruiting rally at the headquarters of the Midday Minute Men, 57 Chambers street, today. On the platform besides the band were uniformed members of the union who have already joined the army and navy. Several hundred persons squeezed in to hear Leon H. Rouse, president of "Big Six," and William P. Burr, assistant corporation counsel.

Joseph Johnson, president of the Midday Minute Men, in opening the meeting, referred to "Big Six" as "the champion labor union of the world." Many men, he said, have attempted to fight them, but nobody yet has ever "licked" them, and inasmuch as "Big Six" had never yet turned out in a cause except that which was right he was especially glad to welcome them there today.

Mr. Rouse declared that it was time to let the people of New York city know where union labor stands "in this great struggle for the right, and it is proper for union labor to come here and do it." He said that the printer had always played a great part in the battles for human liberty. As great members of the trade who had been thus potent he named Benjamin Franklin and Horace Greeley, who was the first president of Typographical Union No. 6.

The union already has more than 100 men enrolled in the military service and is out to increase this rapidly, and subscribed $5,000 to the liberty loan. Individual chapels within the union subscribed much more—one reached a total of $14,000—while the International Union took $50,000 worth of liberty bonds.

"Why are we printers here today?" demanded Mr. Rouse. "Because, in the words of Congressman Heflin in the course of the debate on the declaration of war, 'if we do not engage in this, then we are the degenerate sons of a strong race.' Likewise we, as printers, if we do not take some part in this struggle for freedom, are the degenerate sons of a strong ancestry.

"The scripture says that God created the Heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is. But in no place can you find that God created any man to rule by divine right and who could mark off any section of the ocean and forbid any American to cross it!"

The speaker predicted that there would be no peace until the mailed fist of German autocracy was broken, and he advised all his hearers as they left the meeting to pass through City Hall Park and read the inscription upon the statue of Nathan Hale.

Mr. Burr, after apologizing for the fact that he himself was too old to enlist, delivered a broadside against the law of German autocracy. "We know no such law here," he said, "and when we

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get through with this war there will be no such law known upon the earth. All men are created equal, and if we fail, then liberty throughout the world will fall." He prophesied that the democracy of the future will be born in the trenches of Europe.

President Johnson and the officers of the Midday Minute Men made an earnest appeal for members for the organization from men who are exempt from military service.

Union Wins an Important Suit.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, rendered a few weeks ago, before adjournment for the summer vacation, is of the greatest importance to organized labor, as the much-discussed Clayton injunction law was involved. The decision was in a suit filed about seven years ago in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York by a number of lumber manufacturing companies against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its officers and divers minor officials. An injunction was asked, but an interpretation of the Clayton law by the court was in favor of the union.

The suit was begun and carried to its conclusion by the attorneys of the American Anti-Boycott Association, which had conducted the Danbury hatters' and the Buck's stove cases. They claimed that they were entitled to judgment the same as in the Danbury hatters' case, declaring that the activities of the carpenters in law paralleled the actions of the Danbury hatters.

Frank Duffy, general secretary of the carpenters' brotherhood and editor of its official magazine, goes extensively into the case in its last issue. The records show that when Justice Hughes left the bench to run as a candidate for the presidency in June, 1916, the court ordered a reargument, as several changes had occurred on the bench. This reargument took place before the United States Supreme Court on October 24 and 25, 1916. It is thus seen that the court had the case under consideration for more than two years. The court, although divided, ruled in favor of the carpenters on the point that under the Sherman anti-trust act a private party could not sue for injunction. The remedy for such a person was to apply to the attorney-general and have him institute a suit for injunction. He could sue himself, in an action at law to recover damages, as was done in the Danbury hatters' case. Regarding the point as to who should sue for such injunction, and notably in connection with the new Clayton act, which is amendatory of the Sherman law, the judges differed widely in their deductions.

Fostoria (Ohio) Union No. 475 has closed the office of the Gray Printing Company to union men. This order became effective July 1, 1917, and the union desires that it be given the widest publicity and that our members act accordingly.

Garner Bramwood, 21 years of age, only son of J. W. Bramwood, for thirteen years secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, reported for duty July 19 at Newport, R. I., as able seaman in the United States navy. The young man is an active member of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1.

While there will be no tournament held this year, baseball interest among our members in the east will not be allowed to lag. The Boston and New York teams of the Union Printers' National Baseball League —which, by the way, is the largest in the country—will play two games for the benefit of the Red Cross fund. The first game will be played on Ebbets Field in Brooklyn on Monday, August 6, and on the following Monday the teams will cross bats in Boston.

The news print crisis Great Britain faces is the most acute in its history. Owing to the shortage of bottoms, occasioned by U-boat operations, many conversion mills in England have ceased operations, the available ships being used for the carrying of food supplies and munitions. As there is no prospect for alleviation, a further reduction in the size of England's newspapers is believed to be inevitable. Paper that before the war could be purchased for 2 cents a pound now brings 9 cents.

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INCREASES IN SCALES

BOOK and job men at Los Angeles, Cal., are now getting $25 per week, under an agreement running for eighteen months. This is an increase of $1 a week.

* * *

A FLAT scale for both newspaper and book and job work has been arranged for the members of Astoria (Ore.) Union No. 682, with an increase of $3 per week over the old wage.

* * *

CLEVELAND MAILERS' UNION No. 12 has increased the foremen's wages $7 per week and the journeymen and assistant foremen $3 per week. Vice-President Smith participated in the negotiations.

* * *

MACHINE operators at Sheridan, Wyo., receive $2 per week more and all others $3 per week additional, under a contract running one year, negotiated by No. 264 with the employers of that jurisdiction.

* * *

BOOK and job men at Newark, N. J., now have a scale providing for $25 per week for handmen and $26 for machine operators, with an agreement running for five years. This is an increase of $1 and $2 per week, respectively.

* * *

A TOTAL advance in wages aggregating $2.50 per week for members of Burlington (Iowa) Union No. 75 has been negotiated. On July 1 $1.50 was added, and on the same date in 1918 and 1919 50 cents more per week will be added.

* * *

BOOK and job printers at Waco, Texas, get a substantial increase in wages, according to an agreement covering a period of two years. Operators' pay is advanced $1.20 per week, foremen $2 this year and $1.50 next, and hand compositors $1.50 this year and $1 next.

* * *

SECRETARY MYERS, of Camden (N. J.) Union No. 132, in a letter of June 23, says: "Find copies of new scale agreements signed by employing printers of Camden with the assistance of Organizer McLoughlin. The provisions of the new scale give us a dollar increase all around, which the employers have been paying since January 22, 1917, when the old scale expired."

* * *

SOME time ago Peoria Typographical Union appointed a scale committee to draw up a new working agreement and wage scale and present the same to the job proprietors. The contract as finally signed will be in force for two years, and starts January 1, 1918, at which time the scale will be increased $2.40 a week, making the wage $21.60 a week. On January 1, 1919, the second increase of $2.40 will go into effect, making the Peoria scale $24 per week.

IN a letter received from W. R. Hickman, delegate from Louisville, he says: "The newspaper scale adopted by the union and signed by the proprietors gives the day men an increase of $2 for forty-eight hours and the night men an increase of $2.40 for forty-eight hours, and back pay from May 1, as the matter went to local arbitration. Those of our members who do not believe in arbitration, I am satisfied, will not have to be forced to take this back pay. The newspaper scale here now is $26 on the afternoon papers and $28.80 on the morning papers."

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE HAYES assisted Clarksburg (W. Va.) Union to negotiate a new scale for all newspaper and job offices which provides for an increase of $2 a week this year, $1 next year, and one additional dollar the third year on the day side. The new scale this year reads $21 for hand compositors and $23 for operators on the day side, and $23 for handmen and $26 for operators on the night side. Operators receive $1 in addition for caring for their machines.

* * *

EAST LIVERPOOL (OHIO) UNION No. 318 succeeded in raising the minimum scale $1 per week, making it read $22.60 for all newspaper and job office employes on the day side and $25 per week for all members who work at night. Next year an additional dollar will be added to the scale, which was signed for three years. Representative Hayes assisted the union in the negotiations.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE DRURY, in a letter of July 7, states: "Montreal has just signed up a new job scale, carrying with it an increase of $4 per week; a change of from $20 to $24 per week for two years; it is the same increase as took place in Toronto two weeks ago, and I understand that Ottawa is sure of the same terms."

* * *

MEMBERS of Typographical Union No. 45, Leavenworth, Kan., employed on newspapers have secured an increase of $1 per week, and those in the book and job offices $1.50 per week. This makes the scale $22 on morning papers, $20.50 on evening papers, and $19 in the job shops.

* * *

NIGHT workers at Uniontown, Pa., have a raise in wages totaling $2.25 per week, while the day men are advanced $2, under the terms of a three-year contract. The increase is divided in three installments.

* * *

ON July 1 an increase of $2 per week all around became effective for members of Boone (Iowa) Union No. 381, and on June 30, next year, another increase of $1 per week will take place.

* * *

THE newspaper scale at Nashville, Tenn., has been advanced $1.50 per week, with several weeks' back pay. Representative Hanson assisted No. 20 in securing the new agreement.

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MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

THE MACHINE THAT RAN BACKWARD.

I was reminded the other night, while working "all by my lonelies" in a book office, when my linotype motor went "dead," of a story that is being told of my old friend, Al P. (Al P. is not his name, but for obvious reasons will answer the purpose.) Al is addicted to "hitting 'em up" once in a while, and it was while recovering from one of his "spells" that an insistent request came in for his services on a "hurry-up" job in a certain book office. Al didn't like the idea very well, but concluded to call around and "look it over." The foreman was there and explained the copy and the occasion, saying that as he was shorthanded, he would himself have to work about half the night to catch up with the work, so that Al would not have occasion to get lonesome and he would consider it a personal favor if Al would "go to it." Al specified that he was far from fit, but would do the best he could.

Well, Al started in and for about an hour things went swimmingly, especially Al's head, then, quite suddenly, there was a "zizz" and a "bang" and the mill quit grinding. Al, hope illuminating his features, after a cursory examination to discover the cause of the stoppage, reported to the foreman that the motor had burned out, and as he was not enough of an electrician to repair the thing, he guessed he would have to stop. But the foreman dashed his hopes to the discard when he said he would call up a machinist from another office and have him put things to rights, meantime pleading with Al to "stick around" and finish the night. Al at length consented to "give her another trial," and they awaited the appearance of the machinist.

In the course of time their man arrived and, after examination, reported something wrong with the armature, and he could not fix it, but suggested that at his office there was a spare motor which he would lend to them until they could have the injured one repaired. His offer was received by Al with gloom and despair, but by the foreman with "glad acclaim."

The substitute motor was duly installed and as the machinist had meanwhile received another emergency call, he "beat it" as soon as he had connected up the wires. Al, his heart in his tan oxfords, resignedly sat down at the keyboard, with the idea predominant that he would surely die before morning. But what t'ell was this? He looked again, then got up, went to the cooler and got a drink of water, flushed his eyes, braced up and went to have another look. There was no mistake; the blankety-blank thing was running backward!

In his mind's eye, like a flash, was pictured the results of attempting to operate a machine running backward. When he should touch a key the probabilities were that the mat would fly up the channel plate, and if he were to touch enough keys to fill the line he would have to go behind the machine and pick the mats out of the distributor pan. In the event that he thus got a line assembled and threw the line into the second elevator, the thing would first go to the transfer position, the vise would come down to casting position and because there were no mats to meet the metal forced out by the plunger, he would have a nice, elegant squirt!

Al gave a gasp and a choke and made a dive for his hat and coat. He was half way to the door before the foreman "lamped" him.

"Hey, there! Where you goin'?" the foreman shouted.

"I'm gonna get out of this hoodooed dump as soon as the Lord will let me," said Al.

"Why, what's the matter?" asked the foreman, meantime heading Al off from the stairway.

"Matter? Why, I've got 'em again or this dump's jinx is working overtime," says Al. "I've done all kinds of stunts in my time, but I never yet tried to operate a machine that was running backward, and I'm not gonna try to learn."

And he didn't.

The explanation came next morning. The machinist, in installing the substitute motor, had some way got his "wires crossed" and had attached the positive wire to the negative pole and vice versa with the other wire.

Al is a well-known "down-homer" and has lots of friends, but he fixes on them a glassy stare when they ask him about the machine that ran backward. WILL C. SMITH.

Indianapolis, Ind.

OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

I think we may put it down in black and white that the average printer saves no money. The International Typographical Union officials are only too well aware of this fact; so are the officials of the pressmen, the mailers, electrical workers, letter carriers and other minor organizations who attempt to stem the tide of discord by capitalism—through the pension system. When we are young, both men and women, it is difficult to realize that in the distant future the capitalist, or his representative, is going to discriminate against us when he views the lineaments of our physiognomy or the variegated hues of our leonine locks. This day will surely come, as the average life of the individual is advancing by leaps and bounds. It may be the desire has something to do with it, as the psychology of the subject is a large factor in the persistency of physical existence and vital tenacity. This is the main reason for the establishment of eleemosynary institutions and paraphernalia of the pension order. The leader who has vision, as an adjunct of the proletarian class, has jumped into the maelstrom created by the capitalistic hydra, and has in a manner succeeded in stemming the tide of made-to-order pauperism by the creation of our present pension fund, dominating in proportion the United States pension to her veterans. The presumption is that much drastic legislation is ahead on account of the excessive liberality, so to speak, of our officers and delegates to the various conventions in letting down the bars or swinging

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the gate too far back on its hinges. To increase the tax to swell the fund the government has set the example of ignoring precedents and referendums and whipped the satellites who represent the people into line!

The expense of a referendum is not necessary to raise the tax to 1 per cent that the fund might acquire proper proportions, such as the pension fund of the amalgamated association. The union's tax will average throughout the nation some $10 per year, as the average wage must approximate $20 per week.

We will say the average age of printers on entering the union is approximately 30 years. The pension assessment will cost him at 60 some $300. The first year he is on the pension list he will draw $260, nearly reimbursing him for his outlay, which is an equivalent of saving and banking between $6,000 and $7,000 paying 4 per cent.

As there is not one printer in a thousand that can succeed in banking this amount to draw on for his livelihood, we see the absolute, yea, the dreadful necessity, that this fund should keep mounting, that it might ward off the storms and tempests that waylay the unnumbered hosts of the working class.

H. St. V. Hickey.

Cleveland, Ohio.

PROTECTING SITUATIONS.

Feeling that our magnificent organization is to be hit hard by the war's call, and knowing that the membership that is to first leave our ranks is that of the young, healthy pace-setters of the composing rooms, I do not feel that I would be imposing upon the efficiency of our worthy officials if I should make a suggestion that might find the proper form to accomplish some substantial good for our organization while our great nation is passing through its present unfortunate crisis. It is along the line of protecting the situations of the printers who are called out to do war service that I wish to touch upon.

For instance, let each local union take stock of every union printer who is working just outside of its jurisdiction and have such union printers give the local the names of other printers who do not have cards, but are eligible to hold them, and then let the local unions get busy on a membership campaign. For example: Let us take Tampa Union. Let Tampa Union, where I carry my card but work in St. Petersburg, an unorganized town, write me for the names of all competent printers in this city whom I think would make good union men. Let Tampa Union also furnish me with the number and class of situations that may have to be filled during the war, or, in other words, the number of men who were within the draft limitations of the recent registration. The typographical union will find many new members in this way, because when a young printer sees the opportunity of a union job being open for him when he joins he will show a willingness to come in that he does not show under normal conditions. The union will also find a willingness among union men like myself who are ready to give up their present situations and go to hold the job of some union man called to war. I have been on my present job for five years and am satisfied to stay here, but if Tampa Union sends to me the call to come and fill out the place of some one that must go, I would readily go and take the union job, leaving my employer here to fill my place the best he could. This would serve another union purpose also in creating in the minds of employers in cities the size of St. Petersburg the benefits of a local union to them, aside from the label work that they would get that now goes elsewhere—the benefits of being able to keep their forces up to standard in times of scarcity of men, as it now seems we are certain to see. I believe also that the intelligent publishers, when they became aware that the typographical union was taking a systematic census of all union printers in unorganized towns with a view of calling them in to protect situations of "war printers," that they would realize the possibility of their forces being crippled temporarily if not for a long period of time, and would want to talk unionism with their men, with the result that they would climb onto the union band wagon. For the past ten years I have spent most of my time working in unorganized towns and am familiar with conditions in them, and find that most employers, though they don't always admit it, rely upon the union men of their forces for the lion's share of the mechanical efficiency in their plants. Then, on the other hand, the union offices of the country that hold contracts with our organization would appreciate the efforts of the union in trying to protect them against a shortage in labor when the battle cry of our nation is really sounded, thus would a scheme of this sort work to the advantage of the typographical union in more ways than one. It would strengthen our standing with the union shops and be the means of awakening the sleepy publishers who never thought that a union would ever be of any material benefit to them and always discouraged their employes when they attempted to organize. It would mean many new members if carried on properly by every local organization of our great union, for it would cover the printing territory of this country so thoroughly that every printer in the United States would know of it, and the cost to the organization would be practically nothing compared with the benefits to be derived from such a lofty campaign. I sincerely believe that something along this line is worthy of our best efforts and is really due to the employers of organized labor. No man knows nor dares predict the knot holes and tight squeezes that this war may bring forth for capital to forge through. The safe and successful conduct of the printing industries of this country during the struggle of this war means the salvation of the printer. Our efforts to help create this safeness and crown it with success is a deed worthy of the high principle upon which our organization has builded. I am ready and willing to "do my bit" in any plan that the organization may inaugurate to protect the situations of printers called to battle and sacrifice for the existence of free humanity. I carry a union card, not for the sake of a job, but for my inborn belief that the man who has his skilled labor to sell upon the market is wise and just in organizing and co-operating with his fellow man to protect that market which is of such vital interest to us all. Show me a labor market not held intact by union organizations, and I'll show you a community of poor workmen and bad conditions, and the capitalists that rule such a market will not live in its precincts.

Let us get busy at once, that our organization may be ready to meet the worst if it should come. We have spent too much money, time and energy in perfecting the grandest union of them all to falter at this crisis and find ourselves wanting when the country needs us most. The typographical union will be found with few if any slackers,

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consequently there will be many printers in the make-up of Uncle Sam's "war extra," and it is the duty of those that are not called to see to it that the union composing rooms furnishing these printer-soldiers do not want for competent help in their absence, be it ever so long. If there comes a time in the glorious United States at the end of this monster war of unpardonable origin, that this great country must face long days of reconstruction, let the typographical union, through alertness and duty now, be exempt from reconstruction—let us be prepared to render aid instead of ask for it when the final test comes. Our opportunity to do this lies in the continuation of our progressive march, and now that this line of march has reached the frontier of war where the hand of greed is dripping with the life-blood of labor and right, let us awaken to our duty to those who have awakened to their duty to our country—protect their situations, and protect them well and do it now; delay might mean more than we can foresee. We may not have occasion to need such an inventory of our working forces as I have suggested, but in the distant outline of coming events it looks as though we will need this and even more, and I feel that an organization with the brains and resources that the typographical union possesses will meet the demands made of it squarely and strongly, and I offer the foregoing suggestion, in my humble way, for what it is worth to the organization of which I am proud to be a member.

St. Petersburg, Fla. CLYDE C. WATERS.

ARKANSAW AT THE N. E. A.

The National Editorial Association met in Minneapolis during the middle of July, and, believe me, they were a more lively species of the genus than we ever saw around these parts before—visitin' or workin'.

When I say lively I want to emphasize that I mean the delegation from that often scandalized state of the razorback hog, Arkansas. Their party descended on Minneapolis carrying instructions to bring the 1918 convention to Arkansas. To see that they made good in their endeavors, they brought along the livest governor south of Mason and Dixon's line—Gov. Charles H. Brough, described in their very nifty little song book, which included the pedigree of each member of the party, as Supreme Historian and Speechmaker, Poetry, Flowers and Song. We wish to emphasize that those who christened him with that descriptive appendage knew him well.

Generally the printer is about as willing to mix with the editorial department as he is with the foreman, but long have we cherished an illusion, for, if there are to be found among the writing staffs of the papers on which we print, even a small percentage of such good fellows as came from Arkansas to Minneapolis, we need them with us. They belong with us.

Seeking publicity all day every day a very amusing and very fascinating little stunt was staged in the composing room of the Morning Tribune—the result of a collusion or conspiracy between Walter Ebel and Charles Goslee, of the New Era, of Hot Springs; Earl Hodges, former secretary of state of Arkansas, from Little Rock; Frank N. Henderson, owner and editor of six southern papers, who resides at England, Ark., and Fred W. Pattee, union man, practical joker, royal good fellow and therefore editor and union printer, who is proprietor of the Fred W. Pattee Printing Company, of Little Rock, Ark., said parties being aided and abetted by President Frank J. Schweger, of Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42, acting Foreman Fred H. Curle and Chairman C. Z. Nelson.

The chairman was saluted one evening by F. N. Henderson, who attached an Arkansas button to said chairman, with the remark that "We grow them your size down in Arkansas." (I was innocent of the fact that Governor Charles Brough had stated in an address during that afternoon that his state grew the best and largest hogs in the world, and that if all the pork grown in Arkansas in one year were consolidated into one hog, said hog could have rooted out the Panama canal in twenty-four hours. Up to the time I discovered the trend of Governor Brough's remarks I thought Henderson was trying to get along with me. Now, I'm looking for him.)

I guess Henderson never saw James M. Lynch, Marsden G. Scott or John W. Hays, or he would never have picked on me.

Returning to the story: Henderson said that a union printer was included in his delegation who had the habit of "pulling off stunts," not only to the chagrin, but also to the expense, of the party, and he was in search of some plan to even up the score, as this union printer, being Fred W. Pattee, of Little Rock, was several points to the good. After telling him that with the co-operation of the local president and the foreman, the chairman would try and accommodate him, he therefore informed me that Pattee was to be found meddling with the typesetting machine displays at the headquarters hotel, and had set a line stating the fact that "Arkansas is in Minneapolis," which was run on the first page of the paper that day. Asking that Mr. Pattee be cited before me to explain why he was working in this jurisdiction without depositing his Arkansas traveler, said Henderson, gleefully thinking he finally had Pattee in a box, rushed with much pep for the rest of Pattee's victims to get them and Pattee herded together to watch Pattee get disciplined by the union.

"In nothin' flat," a tall, angular, crimson-faced man came tearing into the composing room, hat in hand, hair disheveled, tongue hanging out a rod, mopping the perspiration off his brow after climbing five flights of stairs because he thought he could beat the elevator. I was still at the door, not believing that Henderson could get such quick results, and asked this man what he wanted and if he were crazy. He replied between breaths: "No, I'm not crazy; I came from Arkansas—that's what makes me act that way." Upon making himself known, he stated that he had been told by his friends that the chairman of the composing room wanted to see him. Upon presenting himself, he stated that he had carried a union card for many years, in fact, was carrying a paid-up card now, and that he meant no wrong when he performed on the typesetting machine, also stating that he did not know what the local laws were in such circumstances, nor was he familiar with the International law on the subject, but that he would stand for anything that was the right and square thing to do to make amends.

The chairman then informed Pattee, upon assurances that he was one of us, that he should not fear the chairman's action, but to watch out for his delegation who were trying to job him. With a little preliminary scheming between Pattee and the chairman it was decided to fine Pattee $5—which he would readily pay but for the fact that he

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should "discover" he had only $1 in loose change on him, and that he would hurry back to the hotel and get it, in order to "be right" with the printer boys. When Pattee's Arkansas friends found he was "short" they immediately advanced $1 each and the chairman secretly dispatched the devil post haste for a box of cigars. Other conspirators in the composing room immediately brought up the point that the chairman had exceeded his authority and gone beyond his jurisdiction in placing a fine upon Pattee for a violation of International law, and prevailed upon Pattee to appeal from the action of the chairman.

A "kangaroo" chapel meeting was called immediately, in the busy part of the night, and President Schweger, of No. 42, represented Mr. Pattee in his appeal, moving that the chapel sustain the chairman, absolve Mr. Pattee from all blame, and instruct the chairman to dispose of the fine in any manner he saw fit. The motion was carried unanimously and Mr. Pattee was asked if he had anything to say.

Pattee thanked the chapel for their leniency in his case, stated that he was proud of the opportunity to show his fellow Arkansawyers what a fine bunch of men composed the International Typographical Union, then rattled his dollar which had been returned to him and thanked his Arkansas friends for making him solid with his brother craftsmen of the Tribune, whereupon he pulled out the cigars which had been quietly passed to him and told the chapel members to have a good smoke all around on his Arkansas friends. "Pandemonium reigned." Earl Hodges looked sheepish, even if he does live in the hog state, and every time I hear a rumbling in the sky to the south I believe I can recognize some such words as "brigands," "highwaymen," "robbers," etc., all the way from down in Arkansas. However, to carry the whole thing through in the true sportsmanlike way which you could not but expect from such a crew of southern gentlemen, the whole Tribune chapel was invited to dine with and "on" the Arkansas delegation the following evening at lunch time. The entire chapel, and Hodges says there were some ringers, dined the following evening with about the jolliest crowd that sat together around the festive board. Pattee presided, and what he didn't say about his Dollar Quartet no one could think of. The song book designates him as the Supreme Uncensored Nut of the Forest. (They know you well, old boy. No wonder you beat it home a day ahead of the rest of the bunch. You showed fine judgment and a good understanding.)

Speeches then followed by Governor Brough and others of the Arkansas delegation, which were responded to by President Schweger, Chairman Nelson, of the Tribune chapel; Thomas Russell, James T. Hanley, of Stanley, Wis., and Joe Limperich, of the proofroom, while Fred Dryg and others were called upon but were too busy to part their lips for speech for fear something would get away from them.

We never saw such a bunch of live ones in our lives. The party contained three professional and eighteen amateur press agents, numerous editors, editresses, governors, politicians, seceretaries of state, prints and printesses. They certainly demonstrated what a live delegation can do, because when they arrived from their home (hog) state, they were neatly "bringing home the bacon," because they landed, as they should have, next year's convention for Arkansas.

If this same bunch gets anywhere near Colorado Springs and is in search of our convention for Hot Springs next year, listen to them. Go with them. You might be able to tie them, but you can't beat 'em.

But if they don't have a delegation there, some quiet night open your hotel window, or put your ear to the ground, and you will surely be able to hear Earl Hodges squawking about his dollar.

Come again, Pattee. Bring your "missus." But if you don't bring your Dollar Quartet you won't have such a "fine" time.

Here's to you all, gentlemen and ladies of the south. If it wasn't for the fact that Minneapolis is the best town in the land of Uncle Sam, we'd be with you, but anyway, we always will be for you.

Arkansas was in Minneapolis. C. Z. Nelson.

REMINISCENCES OF AN OLD PRINTER.

This is the first of some "reminiscences" of a printer of nearly fifty years on the job. If it gets by, more will follow.

At the age of 9 years, while nosing around a country printing office, I saw type for the first time. It was a take of dry, solid nonpariel. Yes, nonpariel, for it was many years later before the point system was dreamed of. This solid take was standing all alone on what I have since learned was a stone. It was not bothering me, but just to find out what it was, I punched it—just ever so little. I found out. It reminded me of playing jack straws, at which game you see how many straws you can remove from a pile without shaking any other straw.

Well, I found out that this thing that looked like a small brick was in fact ten thousand little pieces of stuff, and no two alike. Just about the time I made this discovery, the foreman happened along, and what he said to me and to the printer who left this take on the stone will not bear printing in a nice journal. (He is now the Hon. A. R. McCollum, proprietor of the Waco Tribune, and state senator.)

Without using any cuss words, but in good, strong terms, I told the foreman that he needn't take on so, as I could "fix it." "Then do it," was all he said. I found a cracker box, and standing on it, began to "fix it." The more I fixed it, the worse it got unfixed. Finally, when a few were left standing, a printer with a heart came over and squeezed a wet sponge over my new-found friends, and later tore a piece out of a paper, and said, "Here is the copy."

At the end of the third day I had "fixed it," and this same printer took a proof of it, which I carried to the foreman, expecting to receive an apology. His only reply was, "That's fine—how would you like to be a printer?"

"Fine," was my reply—and there is where I got on.

I was taken in to boss, and we soon made a trade. I was to work nine months—until January 1, for the old papers I could save up and sell, and after January 1 I was to get $10 a month. I was assured by the good old gentleman that I ought to be able to clean up 50 or 60 cents a week, as old papers were selling at 20 cents per hundred.

Imagine my surprise and joy at receiving an increase of 100 per cent the first week—the proceeds from the sale at 10 cents each of several No. 6 bottles from the printers. The printers were a dressy set, and used a good deal of hair oil—several bottles a week. Some of it was labeled "Bour-

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bon" and some "Corn," but they called it all hair oil.

Nearing the end of my apprenticeship, the boss sold his "plant" to a young, slender printer named Hogg. The sale was made Christmas eve, and I helped Mr. Hogg pack his new purchase that night, and just about daylight Christmas morning we put it on a two-horse wagon, and the last I saw for twenty years of the future governor of Texas, and the great Commoner, James Stephen Hogg, was as the wagon tipped the hill going west out of town.

I was not long getting another job, and from that day until this I have never been out of a job when I wanted one. Learning the trade in a country office, I learned it. Being sober, industrious, interested in my work, I usually selected my jobs, or "sits," as we would now call them. Later I hope to live again days spent in Little Rock, Shreveport, Memphis, Cincinnati, Chicago, New York, etc., in which I will recall some of the old-time printers, many of whom have passed away, some of whom may experience a quickening heart-beat at the recall of some trivial incident long since passed out of mind. W. A. ADAIR.

SOME REMINISCENCES.

I read with great interest some of the reminiscences of old printers and wish to furnish some of my own experiences as an apprentice to show how times have changed and the great opportunities boys are offered now learning the printing trade.

I entered the first printshop, a small jobroom with two Gordon presses, in the fall of 1867. I was put to feeding and took pride in learning to do it fast, although I was told to work slow but accurate and not spoil any sheets. The first job I handled was a tag, and I was instructed to be very careful and not to miss any, because if I did and the type was struck by the eyelet it would mash the type, and that they were very costly. I had run off about 500 when I missed one and then tried to catch it back, but it was too late and my hand was caught in the press, but not on the type. It gave my hand such a squeeze that it was quite flat and brought me near a faint. I was discharged for the day and told to be more careful hereafter. I never had another accident after this.

After four weeks I got a job through an old schoolmate in a German religious publishing house. My duties were, first of all, to arrive at the place at 6 o'clock in the morning in order to get up steam by 7 o'clock, build fires in four stoves and have all the floors swept clean by this time. I lived about three miles away and was, therefore, compelled to rise early, as in those good old days there were no street car accommodations in this neighborhood, the office lying outside the city limits.

After this routine work I fed an old style Hoe press which had points working up in order to get a good register, with a speed of about 700 per hour. It took all day to run off one side of the small weekly issue, and the next day the other side. After the paper was printed I helped to fold and wrap, which took till after 6 o'clock, when the expressman hauled it away. And as there were Sunday school papers, almanacs, books, etc., also printed, the express charges seemed too expensive for the young manager, who, by the way, had just arrived from Germany and was well educated, but under the influence of the "old German idea" of doing business. He was in for saving and making a good showing. With this purpose in view he bought an old plug of a horse and a wagon and ordered me to make the trips to the express and postoffice whenever necessary. This horse was certainly one of the slowest trotters I ever came across and consequently received much mauling from me when we were out of sight of the boss.

The postoffice was over three miles from the concern, and the book store connected with it, to which I had to drive to get whatever packages were there to be delivered, was about two and one-half miles away. It often was as late as 10 o'clock in the night before I got back with my nag. After unhitching and putting mail bags and other things away in the office I was allowed to go home and get my supper about 11 o'clock.

I received the enormous sum of $2.50 per week salary at the start, and for the express work I was granted 50 cents per week—but no Christian Christmas or any other presents.

This special work I did for one winter and summer, after which a "greenhorn," who tried to study to be a preacher, was hired in order to earn some of his board, etc.

When the second winter came on I was also released from feeding that Hoe press and put at the case with another young man who had some knowledge of setting type. So we split up the work in the morning, both of us arriving at 6 o'clock.

The good boss was very economical, so much so that he wouldn't even buy kindling wood to start the fires with, and we were compelled to steal everything in sight from our neighbors, and finally landed on the farmer's fence of rails which divided his place from ours. The boss never paid any attention to our appeal for kindling; he was satisfied as long as there was fire in the stoves and steam up. We had taken about fifty or sixty feet of rails from the farmer's fence and were about to steal some more one morning, when he spied us and yelled from his residence, which was a distance off, that if we didn't get away from there immediately he would shoot us, pointing a double-barrel gun at us—and he wasn't the kind of farmer to fool with, either—he was in dead earnest. Well, what were we to do? We scraped up all the short wood we found in the yard, but there wasn't enough to go around to build the fires. But we had two large, fine wooden galleys on which the good-sized Sunday-school paper pages were made up, and I suggested to my partner that we chop them up. No more than said, he took up the hatchet and chopped both to splinters—and we had all the fires going as usual when the crew came. Shortly after their arrival one of the men started to look for the missing galleys, but, of course, without success, and finally the whole force with the boss started the hunt. I was downstairs in the pressroom and my partner had sneaked to some other place while the hunt was going on. When he came back he pretended not to know anything about the missing articles, and then the boss called me upstairs, for he then suspected that something was wrong. I was somewhat trembling, and my partner said he was, too, and when the question was put to me I told the whole truth, like George Washington when he chopped down his father's cherry tree. I stated that we had cleaned up everything in the neighborhood, but when the farmer came out with a shotgun to shoot

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us, that was too much, and fire we must have by all means. The boss was one of those hotheaded "Dutchmen" who fly up and act like maniacs, and for a short time I guess we thought our lives were in danger, but when the men started to roar with laughter he cooled down and his temper became natural again and he asked them what could be done now. The men told him to send downtown and get two up-to-date brass galleys and also order a load of kindling wood for the boys, which he did, and in the afternoon a big fine load arrived, at the small sum of only $1.50.

During the second winter work was increasing rapidly, and although we two kids were doing well in filling the galleys with type, we were compelled to work overtime two or three nights a week (it didn't cost the boss much, you know); especially was this the case toward spring, when one of the old typos got a better paying job in another office and the "economic" boss thought he could spare him now anyway on account of us "rapid" fence-rail splitters, as he called us when he became somewhat "humorous."

It was on one of these nights, between 11 and 12 o'clock, while the full moon was rising, that I was strolling along the road swinging my big hickory club to ward off the dogs in the thinly settled region and going down the long, deep ravine, which had a large ice-pond on the south side of the log bridge over the creek, about twenty feet high, which I was about to cross, when I heard a peculiar noise, and stopping suddenly, I gazed down where the bridge had stood, and behold, I noticed in fright that it was gone and a big stream of water was running rapidly below. I knew all then—the big pond had bursted by the strain of the melted snow of the surrounding hills and streets, as there were no sewers to catch it. What was I to do? I stood there for some time thinking what step to take next, because this was the only road I could take in a radius of miles around to reach home, as this stream of water was flowing into another large mill-pond, and perhaps that had also been forced to burst now, which was actually the case. I finally made up my mind to follow the creek north as far as possible to find a possible crossing, and after traveling over a quarter of a mile I stepped on a log in the water and thought it not deep. But to my great surprise I got in up to my chest, but gradually managed to land on the other side and walked toward the road. On the top of the hill at the roadside was a Catholic cemetery and on the farthest end nearest the road were buried separate from the other graves those having committed suicide, and below this I was compelled to go, glancing upward in more fright than ever before. I think my hair was standing straight by this time; more so, because I noticed under branches of a tree a white thing, and the closer I got to it, the larger it seemed to develop. In those days students as doctors were oftentimes compelled to steal corpses from cemeteries for their studies and experiments, as there weren't as many free "stiffs" then as can be obtained now. People, especially women, would tell all kinds of gruesome stories about these robber students, and this all came to me while I noticed this white article above me, thinking that "something" had happened also this night. I had about a half mile yet to go to my home, but I finally landed there soaking wet from top to bottom, more dead than alive, hardly able to tell what had happened.

Although I had a very restless night I landed at the usual early hour the next morning at the office and performed my duties, but before this while on my way I was anxious to examine that white thing which had caused me so much fright—being compelled to take the same route as the night before, but the water had now subsided—and to my astonishment and amazement I discovered that the shroud of a corpse I imagined I had seen was nothing but a little snow which the rays of the sun hadn't melted.

If space allowed I could relate many more instances of hardship, to show how conditions in the printing trade have changed, especially for apprentices, since I became one on September 2, 1867—fifty years ago. HERMAN TAMMEN.

Chicago, Ill.

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST FOR HOME BOYS.

This heading covers what is considered most important by some of the printers consulted in this neck of the country. I have noticed that quite a number of our members have bought liberty loan bonds, a few of the old-time roadsters making this territory included, and have broached the subject to them as, it being a fact, few of us have no home outside of the one in Colorado, and the consensus of opinion was to the effect that if an arrangement could be made with the secretary of the United States treasury the interest from the $50 and $100 bond could be clubbed together and sent direct to the members at the Home, to be used by them as spending money or to do with as they pleased.

This spirit of giving to our members to make their lives brighter, and to have them feel that they are not forgotten by those who are able to stay at their work, should be taken up by all. No doubt a good many of us have donated to the Red Cross, and have done this with pleasure—now why not do this other bit for ourselves? Many of our boys are going to the front, perhaps some will come back maimed or broken in health and not able to resume their old positions, with a possibility of becoming inhabitants of the Home through sheer necessity, and this money, derived, as it could be without being missed, could be used to help them in their days of enforced idleness.

I do not care to take up too much space in THE JOURNAL, and therefore will leave this matter with the readers and the wide-awake, unselfish membership of our great organization. How about it, boys? Speak up—let's hear from some others and then keep the ball rolling.

Kingfisher, Okla. AL MURPHY SUCHANEK.

FACTS ABOUT THE COAL SUPPLY.

Writing of the coal production committee of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense, Hugh Reid says in the current issue of The Public:

This body is made up almost wholly of large operators who are closely affiliated with transportation interests, both rail and water. Its chairman, Francis S. Peabody, is the largest operator in the Illinois-Indiana bituminous field. He is a director in various public utility companies, one of which operates in fifteen states and serves 355 cities and towns. The Insull interests with which he is allied are operating nearly 1,300 franchises in twenty-six states. Through their control of railroads and

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by grace of various friendly receiverships, a bipartisan coal-railroad-power combination has been built up.

It has necessarily gone into politics. And, like all similar groups, it has played no favorites. For instance, Frederick W. Upham, assistant treasurer of the republican national committee, and Francis S. Peabody, "fat fryer" for the democratic national committee, have for twenty years sat side by side on the same directorates.

Last fall when the great "car shortage" occurred the Peabody-Insull interests suffered little. Contracts which independent operators were compelled to relinquish because of failure of transportation were filled by the "insiders."

The condition today differs in degree but not in kind. The demand has become so enormous that there is nearly business enough to go round. This is not wholly true, however, with regard to cars. There are fewer cars than in 1914. Hence the importance of their control.

It is possibly true that there are less cars in existence than are needed. Yet the deficiency is intensified, by the practice of holding and storing laden cars. If these abuses were done away with millions of additional tons of coal would reach the cities. Hence the language of the Federal Trade Commission: "The commission believes that there are enough coal cars in the country, but that there are not enough coal cars delivered to the mines."

The position held by those who were in both the railroad and coal businesses was thus of high strategic value. Given the power and the disposition to manipulate cars to their own advantage, it is patent that the inner ring had the entire industry in their grasp. That they so used this advantage is also apparent. During May and June independent operators reported a 40 to 60 per cent car supply. The transportation interests were running full blast.

Meanwhile the price of coal mounted. At present the mine price has reached $2.50 for "mine run." At the same time contracts made last year are being filled as low as $1.25 a ton. At the latter figure, there is still a handsome profit, as the labor cost has not risen appreciably. The price paid to the miners in the middle west bituminous districts has risen exactly 4 mills per ton during the last year—10.6 cents in fifteen years. The records of various quasi-public consumers show contracts within six or seven months at prices well below $1.25. The Terre Haute & Eastern Traction Company reports the average price paid during the past year as $1.07½ per ton. The mining cost, by the way, as given by the last Illinois coal report, averages 67 cents per ton. The average price at the mine during twenty-five years throughout the United States has ranged from 80 cents to $1.25.

Under the circumstances, it is hardly necessary to cite further figures to prove that present prices are highly inflated. The chief beneficiaries were and are the "inner ring" and it was to their advantage to maintain the status quo.

The position of the privileged group seemed assured when Mr. Peabody was made coal director. He immediately made a patriotic offer of $2.95 per ton for bituminous. Considering that this price was far in excess of even the market, it is small wonder that Secretary Daniels rejected it insofar as the navy was concerned. That episode was the first sign of cleavage between those who saw in the war the necessity for sacrifice and those who saw merely a chance for added profit.

It remained, however, for the Federal Trade Commission to make the split wide and apparent to even the casual observer. It touched the heart of the problem when it announced that the coal and railroad problems were inseparable. They recommended that the railroads be pooled and operated as a unit under the direction of the president. Here was a plan with teeth in it.

What then should be done? The full weight of federal authority should be put behind Secretaries Baker and Daniels and the Federal Trade Commission. The roads should be pooled at once and operated upon government account. This would be government operation—ownership would follow. There is no immediate need for price fixing. If an adequate car supply is granted, there is enough coal in sight to flood the markets and bring the price down to rock bottom through the normal working of competition. Such steps will do much to bring order out of chaos and insure the supplies necessary to conduct the war vigorously and supply our normal wants as well.

Incidentally the president would do well to hint that Mr. Peabody and his associates should resign. It may be well to have "business in the saddle," but it is rather harsh on the rest of us when she uses the spurs.

THE PATRIOTISM OF A TRADE.

[From the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader.]

Make a note of this in your war-diary as indicative of the patriotism of thoughtful labor:

The International Typographical Union is one of the oldest, strongest and stanchest labor organizations in the United States. It insures its members. It operates a remarkable system of old-age pensions. It maintains extensive national headquarters. It supports at Colorado Springs one of the largest and best tuberculosis sanatoria in the country. Its members share among themselves the expenses of all this, in proportion to their wages, and they pay, in addition, monthly dues for their local unions. To identify him, each member of the union is provided with a card, which is renewable monthly. On this, to simplify bookkeeping, are entered and receipted the amounts he pays to the International and to the local union. Unless this card is "kept up," the member loses his standing and all the benefits that accrue to him in insurance, etc.—a very serious matter.

But what is a man to do if he is called from the printing office to the colors? His pay stops, but his obligations do not, and he can not meet his dues from his wages as a soldier. This question was raised and answered at the last meeting of the Richmond Typographical Union No. 90. If members go into army service, voted the printers, then those who stay at home would see that absent members do not lose their benefits: the card of every printer-soldier will be kept up by his fellow-craftsmen and his rights will be protected.

This bespeaks a fine spirit of patriotism—the right spirit of patriotism—and it ought to set an example to every other union and to every fraternal and business organization in the country. In the nature of things, the percentage of men called to service is not to be large, for the present at least. That very fact increases the sacrifice made by those who are to enter the army. What better things can those do who remain at home than to see that the burden men take up as soldiers shall be lightened, as far as may be, by generous comradeship. The nation will no more forget those who assist our soldiers than it will fail to visit retribution on those who take advantage of a fighting man's absence!

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ON THE GREAT DIVIDE.

When man reaches Life's mountain-top—climbs its rugged tiers;
When he has gained the half-way post—the meridian of years,

He treads the Great Divide—the apex—the dividing line
That separates the uphill grade from the precipitous decline.

He rests for a season at the top of Nature's tower,
Where in retrospective vision that comes within his power

He views his past achievements—wrought mid peace and strife;
He views the route he's traveled, the first half of his life.

Past deeds no doubt seem simple that were arduous in their task,
Wrought with determination that in contentment he might bask.

Whether viewed with satisfaction, or, perchance, with sad dismay,
They are viewed from the mid-station—the high-noon of Life's day.

He sees mistakes, the stumbling blocks of his journey's upward grade—
And he sees, too, the God-inspired, the good moves he has made.

Both stand out in equality bold from his lofty point of view—
The good he's done, the evil, too, when life is just half through.

If he has lived a checkered life, remorse goes on the throne,
And he laments that he followed the course to which mankind is prone.

For while standing there on the Great Divide under the light of the past
He sees an outline of the real life lived—the die of his life may be cast.

In serious reflection he reviews the path he so wand'ringly blazed,
And at the stern reality he stands stunned—amazed!

He sees the marks of pioneers—those who have gone before;
Hears echoes of their warnings, remindful of burdens they bore.

He now plainly glimpses the sentinels, left for posterity's guide,
Which in youth's blind indiscretion he carelessly pushed aside.

Could he go back and straighten his path he'd give the warnings heed,
He'd guard his steps, he'd watch his course in every word and deed;

For he now sees that a safe descent of the hill beyond the Divide
Depends upon the caution gained in the ascent of the mountainside.

But if he has given heed to warning signs observed along the road,
He finds the level of the mountain-top a restful place of abode.

If the Golden Rule was his climbing staff and his guiding star the Right
A peaceful sojourn on the Great Divide will be his from a righteous fight.

Yes, if he did his best while ascending life's rugged hill,
His conscience will ring in harmonious chime, "Thou hast done His will!"

And he arises with vigor! Feeling refreshed from his rest!
With confident assurance that he can safely leave the crest!

And he cheerfully begins the descent of Life's mountain's sunset side,
Because he did his best in life while climbing to the Great Divide.

Rogers, Texas. AL L. LINGO.

A SOLDIER OF THE LINOTYPES.

He has enlisted in the battery
Of great machines lined up beneath the stripes
And stars of force-fought, blood-bought liberty.
He is a soldier of the linotypes,
And helps to make and discharge slugs of lead,
Which shoot the truth in foreign monarchies
And lead them to respect Columbia-bred
Democracy with right to sail the seas,
Within the magazines the rattling "mats"
Make music to the conscientious ear,
But thunder terror to the autocrats
Who seek control through ignorance and fear.
With lever raised, he fires this shot to bless—
This missile through the freedom of the press.

—Willis Hudspeth in Omaha World-Herald.

OUR DEBTS.

The sums we owe our creditors in trade,
Or those we beg or borrow from a friend,
Are small, compared to obligations made
By virtue of collective duty's end.
We owe to all our votes for juster laws,
Our faith in fair environment's uplifts,
Our loyalty to equal freedom's cause,
Our gratitude for nature's common gifts.
Do we forgive our debtors as we seek
Our creditors to pardon what we owe?
Are all the crooks and deadbeats beggars weak,
Or those who reap by force what others sow?
How many are there of "the best of us"
Entitled to blacklist "the rest of us?"

Lincoln, Neb. WILLIS HUDSPETH.

"THE BLOW THAT KILLED FATHER."

The operator sat in his linotype chair
Working small keys of celluloid square.
The copy was good and the machine sang a song
That promised a string at least eighteen feet long.
He then took a look at the old copy hook,
'Twas loaded with medicine ads enough for a book.
There was "Tiz" for swollen and tired calloused feet.
And Gin Pills for cleansing whate'er you'd eat;
Zam-Buk, 'twas said, was used by the wise,
And Bon-Opto was sure a cure for sore eyes.
The operator then, with a groan of despair,
Grabbed the next take relating to hair,
In which were made statements reasonably fair—
Especially to those having plenty of hair.
He rose from his chair, his string did not "cash,"
And slamming the door with a splintering crash,
He vowed never more would he set such trash.
For in days of his youth, when hope springs eternal,
He'd read this same dope in many a journal,
And though each he'd carefully and valiantly tried
His round old pate was still a glistening slide.
So straightway he hied him to the Printers Grand Home
In the joys of good comradeship to forget his bald dome.

W. G. MCMORRIS.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

"Colorado Springs, the Home of the Home, 1917." Well boys, I'm still after you good and strong. To those of you who may possibly receive THE JOURNAL before starting for the silver jubilee convention, I want to say that the preparations are all made to show "you-all" a good time. The convention committee has announced that its plans will all be completed in proper time, so that all will be ready for the pressing of the button that will start the big show. And say, it will be some show.

As this will be the last shot I will get at you for many moons in boosting the Pikes Peak region, I am going to inject the dope good and strong this time, so you will remember it.

Away back in ages long since forgotten, when Pikes Peak was an active volcano, a lake was formed, not far from Colorado Springs, by the lava damming up a mountain stream. The water filling the lake became highly mineralized, and the action of the mineral upon the submerged forests caused petrification. Another convulsion of nature, hundreds of years later, broke the dam, loosed the water and exposed to view one of the grandest works of nature, a petrified forest. There are also fossil beds dating back to the miocene period, when the now cool climate of Colorado was of a tropical nature. Some of the trees, which are of the gigantic Sequoia species, are twenty feet in diameter, one stump being fifteen feet high. Some enterprising person tried to saw this stump into pieces so as to transport it to the Chicago world's fair, but the stone was so hard the saws became wedged into the stone so tightly they could never be removed and are still to be seen. There are also many logs as hard as rocks, in which the grain of the wood, and even the sap is visible. In the fossil beds, bugs, fish, leaves and all sorts of queer formations are discovered on splitting open the rocks.

To enable visitors to the Pikes Peak region to visit this wonderful work of nature, a firm has been organized to run daily automobiles to Cripple Creek, via Florrisant and the petrified forests, covering a distance of 110 miles in the trip. Powerful cars, guided by careful drivers, are sent over the Pikes Peak ocean-to-ocean highway through Manitou, up the famous Ute Pass, and past Rainbow Falls, in their journey through the forests and to the famous gold camp of Cripple Creek.

You will find many ways of enjoying yourself while at Colorado Springs, but none that will surpass the petrified forest trip. Stops are made at all important points to allow tourists to view the grandeur of the scenery, gather specimens and pick wild flowers, of which there are a glorious profusion on all sides. In ascending Ute Pass, the auto traverses one of the finest mountain roads, famed in history first as an Indian trail, next as the only means of communication with Leadville, and now as a pleasure highway of great importance. Before the coming of the railroads a constant string of canvas-covered wagons creaked and groaned up toward the Continental divide, loaded with machinery, building material and food for the hungry miners at the famous gold camps. So if you want to get the best out of your visit to the Pikes Peak region, take a seat in a petrified forest car and enjoy the day communing with nature at its best. It is an opportunity of a lifetime, and should not be missed. There has never been an accident on the trip, and one need feel no fear in taking the trip, which will be remembered as long as you live. Whatever else you see while at the convention, don't pass up the petrified forest.

The convention committee will have a registration booth at the headquarters hotel, the Acacia, corner of Tejon street and Platte avenue, and ample help will be on hand to see that all delegates and visitors secure accommodations. For the convenience of all it might be well to state that if possible arrangements should be made to arrive in the Springs during the day rather than at night.

Rooming Houses—Rooms may be secured at first-class rooming houses at $1 to $2 a day. Hundreds of rooms can be obtained in private homes, located throughout the city, at rates varying from 75 cents to $1.50 a day. The committee recommends these private home rooming houses, feeling confident that our guests will receive good accommodations at nominal rates.

Hotels—Rates at the major hotels are based on the European plan, and deposit for reservation is required. Those wishing reservations at the hotels should take the matter up with the hotels direct. Their rates follow:

Acacia—Without private bath, $1.50 and $2 a day; with private bath $2.50 and $3 a day.

Antlers—Without private bath, $2 a day; with private bath $2.50 a day.

Alta Vista—Without private bath, $1.50 to $2 a day; with private bath, $2 to $2.50 a day.

Alamo—Without private bath, $1.25 up a day; with private bath or bath connection, $2 and up a day.

Plaza—Without private bath, $1.50 a day; with private bath, $3.50 a day.

Joyce—Without private bath, $2 a day; with private bath $2.50 to $3 a day.

These rates are based on more than one to occupy room.

Colorado Springs has restaurants the equal of any in the country and their prices are very moderate.

Try to get here Friday or Saturday, if possible, so as to attend the "get-together" meeting at Temple theater Saturday evening and take in the auto trip Sunday.

John M. ("Jimmie") James, of Cleveland, later of the Home, and a visitor at most of the conventions of late years, is in the city and will remain over for the big show. He is an oldtimer of much note and will meet many friends during convention week. A. ALAN BULKLEY.

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SAN MATEO, CAL.

For some time past the business of No. 624 has been to try and arrange a raise of scale on a level with the towns of this peninsula, and protracted negotiations resulted in a visit from George Mitchell, of San Francisco. Meetings with the proprietors—the San Mateo County Press Association—came to nothing, they declaring they could not pay an increased scale at this time; and revealed that they mostly are paying above the present rate—$18. A suggestion that the highest rate being paid be adopted as the scale was put out by the union in place of the rate originally asked, but was not acceptable to the publishers, and only a few among them were agreeable to signing a contract on that basis. With the turn of events that has come with the declaration of war by the United States this local deems it wise not to press the question, and there the matter rests for the present. An attempt is to be made to get the county printing done in the county, which would help local shops considerably. It is the custom of the authorities to send most of this printing to San Francisco, despite the fact that most of the representative people are behind a "trade-at-home" movement. Like many other slogans, this seems designed to be more for the other fellow, if it happens to be inconvenient or immediately unprofitable to follow. We hope to induce them to see further than the present, having another slogan for their ilk, that "foresight is better than hindsight." L. E. HARRIS.

At the June meeting of No. 624 the officers for the year were installed, J. E. Harris acting as installing master. President T. W. Love, Vice-President George Pracna and Secretary L. E. Harris were all put in office for another term, and A. L. Hamm was made sergeant-at-arms. The local went on record as supporting the proposal of the International Typographical Union that employers be asked to co-operate to keep open the positions of soldiers going to the front, and it was also decided that the union would keep the dues of absent fighting members paid up. One of the members has already enlisted, B. N. Fryer having been accepted for the San Francisco Masonic Red Cross unit to go to Allentown, Pa., with the ambulance corps. Further steps are being taken to keep county officials conversant with the views of the union on the subject of all county printing being done in the county, and it is hoped that some good will result from this agitation for the benefit of local printshops. BENJAMIN N. FRYER.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Albany—1919.

At the July meeting of the union a committee, composed of Joseph Durnin, Charles Hamel, Francis Dooley, William Marr and Warren Osborne, was appointed to arrange for raising a fund to take care of the convention of the New England Typographical Union, which will be held here next June. This convention is to be an auspicious venture for a union the size of North Adams, and every member of the union should take a genuine interest, attend their future meetings, and cut away from the small-town crabbing that never leads to anywhere. Boost for the convention from now on and put North Adams where it belongs on the map of the International.

James Brannigan, who resigned at the Herald a short time ago, is reported as having caught on at New Haven, Conn. Barnett Greek, who has been working for some weeks at the Herald, has taken a traveler and left town. Arthur Knapp, machinist at the Herald, has taken a similar position at the Transcript. William Connors, who has been subbing at the Transcript, has taken a traveler and gone to the Adirondacks for the summer. Charles Durnin and James Mahar, former members of this local, spent their vacations at their homes here during the past month. They are both employed at the Phelps company in Springfield. George Dempsey is working at the Herald. It is rumored that other changes are contemplated by members in various offices.

Fred Keiner, with a Worcester card, stopped in this city on his travels. EDWARD A. RYAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

To the strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner," played by the Rochester Park band, employes of the Rochester Herald Company Saturday afternoon, June 16, raised a handsome new American flag on the forty-foot steel pole erected on the roof of the new Herald building at 36 Aqueduct street. The flag, eight by twelve feet in size, was the gift of the company's employes, virtually every member of the large force having contributed in some degree to the fund for the purchase of the banner.

In accepting the flag from the employes of the Herald, Louis M. Antisdale, president of the company and editor-in-chief, paid a fine tribute to the loyalty of Herald employes—not only their loyalty to the paper, but to their country—for be it known that the Herald is a 100 per cent newspaper office in the purchase of liberty loan bonds. Incidentally it may be stated that five of the Herald employes are now in either the army or navy, and more to follow.

Mr. Antisdale called the attention of the employes to the importance and responsibility of the work each is performing, stating that the work of the apprentice is of relative importance to that of the skilled workman, the effects of each being necessary to produce the desired result. And to make this result possible, the Herald has provided a strictly modern plant and the best of working conditions. A beautiful souvenir program was issued by the Herald for the occasion.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

At the July meeting a resolution was adopted that the members of No. 15 would participate in the Labor day parade this year; last year they were conspicuous by their absence. It is to be hoped that a much larger number will turn out than has been the rule in the past. The job scale committee reported that all offices were paying the new scale with the exception of two offices, but they finally came across.

President Burns, who represents No. 15 as delegate to the convention at Colorado Springs, was accompanied by R. M. Bemish, ad foreman of the Times. B. L. Butterfield, formerly on the night shift of the Times, is filling in on the day side while the regulars are taking their summer vacations. Charles S. Sacks, formerly of the DuBois Press, has left this city to take charge of the Orleans American at Albion, N. Y. Thomas ("Kid") Horan arrived in town, printed a new outfit and a roll of the "green" and departed for Syracuse. Cards received: Harry Tourck, Lee G. Brown, Arthur Moore. Cards issued: Lee G. Brown, Emil Schmeid.

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Work has been fair for the past two or three months, but the usual summer dullness now prevails, caused by the slack in advertising. The job offices are fairly busy for this season of the year, with plenty of help on hand.

Abraham Brovitz, a former member of the Herald chapel, but now serving in the United States marines, was home on a furlough.

No. 15 decided not to send a delegate to the New York State Federation of Labor convention to be held at Jamestown, August 28. Harry Bohrer, No. 15's representative in the local allied trades council, was chosen as delegate to the Syracuse convention of the state allied printing trades council.

The American flag will be draped in the meeting hall of No. 15 at every session of the union. This was ordered by unanimous vote. It cost just $9.65 to get thirty members at the July meeting; and with a membership of nearly 300. Some attendance.

J. O. RUPPERSBERGER.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The monthly meeting on June 17 was well attended, the installation of officers being a feature. The applications for the International Typographical Union old age pension of Thomas Hancock, Henry D. Soule, Frank W. Van Tuyle, Louis Fernheimer and Michael A. Wyber were endorsed. Five probationary, five new members and three reinstatements were approved, while two applications were referred back to the membership committee and one was rejected. Jacob F. Lutz and Richard Wooster were endorsed for admittance to the Union Printers Home. The committee appointed to investigate conditions in the American and Journal chapel made a lengthy report, which caused considerable debate, but was finally adopted. A communication presented by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, asking for the endorsement of No. 6 to submit to the referendum an amendment to the International Typographical Union constitution, also caused a lengthy debate, but the request was refused. A communication from the state women's suffrage party, requesting No. 6 to send two delegates to the working women's conference, to be held June 21, to advocate votes for women, was received, and Mrs. Elizabeth Keenan and Mrs. Julia Watson were appointed. Fred N. Cornell offered the following, which is self-explanatory, and was adopted:

Whereas, Governor Whitman on the eighth day of June vetoed the Brown bill authorizing the state industrial commission to suspend the operation of the labor laws during the period of the war; and,

Whereas, This bill was designed to render inoperative all past legislation affecting employment of unions, prohibition of the employment of very young children, hours of work for women, etc.; and,

Whereas, In his veto Governor Whitman has upheld the justice of all labor legislation and the willingness of the laboring class to meet any war emergency without special legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 place itself on record as approving Governor Whitman's veto of this iniquitous measure; and, be it further

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer forward to Governor Whitman a suitably inscribed copy of these resolutions.

A committee of three was ordered appointed to continue to oppose the Brown bill. The industrial educational survey was taken up and debated to some length. George Stein, who served on the commission as an appointee of Mayor Mitchel, spoke on the good points that would benefit the printing industry as far as turning out competent printers who are compelled to take up the vocational school for their instruction. The motion was carried to adopt the report and the officers were instructed to keep in touch with the plan as presented. The membership committee presented its annual report, which was ordered printed in the July monthly bulletin. It showed that the committee held fifty-three meetings; that 301 applications for membership were received from June 14, 1916, to June 14, 1917, inclusive. Of these applications ninety-four were probationary, 161 new members and forty-six reinstatements. Amount of fees received from applicants, $2,570. The report shows that 101 applications were withdrawn on request of the committee on account of incompetency, while fifteen were rejected by the union.

At the June meeting of No. 6 two propositions were introduced and ordered sent to the referendum for its approval to instruct the delegate to the coming International convention. The first proposition:

Whereas, Saturday afternoon is now considered a half-holiday throughout the country by various trades and industries, be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 goes on record as endorsing the forty-four-hour week, and hereby instructs its delegates to the International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs, August 13, 1917, to introduce and support the necessary legislation for the enactment of same not later than January 1, 1920.

The second proposition was to instruct the delegates to vote for a numbered International Typographical Union ballot. Both propositions were endorsed by large majorities at the referendum election held on Wednesday, July 11.

Roy ("Reds") Tolleson, formerly of El Paso and Little Rock, dropped in to pay us a visit recently. He was in the uniform of a sailor of the United States navy and is assigned to the Maine.

The daily press recently printed an account of the will of the late John Bartlett Pierce, vice-president of the American Radiator Company, of Peabody, Mass., in which he directed that $1,000,000 be given to 400 employes. In addition, the residuary estate of $2,500,000 is left in trust, 60 per cent of the income to be distributed among the employes in the same ratio as the outright million-dollar bequest. The writer does not know as to whether Mr. Pierce's 400 employes are union men or not, but believes his action a laudable one. Mr. Pierce contended that they were parties to the making of his large wealth, and therefore, no doubt, he felt honor bound to leave them a large share of this world's goods. In the printing business we occasionally hear of an employing printer that believes that the employes are just as essential as the capital that is put in the business, but the percentage is very small. And when one considers the large percentage that formerly held union cards and worked for a wage that are not among the most successful employing printers we are bound to marvel at the peculiar turns of human nature, and the lack of recognition of the employer after he gains his wealth. But the writer believes that employers are gradually coming to the realization that employes should be considered a party to their business; that they are not only a necessity but better results can be attained by showing them that their services are appreciated. Charles Francis, a former member of the typographical union and now one of the most successful employing printers in New York city, has for years been on an educa-

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tional mission in an endeavor to convince both employer and employe that their interests make them business partners. Mr. Francis' acts along these lines have been many. His latest act was taking out and keeping paid up a $500 insurance policy on each employe's life. Charles J. O'Brien, another successful employing printer, continues to hold his union card and has frequently shown his appreciation for faithful service. Should an employe receive injuries while in the performance of his duties he does not have to seek the aid of the state compensation law. Mr. O'Brien sees to it that he receives his full salary while incapacitated. He has made it a custom to give Christmas presents to his employes. The Isaac Goldmann Company recently surprised its employes by making each a present of a $20 gold piece. The following day a special meeting of the chapel was called, at which a set of resolutions were drafted and passed lauding the firm for its thoughtfulness. Another firm to show its appreciation of good service of employes is the Globe Lithograph Company. Last Christmas each employe was presented with 10 per cent of his salary. Thirty persons participated in the distribution of this fund, and at the time the management informed the employes that whenever conditions warranted, at the end of every quarter they would distribute a part of their profits to their employes. On the fifth day of June the employes of their firm received their first profit-sharing dividend. Loyd L. Blue, vice-president of the Globe company, is a member of "Big Six." Let us hope more employers will awaken to the realization that it is most essential for a successful business to have that cooperation that only comes with treating employes with respect and showing appreciation, thus gaining their good will. The employer whose attitude toward his employes is the same as toward so much machinery, to be cast in the scrap heap when worn out, is extremely short-sighted and never produces good results.

President Rouse recently received a communication from the officers of the Red Cross Society, which requested that he serve on a committee composed of employers. Mr. Rouse immediately made answer to the communication, in which he said he was perfectly willing to acquiesce, though president of a labor organization and not an employer, providing they would have their printing done in a union establishment. President Rouse further stated that there were many union establishments as capable of doing this work as was the non-union firm of Doubleday, Page & Co., who were doing it at the present time. At this writing the officers of the Red Cross Society have not seen fit to acknowledge the receipt of the letter.

What proved to be one of the most unique, interesting and entertaining outings was held on Saturday, June 16, by the employes of the C. J. O'Brien chapel, who, with their wives and sweethearts, accepted and hugely enjoyed an inspection and entertainment by the Peter Doelger Brewing Company. J. W. Hobbie, whom the chapel designated as manager of the "beerfest," proved himself as a past master in the art of entertaining. Fully 100 persons participated in this novel recreation. After inspecting and witnessing one of the most up-to-date sanitary and mechanical brewing establishments in New York—which was truly a marvel of twentieth-century methods of automatic machinery and the hygienic treatment in the brewing of the "amber fluid," the entire party being chaperoned by Robert Hunt, jr., the advertising representative of the Peter Doelger Brewing Company, who explained to the members of the party the various details of the complicated apparatus and machinery. The inspection over, the party repaired to the "roof garden" of the brewery, where ample refreshments, consisting of a variety of sandwiches and other side dishes, as well as an overabundance of the sparkling "hops" were lavishly dispensed by courteous waiters. Musical and vocal entertainment were provided by professional talent, recitations and patriotic talks were heartily cheered and encored. Dancing and singing were the main features, and it was truly a four-hour continuous performance of interest, mirth and joyfulness.

The New York and New Jersey Association of ex-Delegates to the International Typographical Union convention held their quarterly meeting at the Brooklyn Press club on the afternoon of Sunday, June 24. John T. Hudson, of Newark, presiding. The usual eats and drink were served and a pleasant afternoon was spent.

Sid Fleming, who served as president of Cincinnati Typographical Union for the past two years, is now located on the New York Times.

Lew Kilburn, foreman of the Macon (Ga.) News, and former member of the Georgia legislature, spent several days in New York recently. He visited Freddie Langley on the Herald, whom he had not seen since he worked with him in the old hand days in Georgia. He was also very much interested in the production of a large metropolitan daily.

The annual outing of the Herald-Telegram chapel took place on Wednesday, June 27. As has been the custom for years, the party left by steamer for a sail up the sound at 10 o'clock in the morning. The boat ride proved a most enjoyable one and in due time landed the party at its destination—Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I. The party was the smallest held in years, less than one hundred chapel members being in attendance. The usual baseball game and sports were indulged in, and at 4 o'clock the hungry assemblage sat down to dinner, after which the party again boarded the boat for the return trip, which landed at East Thirty-fourth street dock in time for the night's work. The committee in charge issued the usual near Herald. President Leon H. Rouse and Secretary O'Connell were among the invited guests.

The annual outing of the Sphinxes will be held at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, L. I., on Sunday, September 2. As it precedes Labor day, it is anticipated that it will be a largely attended affair. The usual athletic sports will be indulged in, with prizes to the winners. Breakfast will be served at 11:30 A. M. and dinner at 4:30 P. M. There will also be drawings for dinner prizes. Tickets will be $3.

The Midday Minute Men held a "Big Six" rally in aid of recruiting at noon on Tuesday, July 17, at 57 Chambers street. "Big Six" band led the parade up Broadway and the procession caused much favorable comment all along the line of march. On arriving at the Chambers street recruiting quarters there were a number of speeches made. Among those who spoke were President Rouse, of No. 6, and William P. Burr. Joseph Johnson, former fire commissioner of Greater New York, is president of the Midday Minute Men.

Typographical Union No. 6 has on deposit at the secretary's more than 100 cards of members who have joined the colors to fight for their country. The draft no doubt will prove very heavy on the ranks of New York Union. The membership of

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no labor union has shown more patriotism than has that of No. 6. Previous to the United States entering into the conflict there was much difference of opinion relative to the greatest war of all times, but at the announcement that the United States was compelled to protect her rights arguments ceased and the members became a solid front. Mayor Mitchel recently appointed President Rouse on the reception committee to welcome the Russian commission to New York city, which was a compliment to No. 6.

A few months ago Theodore F. Douglas started an agitation for a subscription list sufficiently large to purchase the Catholic Encyclopedia, which contains sixteen volumes, and present same to the Union Printers Home. Mr. Douglas has completed his mission and shipped the books to Colorado Springs. Each volume contains a tip, on which is printed: "Presented by members of No. 6."

William A. Gore, an old member of No. 6 and employed on the Evening Mail, recently received a highly complimentary letter from Major William L. Hallahan, of the First battalion, signal corps, in which he spoke of Mr. Gore's patriotic action in giving his three sons to the service of his country.

The Conway Printing Company, whose composing room gives employment to five printers, was recently unionized by Organizer Douglas.

The July meeting of No. 6 decided to revise its election laws, and to that end ordered a committee of three appointed. President Rouse named Peter Corcoran, Fred N. Cornell and John C. Maher to do the work. The meeting also adopted the membership committee's recommendations to raise the initiation fee of new members from $8 to $13 and for reobligation from $15 to $25. After the reading of a communication from the state federation of labor, it was decided to send the usual three delegates to the convention of that body, which meets at Jamestown, N. Y., this year.

James A. Crombie will represent the Intertype Corporation at Colorado Springs during convention week. Mr. Crombie is one of those genial fellows that combines business with pleasure, therefore the sequel to his rapid advancement since entering the employ of the Intertype Corporation. He has many friends in the ranks of "Big Six" and elsewhere who wish him success.

The second annual picnic and games of the Art Color Benevolent Association was held at Manhattan Casino, One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth street and Eight avenue, Saturday, July 12. Prizes were awarded to the winners of the various contests. Lauerman's orchestra was engaged to furnish music to the picnickers. The committee of arrangements was composed of Joseph Karcher, chairman; August Ehmer, Julius Brown, John O'Donnell, M. Cuddy and Charles Reilly.

The Boston and New York teams of the Union Printers' National Baseball League will play a game of ball for the benefit of the Sun's soldier tobacco fund at Ebbet's Field on Monday, August 6, and the following Monday the same team will play in Boston. The New York Association will bear all the expenses of the game in this city, including music at the park, and turn over the gross receipts to the above fund. Charles H. Ebbets heartily co-operated with the printers and donated the use of the field for the occasion. The New York team will meet the Boston boys upon their arrival with autos and convey them to the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, where they will establish headquarters while in the city. The team will return to Boston Tuesday night at 5 P. M. The return game will be played in Boston on Monday, August 13. A dinner will be tendered the Boston team on August 7 at the Hotel Shelbourne, Coney Island, where the league was born. Members of No. 6 are invited to participate in the feast, the price of tickets being only $2. The menu may be procured of "Bill" Cowley, of the Owl club. In addition to the dinner a fine cabaret has been arranged. The league has chartered a sight-seeing yacht and will take the visitors on a trip around the New York harbor. After dinner an extended trip in automobiles will be taken and the principal points of Manhattan will be shown the Bostonians. It was at first the intention of the officers of the league to donate the proceeds of the game to the Red Cross, but this idea was dispelled when it came to their knowledge that the Red Cross publication and other printing was being done in the non-union establishment of Doubleday, Page & Co. The entertainment committee is made up of three energetic hustlers, namely, William Cowley, Willard Sweeney and Clarence Strawinski.

William H. Moore, of the World and secretary of the board of conciliation since it was organized, resigned from the board at the July meeting, having been ordered to the colors. His position on the board will be filled by the members at the August meeting of No. 6. WILLIAM MOUNCE.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Frank Bayley, who for ten years had been employed in the Province chapel, has been killed in France in a recent engagement. Frank left Vancouver only a few months ago with the 231st Highland battalion, as corporal. After arriving in England he voluntarily reverted to private in order to get to the front quicker, and was there only a short time when he was killed. The Province chapel has had the following message of condolence engrossed and sent to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayley, Rupert street, Collingwood West:

It was with little thought that in bidding godspeed to your son, Franklyn Howard, little more than three months ago, that the members of Vancouver Daily Province chapel, in affiliation with Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226, would be called upon to send our condolences to you on his death in action on June 28.

Our sincere sympathies are with you in your great loss. The news of the death of our fellow-craftsman, and whom we all called friend, cast a gloom over us. That Frank's place among us will remain unfilled and his cheery salutation unheard, seems hardly realizable when such a short time has elapsed since we shook hands with him, then in splendid health, on his departure for the front.

Both as apprentice and journeyman during his ten years of service in the Province composing room, he was esteemed by all.

Though your loss is great, may we be pardoned if we think that in the call to duty that he responded to so whole-heartedly there may be cause for pride?

It was emblematic of his courageous spirit, and our sorrow is lessened by this and the knowledge that he proved himself so worthy.

Another Vancouver printer who was recently killed during the battle of Vimy Ridge was William E. Nicholson, for several years a member of No. 226 and junior member of the firm of Nicholson, Ltd. He went overseas with the 196th Western Universities battalion.

A rumor has been current that the Sun is mak-

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ing arrangements to absorb the News-Advertiser, although this report has not as yet been confirmed.

O. Shoemaker, after spending several months in Minnesota, has returned to Vancouver. Another arrival is D. Hawking, from Seattle. Mary Monroe, from Bellingham, and W. A. Euart, from New York, deposited their cards here, but have again taken out travelers. T. Wilson, for many years an operator on the News-Advertiser, has gone to Victoria, and M. Pettipiece has departed prairieward.

This bally war is so confusing, don't you know. When one hears the fellows talking these days about "subs," one doesn't know whether they are talking about substitutes, subalterns or submarines!

HENRY L. COREY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Edward Ashton, of Newark, N. J., was a recent visitor in town, calling on all his old friends.

Arthur G. Breckenridge and Owen J. Donnelly attended the annual convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council at Syracuse as delegates from this union. Both reported having a very enjoyable time.

Rupert ("Zip") Oliver, of the Press, has been called out with the First ambulance company of the New York national guard, and soon expects to be "somewhere in France." Three of our apprentice boys belong to various units of the national guard and expect to see service soon.

Business is falling off here very badly. Some of the subs find it hard work keeping ahead of the sheriff. Perilous times, say we.

Cards received: Charles Hynen, Mrs. Clara S. Scott.

JULIAN H. WALKER.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

There is great joy in Columbia these days and times. This city has won the pennant of 1917 of the South Atlantic League, defeating Charleston four out of six games in the play-off of the second half. Columbia has been in the league since 1904. On two previous occasions she had played the winner of the first half, but failed until this year to be victor. Manager John Corbett, a clever Irishman, who had won pennants in the North Carolina League, piloted Columbia, which club had been called the Comers. It is an old and trite saying that where others fail the Irish conquer. Being one of old Erin's sons, your correspondent is just a bit proud of Mr. Corbett's achievement.

Columbia Union is now a 100 per cent union town, as the following, from the pen of President J. P. Sowers, of our union, demonstrated:

About seven years ago the Lutheran Board of Publication was organized in Columbia, for the purpose of printing the Lutheran church organ, the Luthern Visitor, and doing other printing for the Lutheran church. It was started as a union office, but only a short while afterward the concern employed as foreman M. L. Farrell, a non-union man. Mr. Farrell applied for membership in Columbia Union after going to work, but was rejected because Baltimore Union objected on the ground that Mr. Farrell had acted as a strikebreaker during the eight-hour strike in 1906. Every effort was made by the union to adjust the matter, but no agreement could be reached, so the union men came out. That was in 1910. The shop rocked along for several years, most of the time being hard pressed to find competent labor. Several attempts were made to unionize the shop or at least come to a working agreement, but the manager, the Rev. W. H. Greever, stated finally that he was not willing to meet the union halfway on any terms. Later the Lutheran Survey was organized by Doctor Greever, and he moved his part of the plant to a suburb of Columbia, Eau Claire, carrying Mr. Farrell with him as superintendent. In June, 1916, Dr. J. W. Horine assumed full control as manager of the Lutheran Visitor, with J. C. Lindstrom as superintendent of the mechanical department. Several union men were then employed from time to time, and a friendly feeling sprang up between Mr. Lindstrom and members of the union, although Doctor Horine was still more or less prejudiced against the union. About two months ago it became known that Mr. Lindstrom was going to leave the Lutheran house and the union decided it was time to make a move, so it sent a committee before the board of directors with the object of trying to at least have a thorough understanding. The board granted the committee a hearing. The meeting that followed was a very pleasant one, and matters were gone over in detail. The point that was stressed most and the one that had most weight was the fact that the Lutheran house was paying the scale and more, was working union hours and under union conditions, but simply because they hired others than union men they were denied even the privilege of bidding on thousands of dollars' worth of work that carried the union label. The outcome of the meeting was that the board left the entire matter with the new superintendent, Mr. Skinner, who had only been in charge a few days. The committee soon got in conference with Mr. Skinner, with the result that on July 17 the president of the union had the great pleasure of organizing a chapel in the Lutheran printing office.

This makes the city of Columbia 100 per cent union. The Lutheran Survey is still non-union, but it is out in the suburbs and therefore not considered strictly within Columbia's jurisdiction.

Mr. Sowers has worked hard and incessantly in this case. He has been a resourceful diplomat. In his every act he has had the endorsement, encouragement and full co-operation of all the members of our union, some of whom have at different times served on committees having the situation in their charge.

Columbia's cantonment has been called Camp Jackson, in honor of Andrew Jackson, a president of the United States and a native of South Carolina. At present 3,500 mechanics are engaged in its construction. This enterprise is without doubt the greatest boom to this city in all its history; in fact, its magnitude will not be realized until the new city will have been finished and occupied by the new national army. It is now believed that 50,000 soldiers will inhabit it. A former estimate was that it would mean one million dollars a month to Columbia. It is now estimated that it will be three million a month. Ever since work begun on the cantonment most of the men have been working ten and twelve hours a day, some of the mechanics without extra pay for overtime. The city federation of trades wired Secretary of War Baker protesting against the system instituted by the Georgia contractors who were awarded the job by the government. Mr. Baker was informed that it was unnecessary to impose this hardship on the men at the camp, as labor was plentiful in this section. He acted promptly, the result being that on July 16—four days after the protest to him—the workmen started to work eight hours a day.

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The removal to Detroit of James A. Hoyt, banker and speaker of the house of the South Carolina legislature, leaves a vacancy that must be filled before the meeting of the legislature in January, 1918, its sessions being held annually. J. T. ("Jack") Miller, of the State chapel, will make the race. He was formerly a member of this body—four years ago—and opposed seven others in a race last August, but was declared defeated in a second, or run-over, race, after having been regarded as elected. A recount of votes defeated him by a small majority. He is possessed of ability, is a real union man of years of good standing and many of organized labor's best friends will support him. Here's success to him in his race.

TOM F. MACNALLEY.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Phœnix now is experiencing the lull usual in business circles during the warm period. However, in the printing line, the dull season does not materially affect the boys, because of the number taking a vacation. In this way reduction of the regular force is prevented and all are kept fairly busy. The Phœnix-Printing-for-Phœnix-People campaign, inaugurated jointly with the proprietors, through the allied council, has proved beneficial during a two months' trial, and will be made a permanent feature. President Ben F. Wood, the field man, is now on the coast gathering new ideas, so as to be enabled to carry to the highest possible degree of success the work so auspiciously begun. In the meantime the movement for the uplift of the printing industry is being promoted by contributions in the newspapers, showing many reliable facts and figures, such as the pay roll, taxes paid and number of people supported by the industry, money expended in improvements, etc.

C. A. Stauffer, business manager of the Republican, accompanied by Jack Halloran, an expert pressman, has returned from the east, where he inspected the plants of many of the larger newspapers before purchasing a thirty-two-page color press and stereotyping outfit. A cooling plant has been installed and the present quarters will be remodeled to accommodate the improvements. F. H. Keddington, superintendent, is on the coast selecting modern material for the McNeil company, the largest house of its kind in the southwest, carrying school and office supplies and fixtures, besides doing printing, bookbinding and engraving.

W. N. Baus, of the State Press, has returned from an unusually sad mission to the old home at Cleveland, Ohio. His mother and only brother were killed and father seriously injured when their automobile was struck by a street car. J. F. Meyer, machinist at the Republican, has returned from Kansas City, where his mother recently died. Announcement of the death of Wilfred ("Rube") Waddell at Albuquerque, N. M., was a shock, he having just recently been here, was looking good and displayed the usual humor and good cheer among the boys, all of whom liked him.

William Sutterlin, although a young man, one of the oldest in point of service on the Republican, has sold his valuable ranch three miles from town. "Bill" may have other intentions, but leaving Phœnix is not one of them. He has been taking a little well-earned respite from toil, and who would not if they had ranches to sell? Editor W. P. Doheney, of the Labor Journal, is entertaining the fair sex in a brand new machine. There is also some class to "Mike" Danson. With his wife, he occupies the home of her millionaire uncle on the outskirts of town, and during the absence of the owner is monarch of all he surveys. He has fruit and vegetables, including melons, chickens, milk and cream galore, and simply does not care at all about printing. When he finishes his apprenticeship at milking and irrigating, he expects to start operating a couple of large cars now "dark" in the garage.

D. E. McQuesten, son of C. G. McQuesten, who enlisted in the navy, won second place in the half-mile dash between the bluejackets and marines during the Fourth of July track meet at Mare Island. A. R. Redondo, in charge of the Republican adroom the past seven years, resigned and moved his family to the coast. They will spend some time around Los Angeles before settling permanently in San Francisco. F. S. Currens, for many years on the same paper, succeeds. H. D. Wilson, for six years in charge of the rubber stamp and seal department at the McNeil company, has resigned, and accompanied by his family, departed for Richmond, Va., where he takes a situation with the National Printing Company. T. E. Roper has taken a "sit" on the Flagstaff Leader, and Dick Porter and bride are at Jerome, where he is employed. James Cahill is avoiding the warm weather while taking special treatment in Los Angeles. Hugh Mason, of the Gazette, has returned from a two months' trip to St. Louis. Among those on vacation are Van Palmer, machinist at the Gazette, fishing in the White mountains; Walter Righetti, of the State Press, touring the coast; H. A. Skinner and J. M. Diebold, Gazette, at Prescott and Jerome. Some of those who miss home cooking are C. C. Williams, C. E. Tracy, H. A. Skinner, Blaine Harrell, Ben Estes and W. C. Lowry. Mrs. Williams and little daughter are spending the summer in Denver; Mrs. Lowry and daughter are in Dennison, Texas; Mrs. Skinner is in the east, and Mesdames Tracy, Harrell and Estes are on the coast.

Arrivals are W. M. Moore, H. E. Thornburgh, M. A. Pauly, R. E. Parker, G. E. Ferguson. Departures not already mentioned: H. E. Thornburgh, R. J. McDonald, Will G. Hoffman, Edw. W. Dawe.

W. S. SWENSON.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Subs have been plentiful the past month, but most of them have been able to keep the wolf from the door, as quite a number of the regulars have been taking vacations.

R. R. Marsh, foreman of the Leader, took an automobile trip to Helena, Missoula and Butte. He crossed over the Rockies near Missoula and claims the scenery is excellent.

J. W. Perkins, who has been operating a machine on the Tribune for the past twenty years and was foreman of the Butte Miner in the early days, spent a week at the stampede at Missoula, and says that the show brought back fond reminiscences of bygone days. Mr. Perkins is a personal friend of President Scott, of the International Typographical Union, and in talking over old times with the writer recalled the following incident which concerns our worthy president: At the time President Scott was foreman of the Anaconda Standard. On this particular occasion practically the entire composing-room force of the Standard was waylaid by "John Barleycorn," and President Scott sent an S O S call to Mr. Perkins at Butte, who responded thereto by sending him enough "type pick-

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ers" on a hand car to get out the sheet, for all of which President Scott is still grateful to Mr. Perkins.

Miss Mary Pearson, operator on the Tribune, has gone to her home in Eau Claire, Wis., to spend the summer with her mother.

At this writing the boys are getting their appetites and thirsts sharpened for the "annual mulligan," which will be held some time next month.

Arrivals: J. Alfred Kelly, Rex L. Griffin, William H. Dawson, George P. Murray, J. M. Largent, Roy E. Etter, J. H. White, Ralph Moore, Bryant James and George W. Keller. Departures: Marion Ashton, J. M. Largent, George C. Whetstone and Arthur J. Buell. L. W. WENDT.

GIRARD, KAN.

Work is very poor in this locality at present. S. B. Nichols, secretary of No. 348, is confined to his bed with typhoid fever. There is still some talk of two or more members attending the convention as visitors, no delegate being elected. The dry spell has been broken in this vicinity. May make work a little better. JOHN T. WALLACE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

More than fifty of No. 2's membership have responded up to date to the president's call for volunteer service on the firing line. Tom Green, of the Evening Ledger, was dined by his friends before he left to join the colors. Manager Harry Shaner predicted the end of the war fifteen minutes after Green reached Europe.

At the meeting of the Belgian relief committee, held at 1524 Walnut street on Thursday, July 12, it was unanimously resolved that the chairman be requested to send a very special vote of thanks from the Belgian relief committee to the employes of the North American, who, on July 6, sent the wonderfully generous contribution of $630 for Belgian relief.

We have just received a copy of "The Old Liberty Bell" from William Crossin, now foreman of the American Type Founders' Company composing room. It was originally set up over forty years ago, and was inserted in an issue of the Typographic Advertiser during the centennial year, 1876, and is a fine piece of workmanship of the "art preservative." It is set in the smallest type made (brilliant) and contains 4,042 solid ems, equal to, say, three and one-half 12mo pages of solid bourgeois. Its depth from top to base of the clapper is thirty picas and its width at base is twenty-five picas, surrounded by stars of different dimensions. As the country is filled with all kinds of designs of colors in different forms, Mr. Crossin unearthed the original and embellished it with a red, white and blue border, with the American flag on each side at the top. It should be seen to be appreciated.

Scrantonians want this year's convention to select the Lackawanna metropolis as the terminus of 1918 convention delegates. In boosting the "Electric City," the Scranton folk point to the proximity to America's Babylon, New York, and to Philadelphia, with its vast storehouse of historical mementoes and scenes connected with the birth of this nation. It is also pointed out to the delegates who will select next year's meeting place that Atlantic City, the "Playground of America," is but a short journey from Scranton. As Pennsylvania has not had the honor of staging an International Typographical Union convention since 1892, when it was held in Philadelphia, the Keystone state, with a population of more than 7,000,000, urges the adoption of Scranton, printorially 100 per cent union, as the scene of next year's convention. That makes it unanimous, as well as imperative.

Not seen in the Hearst-Pathe films last month—Bill Myers, of the North American composing room, grabbing the check after entertaining the Italian envoys.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who silhouetted their horoscopes on the city's skyline last month were John M. Dugan, who will be a baseball magnate one of these days, and George Clifton, who motored up from Baltimore in his Hudson super-six. Both are well thought of in Philly. First Vice-President Barrett was also here last month on important business.

Philadelphia will have real interest in the Colorado Springs convention souvenir. You will have to hand it to the oleaginous Steve O'Donnell, who, as a shakedown man, bats over .300. A fac-simile of the original check for $10,000 to the Union Printers Home (then known as the Childs-Drexel Home) in 1888 will be reproduced in the souvenir. The check was presented by George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel. After payment, the original check was given to the late Mr. Daily as a souvenir by Anthony J. Drexel and it was found among his widow's effects by his son, Harry Daily, of the Ledger chapel, and loaned to the writer for reproduction in the 1917 souvenir.

Don't overlook the allied printing trades New York excursion on Sunday, September 9.

JAMES P. BOWEN.

RICHMOND, VA.

Interest at the July meeting of No. 90 centered on the report of the committee to revise the scale of prices. The committee was of the opinion it would be better to ask the employing printers and newspapers for a 10 per cent advance on salaries now being paid, leaving the scale as at present in force. It is hoped that the employers will meet this request, as it will help in a small way to meet the high cost of living.

The members of No. 90 are very proud of the honor bestowed on R. Lee Woody, our secretary-treasurer, delegate to the convention to be held in Colorado Springs this month, President Scott having selected him as one of the members of the laws committee. Woody has been a regular attendant at the conventions for a number of years, either as delegate or visitor, and is one of the best-known southern printers. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Woody.

Clarence P. Harwood, also delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, is mapping out his route. He is looking forward to a trip of great pleasure. Mrs. Harwood will also accompany him.

Edward W. Jay, machinist in the Times-Dispatch office, who was painfully injured some time ago, is getting on nicely. It was feared it would be necessary to amputate his right hand, but it is only a matter of time until he will regain use of his hand. Mr. Jay decided he needed some one to spend the idle hours with while his hand is getting in shape, so he has taken unto himself a "better half." He was recently married. He was congratulated by the boys at the hall the day of our meeting.

In my letter last month I mentioned the visit of

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our former member, C. C. Curtis, of Washington, to his home folk here on Memorial day. The members of No. 90 were shocked to learn of his death at Grace hospital, this city, June 26. He was taken ill while on his visit and went to the hospital for treatment. He was buried in Washington.

Secretary Walter B. Freeman, of the News-Leader chapel, is enthusiastic about the News-Leader chapel's "farm." Through the kindness of Stewart Bryan, the owner, the boys have several acres in cultivation near Mr. Bryan's handsome suburban home, "Laburnum."

John E. Burnette and Mr. Evans, who recently went to Chicago on a visit, have decided to stay there. They write that they are charmed with the big western metropolis. Mrs. Burnette and children have also gone to Chicago.

G. W. Mitchell, who is still unable to work on account of illness, was reported as in about the same condition.

One new member has been obligated—Spooner H. Hull.

Robert J. Ferriter, who has been in Washington operating for the C. C. Curtis company, has returned to this city, and is now holding the machinist-operator job on the Virginian.

Douglas Gordon, editorial writer and dramatic critic on the Times-Dispatch, this city, an honorary member of No. 90, has severed his connection with the Times-Dispatch to become editor-in-chief of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. The last night of his services on the Times-Dispatch, June 30, was marked by a pleasant event. The T.-D. chapel and two other departments at lunch hour presented him with a loving cup as a token of their esteem. R. Lee Woody, foreman, made the presentation. Mr. Gordon very feelingly responded. All the members of No. 90 regret his leaving Richmond, but are glad to see him elevated to the influential editorship of the Ledger-Dispatch. He succeeds the late Harvey Willson, who died several months ago.

GEORGE A. JENNINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

T. M. Nice, formerly foreman of the News-Record, has opened a job office in the Triangle building and is getting out some very high-class work.

L. O. German and R. A. Edie, delegates to the convention at Colorado Springs, are packing their grips preparatory to leaving for the convention city the first of August. Both have expressed their determination to walk to the top of Pikes Peak before they return home.

President Reed has appointed his standing committees for the ensuing year and will expect more activity from the label committee than during the past year.

R. E. ("Bob") McLean, of Chicago, who was formerly president of No. 177, visited Springfield for a few hours en route to Minneapolis, where he superintended the exhibit of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company at the convention of the National Editorial Association.

H. L. Williamson, an active member of No. 177, has been appointed state superintendent of printing by Governor Lowden. Mr. Williamson has been manager of the Edw. F. Hartman Printing Company, a thoroughly union firm, for several years. Among Governor Lowden's other recent appointments in the office of superintendent of printing is John H. Bassett, a member of No. 560, Charleston, Ill, and Wesley S. Doenges, a member of No. 177. At present there are four members of the International Typographical Union employed in this office, T. E. Bland, treasurer of No. 177, being a holdover. This is the largest number of members of the union ever employed in this office.

H. L. Williamson, a member of No. 177, was elected secretary of the Illinois Press Association at its recent meeting held in Chicago.

R. E. WOODMANSEE.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

At the July meeting of the union a motion was carried instructing the secretary to donate from the treasury any amount which may be necessary to make up the life membership in St. Matthew's Home for the widow of J. E. Page, an old union printer who died a short time ago. The fund is being raised by the Daily Dispatch, and Miss Georgia Wright, daughter of W. A. Wright, proofreader on the Journal, has charge of the matter.

Harry Felt, foreman of the Austin American, spent several days in the city during the month. While here he was shown a good time by his friends here.

The union voted not to parade on Labor day.

Charles E. Wardell was elected vice-president of the union at the July meeting.

The following ad appeared in the Sunday News of July 8. The party advertising was considerate enough to give any one thinking of applying for the position plenty of time to ponder over it. We would not be surprised if the salary was not fully $50 per month:

PRINTER WANTED—We have until November 1 to select a printer, so don't come, but write us, giving references. Here is the man we want: One who can take an interest in our business, one who can handle the shop from hellbox to editorial chair; one who is tired of bumming around, who appreciates good treatment and is not a grouch. Prefer middle-aged man. Speed fiends and young squirts save stamps. We've harvested our oats crop and care nothing about helping you sow yours by giving you a job. Money first each month. MOTLEY COUNTY NEWS, Motley, Texas.

Members of Dallas Typographical Union extend their sympathy to E. J. Kiest, of the Times-Herald, on the death of his beloved wife, which occurred in a hospital at Baltimore on July 7, where she had undergone an operation. Mrs. Kiest was a lovable woman and had a host of friends in the city, where she resided so long, as was attested on the day she was laid to rest by the many floral offerings.

The amalgamation of the state printing trades into the Texas Allied Printing Trades Council, at the meeting in Austin, last month, is a step forward and seems to meet the approval of all. With this large body much more favorable legislation can be secured than where only one craft was represented. The work of the council has been endorsed by several of the state officials, and the state superintendent of public instruction expects to work with the council for the bill authorizing the printing of the textbooks for the public schools in Texas.

Ed Shaw, who has been making Galveston his home for some time, is now showing up on the News and seems to be getting his share.

Several members of this union have successfully passed the military examination and are waiting to be called into service.

L. K. WELLS.

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BLUEFIELD, W. VA.

Nearly all the members of No. 644 in town were in attendance at the July meeting. This local has three or four members at Princeton, twelve miles from here, and as the fare for the round trip is 80 cents, the members can not attend regularly without making a sacrifice, especially at this time, when food speculators (allies of the German kaiser) are robbing the people by extortionate prices. But there is no excuse for members who live in the city failing to attend meetings. Paying dues is not all that is required of a union printer. He should attend the meetings and take an active part in its deliberations, else he is just a "card man" and occupies the technical position of a man who buys a substitute in war times.

Few tourists come this way, possibly because the towns are scarce and this is the only union between Roanoke, Va., and Huntington, W. Va., a distance of 300 miles. However, we have a member in the person of Henry Waddell, who has a "corner" on the coal fields district, and he drops in now and then to remind us of old times.

The Bluefield Telegraph has just erected a handsome new office building. In design and structure it will equal any printing office in West Virginia. H. I. Shott, the proprietor, is an old printer and an active member of our union. He made the Telegraph and the Telegraph made Bluefield, for it was a small town when he came to it and the Telegraph had a rocky old road for a number of years, but he persevered and the paper is now a prosperous institution, with three linotypes and a job plant, which he is now going to enlarge.

At the July meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The present pension law of the International Typographical Union is unstable, unfair and ambiguous; and,

Whereas, Said law as administered is unfair to young members, who are compelled to pay into a fund without any guarantee of benefit therefrom, because only about one-third of the membership ever reach the required age to receive said benefit under existing law; and,

Whereas, A member, after paying dues for ten or fifteen years, may become disabled and unable to work at the printing business and be forced to go to a charitable institution and thus lose his membership in the union and his mortuary and all other benefits; and,

Whereas, The present law is inequitable, inasmuch as it gives a ten-year member as much as a thirty-year member; therefore,

Resolved, That Bluefield Typographical Union desires to go on record for a change in said pension law, so that all unfortunate members shall have an assurance of benefit if misfortune should befall them after a period of fifteen years;

Resolved, further, That we favor a graduating pension law, with so much per week for all members who have become incapacitated, whose membership has been continuous for fifteen years—that is to say, $5 per week for fifteen years, $6 for twenty years, and all over twenty-five years to receive $7 per week;

Resolved, further, That the foregoing resolutions be printed in the next issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

We have a trades council here and this local is affiliated with it. Harmony prevails among all unions here.

It is hoped our coming convention will be a business one. Many of our laws need changing, for we are groping in the dark on many questions, and while this condition exists we do not know what the morrow will bring forth. There is too much ambiguity in many of them and they should be more condensed. At the rate we are traveling in this line, it is only a question of time when our law book will be about as big as Noah Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and just about as well understood.

The union elected your humble scribe official correspondent for THE JOURNAL. He will fill the bill semi-occasionally. This is a small town and unless something occurs of interest your correspondent will not write just to be filling space.

C. W. STRAUGHAN.

BUCYRUS, OHIO.

Miss Gertrude Frasch, the only woman member of Bucyrus Union No. 730, was married on Wednesday evening, July 11, by Rev. O. A. Bertram, to Vaughn R. Turner, an operator for the Pennsylvania railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Turner left immediately after the ceremony for a visit at Toledo and Monroe, returning the following Sunday. On Monday morning Mrs. Turner resumed her occupation as compositor in the job department of the Hopley Printing Company, and on Tuesday Mr. Turner left to join his company, having enlisted in the headquarters company of the Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry. Mrs. Turner will continue working at the trade until her husband's duties to his country are performed. H. H. RULE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Since the late lamented Frank Seffing answered the call of the Grim Reaper No. 53 has been without an official JOURNAL correspondent, and the duties of that office have been carried along by our already overburdened president, Jimmy Hoban. Knowing that considerable time must be spent in gathering news for publication and that the work of his office would not permit of him continuing the correspondence, Jimmy settled upon the undersigned, and with many admonitions as to "watching your job, young man," appointed him as the official scribe for the ensuing year. As this is my first attempt at this line of work, I crave the indulgence of the members until I am further along.

The work of organizing goes merrily along, as the initiating of five journeymen and one apprentice member at the last meeting will testify.

The hearty congratulations and best wishes of the local membership are extended to the Rosgen brothers, Adam, late of the Rosgen-Thornton Linotype Company, and Henry ("Jerry"), formerly of the Press chapel, who have entered into a partnership and incorporated a company to be known as the Cleveland Typesetting Company. The office is located on West Third street and is running as a two-machine plant with a double shift. The members of the Press chapel were loathe to lose "Jerry" as a fellow workman, as his "sunny" disposition has endeared him to all the boys in the office, and his ability as a handler of insert movie liner ads has created a position that will be difficult to fill.

Samuel Hobbs Johnson, chairman of the sick committee for lo these many, many years and then some, received a rather severe but pleasant "jolt" at the last meeting of the union. In recognition of long and faithful services in alleviating the trials and tribulations of the sick and distressed, Sammy was given a vacation at the expense of the union and $100 was handed him to meet all financial obligations incurred while enjoying his sojourn. To

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say that Sammy was bewildered by the action of the union would be putting it mildly, as the usual fluency of his speech was hampered by an overflood of gratitude that stalked him still in his oratorical tracks.

A letter was received at local headquarters from Charley Scott, former president of No. 53, now organizer in the California district, saying that his son, Ernest, formerly of the Leader-News chapel, was "somewhere in France" with the General Pershing contingent.

Oliver C. Loughner, who left three months ago to take the foremanship of the Columbus (Ohio) Monitor, is back in town, showing up on the Press. Ollie was doing well with the foremanizing job, but the paper was unable to withstand the several injunctions and other court actions brought against it and was forced to suspend publication.

The value of the members of No. 53 in civic affairs was again clearly demonstrated when six members—Louis W. Ahrens, Ed A. Hacker, E. W. Stahr, Jesse W. Smith, James C. Bell and James A. Cannon—were appointed as members of the local selective service exemption boards. It is unnecessary to say that these men fitted themselves for this particular work, as this point stood out vividly when any contention arose, and the way the business of the committee was handled stamps the union printer as being especially adapted to work requiring a great degree of enterprise.

JOHN B. HOGAN.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

At the July meeting the undersigned had the job of correspondent wished off on him, after some dozen or more refusals to serve, and he being the devil, so to speak, being about the latest permanent addition, had to accept. However, we hope to appear regularly in the future.

Business in this section is just fairly good, but everybody is working, and with the prospect of two or three big July sales to be pulled off, it looks as if we will get through the summer without any real slump.

Our ex-president, H. H. Weir, made a trip to Jackson last month to appear before the state textbook commission, and reports good results. Last year there were three non-union book publishing houses represented, and this year only one, and it didn't succeed in doing anything. We have the assurance that as soon as the present contracts run out none will be let except to strictly union concerns wherever it is possible to get union-made books.

At the May meeting a committee was appointed to arrange a little "get-together" affair, with power to go the limit, and immediately after meeting the following month the members were invited into the big hall, where a bountiful Dutch lunch was spread, stand-up style, and ordered to fall to. During the evening some fine talks were made by H. H. Weir, representing the union; James A. Metcalf, representing the Dispatch, and Mr. Solomon, from the Star. The lunch was very much enjoyed, but as Mississippi is a prohibition state, iced tea (?) was served instead. More of the same spirit (and spirits) would prove of great benefit to the small unions.

John Powell has drawn his card and left for Memphis, where he expects to move his family soon.

J. C. Walker came to town just in time to get the "sit" made vacant on the Dispatch, and at the last meeting gave us a good talk on the situation at Jackson, which looks better than it has since the strike, as the offices are up against it for competent men. We are informed that they have the worst bunch of barnstormers in the United States on their machines.

We have been apprised of the death of C. R. Dement, which occurred in Macon, Ga., July 9. Mr. Dement was a native of Meridian, and spent the greater part of his life here, where he worked as operator on both the dailies. His death is deeply felt by our membership, all of whom knew and loved him.

W. G. GALLOWAY.

HAMILTON, ONT.

ANTICIPATION VS. REALIZATION.

For the I. T. U. convention
He had cherished the intention
Of touring with the New York Query club;
He had fond anticipation
Of a perfect joy sensation,
But to raise the "dough" was where came in the rub.

In his plans of jubilation,
At each and every station,
He would join the chorus in exultant tones;
But, alas! his high elation
Was the wildest dissipation,
For he couldn't raise the necessary "bones."

He enjoys a celebration,
Or printorial demonstration,
And as a gloom dispenser he's a peach;
But with war among the nations
And the increased cost of rations
The pleasure simply was beyond his reach.

In connection with this trip it is pleasing to note that the Query club's party intends to pay a short visit to Canada on its way back from Colorado Springs, and while there is no doubt the visitors will be warmly welcomed and thoroughly enjoy their brief stay in Toronto, it is a recognized and freely admitted fact that they would have seen a more beautiful Canadian city had they come to Hamilton. To dwell on the beauties of the ambitious city, the charming characteristics of its natives, and the numerous features to evoke the admiration of a party of tourists would require much more space than the editor is willing to grant in these days of soaring prices.

Speaking of Toronto, the typographical union of that city is to be congratulated on the very substantial increase in wages which its new agreement with the employers calls for. Hamilton printers can no longer point with pride to having a better scale than their fellow craftsmen of the neighboring city.

Through the instrumentality of George R. Allan, mechanical superintendent of the Spectator and chairman of the board of education, the Hamilton technical and art school has been presented with a typesetting machine by the Canadian Linotype Company. Under the supervision of Fred Atkinson, a member of No. 129, printers' apprentices will have an opportunity to get acquainted with some of the mirth-provoking qualities of a typesetting machine, such as hot slugs, squirts, double revolutions, transpositions, balky distributor, mats coming down the wrong channel, and things like that. Yea, verily, it is the merry end of the game!

Although it is not many months since he received the appointment, nobody will regret to learn that the board of education has seen fit to raise Printing Instructor Fred Atkinson's salary from $1,300 to

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$1,500 a year. However, coming at the season when Fred's principal duties consist of rushing hither and yonder in a Palm Beach suit, acquiring a nut-brown coat of tan, the boost may have a tendency to make less fortunate followers of the art preservative feel a wee bit envious. But in the more strenuous days and nights to come it may be Mr. Atkinson's turn to cast the green eye.

There are bright prospects of the Appleford Counter Check Company's printing establishment in this city coming into the fold in the near future. Three men employed there, who came to the city from outlying country offices, have applied for membership in No. 129. They are: George A. Phillips, Joseph A. Garner and Harold W. Bass. Their cases are being carefully investigated.

One is frequently impressed with the thought that if some members would read THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL a little more closely they would not display such gross and pitiful ignorance when important subjects are up for discussion at union meetings.

R. J. ROBB.

READING, PA.

Clarence Riegel, a former member of No. 86, now working on the Ledger, in Philadelphia, becoming lonesome in that big "town," very quietly came to Reading and "put one over on us." He was married to Miss Lila M. Greiss, of this city, and so secret was the affair that the boys didn't get wind of it until the happy couple had departed on their honeymoon. They will reside in Philadelphia.

The foregoing is wedding story No. 1. Now for No. 2. William Miller, an operator on the Eagle, taking as an example his friend Riegel's doings, followed the same course and wed Miss Sarah T. Kitling. The young men have the good wishes of the members of No. 86 and may all the joys and happiness of connubial bliss be theirs. Only we still feel a little "peeved" over the secrecy that was maintained.

The third annual outing of the Eagle job and pressroom employes was held on Romig's Farm, near Black Bear. The affair was most successful, the day being spent in sports, games, races, etc. Paul Widmyer was chairman of the committee. The attendance was about thirty-five.

Our friend, William Young, jr., president of Philadelphia No. 2, whose appointment as a member of the industrial board of the department of labor and industry was rejected by the state senate in its closing hours, on account of factional politics, has, according to reports from the capital city, Harrisburg, been reappointed by Governor Brumbaugh. Evidently the governor is well acquainted with the makeup of Mr. Young, not only in size, but in ability.

Erwin Burger and William Lilly spent a few days in that dear old home town, Allentown. They came back with a sort of satisfied look. We suppose the old homesickness was cured by seeing the soldier boys parade and drill at the Allentown fair grounds, which have been converted into training quarters of the ambulance corps by Uncle Sam. There are 5,000 men in camp and the town has quite a military air.

John Helfrich is at Woerner's, William Boyer having resigned.

Putting THE JOURNAL under a microscope and perusing from cover to cover, it does not contain a line of news from our neighbors—Allentown, Harrisburg, Lancaster. We know they are not dead, for they were in full force at the last Eastern Pennsylvania district conference in this city, but we do not know what ails the "official" news gatherer for THE JOURNAL in those towns. Let's hope we may hear from them soon.

HARRY W. SHERMAN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

A. H. Speidel, an operator from Erie, Pa., sojourned here for a brief period during the month and called on some of our local shops. Clifford Nolan deposited his card from Philadelphia and is working in the ad department of the Daily Press. Joe Shea and "Whitey" Tieboldt, of New York, are here for the summer, the former running a machine at the Globe job shop and the latter doing likewise on the Sunday Gazette.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Davies died during the past month, age five weeks.

On Thursday, July 12, Francis MacLaughlan, of the Daily Press, while out in a motor boat, was partially overcome by the fumes of the exhaust, and came in contact with the fly-wheel of the engine, cutting a gash in his chin requiring six stitches to close. The cut was quite painful, but soon healed sufficiently for him to work. However, he lived on "graveyard stew" for ten days while his teeth and jaw were healing sufficiently for him to chew solid food.

Dick Vansyckle has arrived for his annual summer sojourn, but at last accounts had not landed his usual summer situation.

Jim Bowen, author of the Philadelphia letter of THE JOURNAL, was a Fourth of July visitor to the shore. Jim was elected to represent No. 2 in Colorado Springs.

Here's wishing the delegates to Colorado Springs a successful and enjoyable meeting.

EVAN T. SCHEERER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

With deep regret we record the death of Charles C. Williams, age 52 years, which occurred July 14, from heart trouble, after a long illness. Mr. Williams was a member of the International Typographical Union for thirty-three years and foreman of the Milwaukee Journal for fifteen years. Resolutions were presented at our regular meeting, July 15, by the Journal chapel, and were unanimously adopted. After the passage of the resolutions the members stood with bowed heads for one minute in silent tribute to the departed. Immediately following the meeting we marched to Feerick's undertaking parlors, where we viewed the remains. The funeral was held July 16, and the following acted as pallbearers: John P. Keating, William Schreiner, Frank J. Hamm, Frank P. Kehoe, Detroit; Guy E. Thomas and O. E. Thomas. Many beautiful floral tributes were received, among others being a set piece from the Journal chapel and a bouquet from No. 23.

The many friends of Fred R. Boughner will be saddened to hear of his misfortune. He deposited a Chicago card July 7 and on July 15 was struck by an interurban car at the entrance to the soldiers' home, just outside Milwaukee. He was dragged fifty feet and his left foot was so badly mangled it had to be amputated at Emergency hospital.

The sympathy of No. 23 is extended to Louis Firnhaber, Sentinel night side, in the loss of his wife.

The union's offices in the Majestic building have

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been beautified by the laying of linoleum, new chairs and tables. Secretary Thomas spent the week of July 22 visiting at Oshkosh and fishing at Lake Butte des Mortes.

The Leader chapel held a stag picnic July 1, and the Meisenheimer Printing Company employes will hold a picnic on August 18.

No. 23 feels itself deeply honored in the appointment of John P. Keating as chairman of the laws committee of the Colorado Springs gathering and desires to express its appreciation.

President Blakely was chosen as chairman of the big peace demonstration at the Auditorium, arranged by the federated trades council and socialist party.

The following have enlisted for service: Navy, S. C. Gilmore and Edward Madden; base hospital, John Pinzl; national guard, Peter Altenhofen, Leo Kosak, captain Polish company. All are journeymen except Madden.

At our meeting July 15 we had as visitors Frank P. Kehoe, Detroit, and William F. Griffin, Chicago. Both were former active members of No. 23.

Frank X. Meyer has sold his farm at Lyndon Station, Wis., is now working at the trade here, and next fall will take up a farm at South Milwaukee.

Beginning September 1 all apprentices must attend the continuation school one night or one-half day each week.

Recent arrivals: George A. Higginbotham, George Ryan, J. C. McCracken, F. R. Boughner. Departures: Peter A. Altenhofen, F. H. Stanhope, R. S. Gillfoy, R. S. Betzer, B. A. Johnson, Otto A. Keihl.

With the writing of this paragraph the undersigned sings his swan song and desires to introduce Assemblyman Herman O. Kent, known far and wide for his able work in behalf of labor and who was appointed by President Blakely as correspondent. GEORGE W. RAPPS.

MIAMI, FLA.

At the last meeting of the local union $50 was donated to the Red Cross fund.

The Pratt Printing Company changed hands last month and is now known as the Miami Printing Company. Ernest Hodge is the new owner, who will act as his own business manager. The new owner came to Miami about six years ago and was employed in the Metropolis job department, and afterward held an interest in the Hefty Press until about nine months ago. Mr. Hodge is a member of the printing pressmen's union of this city.

Floyd Lloyd, of the Lloyd Printing Company, and A. Rau, a deafmute, were admitted to membership last month. The new members taken in just keep our membership up to normal and replace those who take out travelers.

Mr. Pratt, who enlisted in the coast defense corps some time ago, has been called into service and is now located "somewhere on the coast of Florida."

The employing printers all signed the supplementary agreement guaranteeing the situations of all employes who enlist or are enrolled for service during the war.

Business, which has been exceptionally good all the season, took its usual drop in July, and subs are now working on a regular summer schedule, making about four or five days a week; but still that is much better than last summer at this time, when subs were fortunate if they secured three days a week. As business generally begins to pick up about the middle of September, our short and unprofitable summer season is likely to be a very short one this year. We are looking for a very busy season next winter, when the tourists arrive, and our local merchants are stocking up heavily in anticipation of a "land office" business.

J. W. WITTY.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

What is a union slacker? Just one degree less a man than an army or navy slacker. We think that those who do not attend our meetings should be labeled with the title of "slacker," which means, practically, a traitor to the cause of labor. It is hard for us to understand why a man will whine and cry till he gets a union card, and then never attend a meeting except at election time, and then only when some candidate who is office hungry reminds Mr. Slacker that he has done him a favor, and begs for the support of the man. Rebate systems and fines do not do much good. Such men are union men in name only. If they would come out and help us who bear their burdens conditions would be better for us all and it would not be left for a few of us to carry on the fight. Union meetings are always interesting and instructive, and deserve the support of every member. The slacker is always a backcapper and a hammer thrower. Come out, boys; don't be slackers.

A. W. Wadham, superintendent of the Graph printing department, spent the week of July 9 on his farm in West Haven. James Cherry, foreman of the Graph printery, has acquired a "flivver" and can be seen at all hours (of the night) enjoying long drives with his family. Chris Cook, a late member of No. 252, was last heard from in Montana, where he is working.

Our June and July meetings were "some pumpkins." We had a time like a bunch of "Kilkenny cats." But say, after the meeting everything was smooth. The boys sure do raise a "ruction" over their rights, and the discussions are "some entertaining." Come out, boys, and join in the "festivities."

Business in this city at present is fair, with enough men to supply the demand.

Some of our boys are getting "creepy" on account of the draft. However, if any are taken they will give a good account of themselves wherever they are placed.

The Bridgeport Life, a weekly theatrical magazine, expects shortly to move into a new plant of its own and fly the "little joker."

The Standard, which recently changed hands, will move into a new building before January 1. The building will be up-to-date and is located on Middle street.

We have it from official sources that Bridgeport will shortly wake up and find a new morning paper, which will be owned by Mr. Lasher, president of the American Chain Company.

At our June meeting No. 252 voted $25 to the Red Cross and $200 for the purchase of liberty bonds. We are always willing to do our "bit."

Hugh Plunkett, our representative to the New England convention, gave us a fine report of what was done at the Manchester meeting.

William F. Gargon has taken the place of machinist on the Farmer made vacant by the absence of Herbert Booth, who has joined the navy.

Bridgeport Central Labor Union is making great preparations for Labor day in Danbury. We ex-

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pect to have the largest number in the parade that ever left our city.

The local plumbers have secured quite a substantial increase in their pay, without a fight and before the expiration of the old scale, which, with the new one, contains an arbitration agreement.

James H. Coates, of the Farmer, was elected at our July meeting to represent No. 252 at the state federation of labor convention in Danbury Labor day week.

M. M. Frankowski, of the Graph chapel, with his wife, spent the week of July 4 in Hudson, N. Y.

Joe Peck, one of our members who recently enlisted in the navy, is now stationed aboard the dreadnought Pennsylvania. Joe writes he expects to be made printer on the flagship.

Frank C. Winfield spent the week of July 4 among friends in the Hudson valley, New York.

Our vice-president, J. F. Lynders, spent his vacation visiting relatives in Huntington, Ind., and Aurora and Chicago, Ill.

The Standard has secured the services of Mr. McClavey as sporting editor. The new "sport" has had a long and successful career, and is one of New England's sport authorities.

ROBERT TARRING.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

At the July meeting of the union the book and job scale agreement was adopted on the recommendation of the committee, which calls for $24 per week for day work and $27.60 for night work over a period of two years. The committee, Messrs. Whitaker, Hamilton and Black, being congratulated and thanked for the services rendered at the conferences with the master printers' association.

At time of writing the newspaper scale committee is negotiating new contracts.

Syd Cockrell has been reported wounded, having spent some sixteen months in the trenches. He was formerly employed at the Daily Mail. E. Barney, of the Herald-News, is the latest member to enlist, joining up with one of the drafts of the Highland battalions. Reggie Lane paid the office a visit, newly returned from France, having been wounded in the Somme fight. Before enlisting he was a member of the Industrial and Educational Press chapel. Percy S. McKay, an apprentice member, has been killed in action, somewhere in France. He was acting as sergeant for a western battalion when he met his death. Previous to enlisting he worked in the Herald Press of Montreal. Jack Watt and Jock Somerville are now in France, having been drafted into one of the Montreal battalions. Bert Goodyer is still confined in one of the military hospitals in England.

On the occasion of C. C. Langelier leaving the city, the night side of the Montreal Star chapel presented him with a handsome pipe and pouch.

The members of the Star chapel and the craft in general heard with surprise of the sudden death of "Paddy" Loughren, which occurred on July 10, 1917, as few realized how serious was his case. At the time of his death he held the position of ad foreman on the Montreal Star. One of his sons, James, was killed in action recently, and another soldier son, Frank, is now in the hospital wounded. The Star chapel appointed a delegation to attend the funeral, which was well attended by members from other offices.

Cards received: R. H. Halsey, T. J. Coleman, J. S. Bamber, J. M. Buckman, jr., J. J. O'Connor, F. G. Letourneau, L. N. Marcoux, A. A. Eddy, Albert Charbonneau, E. Landry. Issued: W. Furry, C. C. Langelier, R. Bourque, F. Lefevbre, R. Clarke, R. H. Halsey, J. West, Miss Manta, W. H. Leonard, J. Fraser. JAMES PHILIP.

Jacques-Cartier No. 145.

At last the new contract, so long expected and so anxiously hoped to change the poor conditions of our members in the job printing business, is agreed upon and the report of the scale committee was received with joy at our last regular meeting, which took place July 7, when it was announced that a flat scale of $24 was established for two years. This is an average increase of $4 per week, putting the commercial printing on the same footing as the newspapers, thus realizing No. 145's great desire for many years past. Thanks were tendered the committee in a substantial manner by unanimous will of the members.

I congratulate Charles Marchand, the well-known printer of the Place Jacques-Cartier, for paying his men $25 a week since the first of July, giving a dollar more than the scale before anything had been arranged.

Henri Francq asked for a card of retreat, leaving for France, where he intends to work. He has been eighteen months in Flanders, doing his duty with the Belgian army. He was a member of No. 145 for many years.

Our president, Joseph Gauthier, accompanied by James Drury, is traveling all over the province for our organization.

I hope next meeting something will be done in the way of organizing a little gathering, as usual, early in August. ARTHUR LECLAIRE.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Conference was held in Oil City Sunday, July 8, with a good attendance of members of the printing craft. Delegates were present from New Castle, Beaver Valley, Erie, Sharon, New Kensington-Tarentum, Oil City, Meadville, Butler, Warren, Franklin, Pittsburgh and Kittanning.

The meeting of the conference was full of business from the roll call of delegates until the time for adjournment.

President Johnson, of Oil City Union, called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock Sunday morning, and after welcoming the delegates, introduced the president of the conference, Theodore Eichhorn, of Erie. After a few remarks in the way of a greeting to the delegates, the conference took up the business of the day.

Among the business transacted at the meeting was a resolution condemning Theodore Roosevelt for his recent utterances in connection with the East St. Louis race riots. The resolution is as follows:

The cause and character of labor have been injured by charges brought by a man whose previous position of responsibility should teach him the injustice of lightly brought accusations and idle talk; one of the greatest moral and physical forces in the United States of America has suffered from these inferred charges—charges made without proper knowledge or investigation. The American labor movement can not let these charges, brought by so prominent a man, go unchallenged and unrebuked; it can not allow the unimpeachable integrity of the head of the American Federation of Labor to be

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attacked without assenting its indignation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this fifth session of the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Conference affirm their faith in President Samuel Gompers and the cause he represents; that they denounce the imputations of Colonel Roosevelt as unfounded, cowardly and unworthy of a man whom the people of the country once honored, and that we urge all organized trades bodies and lovers of fair play everywhere to take similar action.

A resolution was also passed expressing appreciation to Gov. Martin C. Brumbaugh for his reappointment of William Young, jr., of Philadelphia Typographical Union, as a member of the state industrial board.

Much interest was manifested by the delegates in the business before the convention, and again brought out the fact that these sessions of the conference result in much good to those who attend.

It is hoped that the next session of this body, which will be held in Sharon in January, will see every typographical union in our jurisdiction represented.

President Padgett, of Pittsburgh Union No. 7, was at the conference and was pleased with the manner in which the business of the organization was conducted.

The social side of the session was not neglected for a minute. The local committee, consisting of President Johnson, Pete Balph and H. B. Scribner, worked overtime to see that the visitors enjoyed themselves. Most of the delegates arrived Saturday evening, and were entertained with a smoker and social session in Central Labor Council hall. A fine lunch was served during the evening, the visitors enjoying themselves playing cards and exchanging confidences. At noon Sunday the visitors were banqueted at the Arlington hotel by Oil City Union.

All in all, the fifth session of this organization proved to be one of the best yet held, both in a business and social way. H. A. WERTH,

Butler, Pa. Secretary-Treasurer.

TACOMA, WASH.

Out-going President Mullins, in a review of the past year, detailed his experience with the remaining non-union job offices. "No inducement that I could offer," said he, "would even be considered; nothing but complete surrender on the part of the union, with recognition of the open shop, would be considered by them." This shows that the new officers will have their share to perform of the work that has been carried on for the few years past in our jurisdiction—the fighting of the open shop. May success in large measure be theirs! But our officers can do nothing unless they feel they have the membership behind them. And just now a lack of spirit seems to have invaded our organization—the same flagging of interest which has been observed and complained of in recent times in many parts of the country. Unless we set about to free ourselves from this remora of indolence and shortsightedness we shall not be able to improve our conditions of work or maintain those we have secured. An ever-alert attitude on the part of the members in face of violations of our scales and a less apprehensive attitude as to the personal welfare in every little union crisis will insure progress all around.

At its last meeting No. 170 approved an investment in liberty bonds of $500, and also a donation of $50 to the Red Cross.

No. 170 lost one of its most active and militant members through the death of Ralph R. Rice, which occurred July 10 at St. Joseph's hospital. Mr. Rice was the linotype machinist on the Tacoma Daily Ledger and had been employed there some nine years. He had served the union in many capacities and was a member of the old executive committee whose term has just expired. He died suddenly from complications arising from a renal malady of long standing. He was a young man, and we regret his going.

Tacoma Typographical Union, after much hard work on the part of its scale committee, numerous alterations and many conferences with the proprietors, has signed a new scale for a period of two years. In signing this scale and joint contract, which brings together all crafts of the printing industry, wherein all scales expire at the same time, Tacoma has no doubt taken a big step forward in a movement that is destined to become widespread and work advantageously for all crafts concerned. While the bookbinders, pressfeeders, pressmen and stereotypers working the night shift have secured a slight increase in wages, the job printers and newspaper printers did not ask for an increase at this time. This joint contract has also brought about the recognition of the mailers' union.

Miss Marguerite Walsh, vice-president and chairman of the executive committee, has the distinction of being the first woman member to serve No. 170 in an official capacity.

No. 170 voted a donation of $50 to the Red Cross Society. Besides this donation, many individual members have contributed a day's pay, thereby making a very creditable showing for this branch of organized labor in Tacoma. At the end of the campaign it was found the $100,000 fund for the city had been oversubscribed.

Acting in accordance with instructions from the executive committee, President Mullins reserved $500 worth of liberty bonds pending the action of the union at its June meeting. The union concurred in the action of the committee.

The Northwestern Typographical Conference has come forward with a plan to abolish annual International Typographical Union conventions by means of a district form of convention. This local acted favorably on the plan.

Charles Perry Taylor, secretary-treasurer of the Washington State Federation of Labor and a member of No. 170, has succeeded in organizing the Tacoma fire department under an American Federation of Labor charter.

That the small-town printers are awake to the benefits of organization is shown by the fact that the printers in Kent, Wash., have asked to be placed under the jurisdiction of No. 170. This jurisdiction has been granted No. 170 by the International and organization will begin at an early date.

No. 170 has taken a stand against the importation of oriental labor into this country.

One more shop, that of the Quality Press, Langford & Hopkins, proprietors, has been added to the list of label shops under No. 170's jurisdiction. A new press has recently been installed in this shop.

The apprentice committee to serve the ensuing year is composed of A. V. Morris, T. L. Jacobs and L. H. Place.

Mrs Hattie E. Cassidy, a member of this union and for a number of years employed as a copyholder on the Ledger, has accepted a similar position on the Tribune, filling a vacancy caused by the recent marriage of Miss Godfrey.

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George Rieman has joined the "back-to-the-soil" movement and is now the proud possessor of a two-acre ranch in the fertile Puyallup valley, while L. A. Hawk, "spud king," is doing his "bit" on a few city lots.

Fay Demeree, who served his time on the News, is now serving time in Uncle Sam's navy, being rated as a third-class fireman.

With the coming of Uncle Sam's 70,000-acre army post to Tacoma also comes an opportunity for printers to break away from the trade during the summer months. A. La Duc is using his automobile as a bus to carry passengers to and from the American Lake camp.

Work continues slow, with plenty of subs on the boards. L. G. WHEELER.

BANGOR, ME.

Representative Joseph J. Dallas for the past month has been making good progress in the organizing campaign for No. 446. Bangor at present is doing its utmost to get the crew of the Commercial office to organize, and with the assistance of Mr. Dallas things should be greatly improved upon in the near future.

Secretary Elmer E. Roberts, after joining the ranks of the benedicts and spending his honeymoon in New York, has returned to his duties at the News office and has started the "long grind."

Charles G. Johnson returned from the New England convention at Manchester, N. H., loud in praise of the royal welcome he received.

Dr. Harry D. McNeil, one of the medical examiners of Penobscot county, has accepted a first lieutenant's commission in the army for service in France. Doctor McNeil was a former member of No. 446.

Work at present in Bangor is fair.

JOHN F. O'LEARY.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

To the members of La Crosse Union No. 448: Our regular meeting is always held the first Monday night in the month at Trades and Labor hall. Why don't you come up and make yourself acquainted outside of the shop in which you are employed? Probably the warm weather has something to do with your not attending the meeting, but forget the weather as you forget the meeting night and be with the "old standbys."

Work in the different shops is very light at the present time.

Vice-President Barrett was here on business during the past month. A special meeting was called by President Hoelzer to discuss the allied printing trades council which the pressmen of this city wish to organize. Mr. Barrett gave the local some valuable information and told us also in what kind of a manner we should go at it. Although this local can not break its label contract with the employers, it nevertheless will go ahead and form a council. Mr. Barrett proved himself to be a fine gentleman and made a host of friends on the first visit he has ever made to this city.

One new member was taken in at the last meeting, and John Eddy, of the Serres-Eddy typesetting plant, drew his card. Mr. Eddy has left the city for a short time, due to the lull in the printing business at this time of the year. He went with the Lanston Monotype Company. Mr. Serres is handling the typesetting end alone for the present.

The big picnic of No. 448 was held on Sunday, June 17, at Goose Island, about ten miles south of this city. The tribe of printers and a seven-piece brass band were taken to the picnic grounds in motor trucks, and on arrival Chef John Jansky and assistants, who arrived on the scene the afternoon of Saturday, had prepared the breakfast, which consisted of fish, bread, coffee and beer. Fishing tackle was taken along, but owing to the extremely high water so early in the season, practically no fishing was done; at any rate, no fish were caught. Plenty of music was furnished by the band on the grounds all day and on the homeward trip. Two indoor baseball games were played between the jobmen and the newspaper men. The morning game was won by the newspaper men and the afternoon game was won by the jobbers. The batteries for both games were John Eddy and Mike Roubik for the jobbers and Pete Wais and Tom Berny for the newsies. Chef Jansky and assistants Harry Eaton and Ed Sila prepared another big meal for dinner. A light lunch was served for the evening meal. Cards also helped pass away one of the most pleasant days members of No. 448 had ever spent together. There were many weary arms and stiff bones the next day and setting type was hard work.

Tourists a-plenty are making their appearance nowadays, all reporting work dull everywhere.

HENRY J. HOELZER.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

The piece scale is all right for some—
I no like um.
It makes a man a hog become—
I no like um.
The more you set the more you fret,
The more you fret the less you get,
The less you get the more you sweat—
I no like um.

The City of the Saints has tidings of great joy to unfold to the printing fraternity, in a sanitary sense, thanks to the unceasing energy of the local's officials and others. The Tribune, which installed fume pipes on its machines a year ago, has added intake and exhaust fans in the composing room, which is a great improvement. The Telegram also has piped its machines. At present writing the Herald-Republican has put in four additional windows, two on the south and two on the north side of the composing room, piped the machines, with the main pipe line connecting with a large suction fan, and cleaned the walls and ceiling. Heretofore improvements like those mentioned above were unheard of, and the members of our union are thankful for what has taken place. Of course, there are many other needed alterations, and we hope to have them later on. Some job shops of the city are in need of better sanitary conditions, and they, too, will be asked to remedy the defects.

C. M. Hecker, president of No. 115, who so nobly defended labor's interests as a member of the last legislature, is a candidate for city commissioner this fall. His record as a union man and legislator should elect him.

Paul J. Crabtree, chairman of the Herald-Republican, is spending the summer at the old home in Oklahoma.

D. E. Coleman, of Los Angeles, was a Salt Lake visitor during July.

Chris Pennartz left last month for a three-months' vacation to his old Illinois home. This is his nineteenth annual visit.

A new three-machine daily paper will be started in Ogden some time in August. Lester Baker will

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be foreman. The force has been selected this early, July 15, and everything points to success for the publication, which will be a democratic organ. Ogden, by the way, is now a "time" town, having done away with the piece scale. Salt Lake may be the next to see the light in this matter.

The Mutual Typesetting Company is a new Salt Lake firm. It is a stock company affair, and started business with two typesetting machines.

Fort Douglas, the United States military fort up in the mountains east of town, has all the resemblance of a sure-enough war barracks. There are at present four regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery, and a stockade with 400 German prisoners. For the most part the prisoners came from Guam and Hawaii. The government has built hundreds of temporary buildings, covering 500 acres of ground. At one time 1,000 carpenters were employed at the fort.

Before this letter is published in THE JOURNAL Utah will be added to the list of dry states. After August 1 selling of booze, or even having it in one's possession, will be a felony, and the penalty is severe.

O. WILSON.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Representative B. G. Brady was here last month and gave an address on the apprenticeship question to the members of No. 127 and the apprentices.

Six new members were taken in at our last meeting.

Messrs. Flynn and Clintsman, delegates to Manchester, gave a very good account of what happened at the convention and they compliment the Manchester printers for the good time they gave their guests while there.

George Crockett, member of No. 127, has applied for admission to the Home.

O. E. Miles was elected as correspondent to the New England Bulletin.

Orange Pickett, of Boston, and well known in the Connecticut valley, and Mr. Downey, of New Haven, where Mr. Pickett spent his vacation as the guest of Mr. Downey, called on old acquaintances and made many new ones while spending a few days in Hartford the past month.

James S. Ryan, a native of Vergennes but a long-time resident of Hartford, died at his home here, age 81 years. The remains were accompanied from Hartford to Vergennes, Vt., by Harry McInnis and John Keough, representing Hartford Typographical Union, of which Mr. Ryan was a lifelong member. Resolutions were drawn up by No. 127 and a copy sent to his sister. Mr. Ryan was born in Vergennes on February 29, 1836, the son of John and Jane Ryan, and was one of four children. His birthplace was the first dwelling house erected in Vergennes by a white man, Donald McIntosh, the first white settler at Vergennes Falls. He traveled all through the west and south, but had made his home in Hartford and nearby towns for over forty years. "Jim" Ryan, or "Big Injun," as he was familiarly known, was almost the last of a type of artisan who flourished in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, since made impossible by the advent of typesetting machines. He probably had a wider acquaintance among the printing fraternity than any man in America, and those of his associates who are left will hear with sorrow of his death. His only near surviving relative is a sister, Mrs. Richard Maldoon, of Vergennes.

H. F. TROMMER.

PORTLAND, ORE.

D. O. Gallup, former secretary of No. 58, has drawn his card and at last accounts was located in Eugene. George H. Howell, newly-elected secretary, has taken hold of the work with enthusiasm and already has shown results.

The union will contribute to a fund being raised by the central labor council to fight the recently passed anti-picketing law.

Two members of the Journal force were married recently. Mrs. Marion Carr, of the proofroom, is now Mrs. Steven Neuberger. Arthur Anderson and Miss Lillian Thurkelson were married and have returned from a brief wedding trip. Both couples were remembered by the chapel with suitable presents.

L. H. Gotthardt, who for several years has been a resident of Portland and a member of No. 58, but who had been out of work much of the time and at his own request was about to be aided in getting to San Francisco, has disappeared. He was in a much disturbed condition mentally when last seen and it is believed he has made away with himself. He was a German of long residence in America and a highly-educated man.

The wife of J. W. Jackson, of the Telegram force, died recently. She was ill but a short time and was the victim of a paralytic stroke.

The Journal baseball team, besides playing a schedule in the printers' league, is accepting out-of-town dates, and John Yezerski, the business manager of the team, is "slipping the cranberry" to the boys in the bush quite handsomely.

GEORGE E. WILLARD.

MISSOURI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

Chickasha, Okla., with a membership of nine, is the latest addition to the ranks of the conference. The total of affiliated unions is now thirty-three.

V. S. Wilhite, with the World Publishing Company, is the new secretary of Tulsa (Okla.) Union.

Leavenworth (Kan.) Union has signed three-year contracts with all shops in the city, as follows: Newspapers—Night: Foremen and machinist-operators, $26.50; operators and handmen, $22. Day: Foremen and machinist-operators, $24; operators and handmen, $20.50. Job offices—Foremen and machinist-operators, $22.50; handmen, $19.

The Daily News of Oklahoma City has moved into its new $50,000 building.

Most of the unions in this conference district report a falling off in work during July.

The secretary is in receipt of a considerable quantity of literature from International headquarters, which will be distributed among non-member printers in the six states of the district.

Summarized reports of trade conditions in July are as follows:

Atchison—Quiet; regular force all that is needed.

Chickasha—Work dull; prospects good.

Coffeyville—Good; all members employed.

Columbia—Slow.

Council Bluffs—Business good in both branches.

Des Moines—Slow for the last month in job shops; plenty of men coming to town.

Hannibal—Fair.

Independence—Normal; all printers working.

Jefferson City—Fair.

Joplin—State of trade continues good, with all men working.

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Kansas City—Dull; plenty of workmen to fill all requirements.

Leavenworth—Work only fair.

Mason City—Steady.

Muskogee—State of trade good for this time of year.

Oklahoma City—A little falling off in work during the last thirty days.

Pittsburg—Fair.

Salina—Good.

Springfield—Good on newspapers; not so good in job offices.

St. Joseph—Fair on newspapers; dull in job offices.

Topeka—Lull in work; some idle men.

Tulsa—Newspaper work holding up fine; slack in a few of the book and job offices.

Wichita—Fair in both branches.

St. Joseph, Mo. CHARLES RHODE.

SANTA FE, N. M.

Carl Greene has leased the Eagle, weekly and job office, non-union, and one of the first things he did was to hunt up the officers of No. 405 and sign a contract, thus giving this local two more situations. Our other non-union office, however, still remains outside.

Frank Jenkins some time ago sold his home here and has removed to San Diego. The change was caused by the necessity for a lower altitude for Mrs. Jenkins' benefit.

Jack DeMotte, formerly of Oklahoma City, but more recently of Cleburne, Texas, fell heir to the situation vacated by Mr. Jenkins.

William D. Starkweather has gone to Boston and New York for a month's visit with relatives and friends. F. G. Geddes, of west coast points, is subbing for him.

Joe Stivers came in from Albuquerque recently, headed eastward.

John Mehrs, for the past year and a half foreman of the New Mexican job department, has resigned his place to accept the position of instructor of printing in the high school at Albuquerque. We surely hate to lose John, but we are glad he has secured the better situation.

Work in the job department during May and June was quite rushing, but has resumed its normal status once more. W. H. MARTIN.

BUTLER, PA.

No. 415 recently negotiated a new scale, with an increase of $2 all around. The new scale calls for $20 for handmen, $22 for machine men, machinist-operators $24, with $1 additional for each machine taken care of. The night scale is $2 above the day scale in every particular.

Our union was represented at the typographical conference in Oil City on Sunday, July 8, by R. L. Collins, H. W. Eshelman, E. W. Baker, Cecil Eckels, Ross Colville and H. A. Werth. Oil City certainly entertained the boys in fine shape, and the conference was also a grand success in a business way.

The Citizen Printing Company now has its new press in operation, and it has certainly made a big improvement in the appearance of the paper.

Cecil Eckels, operator on the Citizen, has gone to West Virginia, where he will be employed in the future. Gus Reilly, formerly of the Eagle, is now a night operator on the Citizen.

The boys are all talking vacation at present. There will be much doubling up from the looks of things, as it is hard to get competent subs.

Our trade in this city is pretty hard hit by the war. Five printers will be called to the colors, and this will leave a big hole in some of the offices.

The printers' baseball league is making a strenuous effort to play out its schedule. There are four teams, Eagle, Times, Citizen and Ziegler. Wet weather has caused the postponement of a number of games. H. A. WERTH.

DEATH OF JOSEPH KOPECKY.

Joseph Kopecky, one of the oldest members of the Bohemian-Slavonic Typographical Union No. 131 and one of its founders, died in New York hospital, after a serious sickness, at the age of 55 years. Joseph Kopecky was born in Czechland (Bohemia), Europe, and lived in this county over thirty years. For nineteen years he was a member of the union. He was always a good-standing member, good fellow brother and his heart was always in the right place. He sympathized with every one who was worried with care and worked at all times for the benefit of the union. He also was a wise employer, being a co-operator of the daily paper, New Yorské Listy, and made no difference between the employer and employe, thus gaining the heart of every brother. His memory will always be revered. CHARLES JERABEK.

New York, N. Y.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Typographical Union No. 10 has signed a new scale with the newspaper publishers of the city carrying a substantial increase. When No. 10's newspaper scale expired, April 1, 1916, the publishers furnished evidence of such an enormous increase of expenses for paper, ink and other supplies that the membership voted to extend the old contract and scale for one year, in the hope that in the meantime conditions would become more settled. At the March meeting of the union a scale committee was appointed, which, after thorough investigation and comparison of scales of other cities, drafted a $30 flat scale. When this scale was presented to the publishers they made a counter-proposition to renew the old contract. The list of scale increases published in the May JOURNAL shows that operators in Louisville had received an increase of 48 cents per week in sixteen years. The membership felt that in view of the high cost of living they were entitled to a substantial increase in wages. The publishers admitted they were entitled to a substantial increase, stated that the scale adopted by the union was, in view of the high cost of living, reasonable and what they ought to receive, but—the high cost of publishing a paper. The scale committee and the publishers coming to a deadlock, it was voted by No. 10 to go to arbitration. After several weeks of investigation and deliberation the representatives of the publishers and the union reached a compromise agreement in conference, giving an increase of $2 per week to day men and $2.40 per week to night men, with price and one-half for the first three hours overtime and double price for all over three hours. The award granted back pay from the first day of May. Several men who have left Louisville have some back pay coming from offices affected.

Labor day in Louisville this year promises to be more generally observed than in many years past. With but one exception every union affiliated with

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the central body has expressed its intention of being represented in the big Labor day parade, and of taking a prominent part in the Labor day picnic at Phœnix Hill park. J. O. Ames, president of No. 10, is chairman of the Labor day committee of the united trades and labor assembly and G. B. Johnston is chairman of the parade committee of No. 10. The combined efforts of these two gentlemen, together with an enthusiastic parade committee, should result in a 100 per cent showing of No. 10. The fact that we have not been in a Labor day parade for over ten years also augurs well for a large turn-out.

Our moonlight excursion on July 30 was well attended and was a success in every way. These affairs, of which this was the second of the season, are doing much to link the membership together socially.

Bowling talk is again abroad in the land after a lay-off during the hot weather. We intend to make the coming season the best in our history.

George App, of the Herald chapel, surprised the boys by being quietly married recently. George was doubly fortunate, having secured a bride and a situation in the same week.

A. A. Flanagan, for some years an operator on the Herald, has located in Chicago.

The cause of unionism is "looking up" in Louisville. The big army camp located here has given employment to hundreds of union workmen in all branches of the building trade. The garment workers, of whom there are several thousand, were organized recently and are negotiating with the employers. ALVA M. BOWER.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Oakland is putting itself on the map again in large letters, and anything this city starts is accomplished with credit to itself. What Oakland is doing now is asking for a new scale of prices, viz., a four-dollar-a-week increase in salary and a reduction of a half-hour per diem in work. While the writer is not speaking for the union as a whole, he feels assured that the membership is a unit anent the increase in scale. Other trades have accomplished better wages, while the local typographical union has stood by until the increased cost of living compelled the action taken above. The four-dollar-a-week increase, while it will be a blessing to all of us, will not make up for the higher cost of foodstuffs and clothing, which one has to buy—especially the married men and the father of children. Many members of the union, especially the sub, find it a hard struggle to get by on the wages received and when the scale goes into effect on August 1 (provided there is no opposition from the newspaper publishers' association—and there should be none) it is hoped that every one will be able to have a steak or roast occasionally instead of the present plebeian dish—pork and beans or boiled rice Spanish. The union has a very efficient scale committee of three in Joe Rickard, C. F. Gunther and R. M. Olsen, and the union, in the writer's opinion, should have full confidence in their ability to pull the thing through to a successful issue.

The Enquirer has another foreman. This time it is E. C. Cointe, who held the position some years ago and who at one time was foreman of the Honolulu Advertiser in the Hawaiian city. He succeeded Joe Mulhall, who is again in the proofroom.

Work has dropped some in Oakland, though the subs are picking a little on account of regulars vacationizing. The situation holders are all taking their vacations before the raise goes into effect—not that that is the reason—just a mere coincidence. Otherwise things are normal here.

E. C. Stephens, delegate-elect, is buby these days studying time tables and telling every one what he will do when he gets to the convention. Steve is a live wire—always tingling.

President Cuthbert appointed the undersigned JOURNAL correspondent, vice Ed Hamilton, resigned. JOE A. MULHALL.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Business is picking up. This is generally the dull season here, but everybody is busy now.

Saturday, July 14, the Dixon-Paul company closed up the shack and the whole force and their families took a day off. They went to Riverside park, one of Memphis' beautiful breathing places, and had a regular old-fashioned picnic.

The new labor paper, the Labor Review, made its appearance July 7. It is a six-column, four-page sheet. Judging from the amount of ads carried and the class of reading matter, it ought to be a success. The members of organized labor here are doing their part by furnishing a healthy subscription list. It is printed in the office of the Memphis Linotype Printing Company.

L. W. Thompson, foreman at the Linotype Printing Company, and Mrs. Thompson are putting in a few weeks resting in the mountains of old North Carolina. They are at Asheville.

Yes, we are going to parade Labor day.

A committee was appointed at the July meeting of No. 11 to report at the next meeting as to the feasibility of pensioning dependents of members who may enlist for active service in the war.

Cards issued: James Northcross, W. J. Wilson, A. Z. Hoffa, T. H. Prescott. Received: James Northcross, A. Z. Hoffa, Wood Allen, Fred N. Steadman. Obligated: Lonie Mae Hicks.

ALBERT STARRETT.

MINOT, N. D.

Ben Shroeder has arrived from Bismarck, N. D., and accepted the situation on the News vacated by Dick Murray, who is farming it near Boise, Idaho. Gus Anderson, of the News chapel, has pulled his card and left for Grand Forks and other eastern points. Roy E. Etter, after a brief sojourn as foreman at the Periodical, has pulled his card and wended his way westward to the "treasure state" in search of adventure and incidentally such employment as may come his way. P. P. Nail, of the Thatcher-Whalen company, is also somewhere in Montana. H. C. Wilbur has again taken over his shop, which he leased some time ago to Mr. Wüg. James H. Cross, of Grand Forks, has accepted the situation as foreman at the Messenger office.

Otto Gross has forsaken the printshop for the army, and at this time is busily engaged in whipping the raw recruits of Company D, First regiment North Dakota national guard, into shape for active service. Mr. Gross was appointed captain of Company D on July 13, having served four years as first lieutenant.

The last meeting of No. 376 was well attended, and the committee on by-laws submitted a very interesting report. Members of this local who enlist for the war will be kept in good standing.

At this writing business is good, with all members working full time and calls for men from both city and country. E. D. HICKS.

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MADISON, WIS.

To stimulate a greater interest in union meetings Typographical Union No. 103 voted at its last meeting to inaugurate a series of discussions, to follow directly after the close of the business meeting. Speakers will be secured to address the union on the various vital topics; members of the union will also be asked to prepare short talks on labor problems, after which a general discussion will follow.

Frank Schillinger, who has been secretary for the past two years, taking office when Harry Collins left Madison, has resigned. Harry Collins, who has again returned to the city, was elected to succeed Schillinger. The union gave a vote of thanks to Mr. Schillinger, who will take the examination to enter the officers' training corps at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Local printers are having a good laugh at the Madison Democrat, a non-union shop doing state printing, because this shop is unable to secure printers to turn out the state printing. Both the speaker of the assembly and Governor Philipp have sent the proprietors of this sweatshop strong letters threatening them with proceedings unless they turn out the work which is now overdue. This shop is certainly having a hard time to get competent printers. DAVID WEISS.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Beil & Evans, who have conducted a job printing establishment in East Federal street for a number of years, have purchased a lot on the south side at Market street and Wayne avenue and will erect a modern two-story building for their printing plant. The firm expects to occupy its new home not later than October.

At a special meeting of No. 200 held July 2, Gerald Cover and John Scialdone were initiated as journeymen.

Harry Deschend, formerly of the firm of Deschend & Hurford, is now connected with the United Printing Company in the capacity of general manager.

George B. Havey, for several years a member of the Telegram chapel, has resigned his situation as operator of an ad machine and has accepted a lucrative position in the employ of the United Printing Company.

E. F. Black has resigned as foreman of the Edwards company composing room and departed for Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Black has been succeeded by Henry Nidermaier.

William F. White was in Columbus, Ohio, several days last month to see his son, Paul J. White, a local apprentice who is in training in the hospital corps at Columbus barracks.

Among the printers who have thus far taken vacation trips are: Harvey H. Green, who spent two weeks at various points in North Carolina; T. C. Gingell, who sojourned in southern Indiana for a fortnight; E. W. Tuttle, who visited in Wheeling, W. Va., and Herbert J. Jones, who had his fun at Conneaut lake.

Cecil Stewart is now working in the Vindicator adroom. Jake Barber, his pal, has returned to Buffalo, N. Y.

Before this letter appears in print several members of No. 200 will be in training in the local Tenth regiment. The Vindicator will lose four of its printers when the Tenth departs.

The Labor day committee is hard at work completing plans for the celebration to be held in this city. Every local in the city will participate in the parade on Labor day morning. It has not been announced who the speaker of the day will be, but the local committee is in communication with several labor leaders of national prominence, and one of these will be secured. The athletic meet and picnic at Idora park will be a feature.

C. F. MCCARTY.

LEWISTON, ME.

Our organization campaign is going along effectively and the membership is the largest in our history. Many of our new members are employed on the Evening Journal, and their interest and enthusiasm has instilled new life into the union. The old members, who showed courage and loyalty in the discouraging days, are proud of the splendid spirit shown by the new ones and are confident that the future will bring gratifying results.

Encouraged by the activity of No. 532, the pressmen have organized a local of sixteen members.

The Manchester convention of the New England Typographical Union was a success in every particular. Delegates and visitors were profuse in their praise of the manner in which the local provided for their entertainment. The New England Typographical Union is a great aid to the smaller unions. Words of good cheer were spoken by delegates and visitors, including President Scott, of the International Typographical Union.

At the recent convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held at Bar Harbor, it was voted to establish a weekly labor paper. It will be known as the Maine Labor Journal and edited and published by Edward S. Alden, president of Holyoke Typographical Union. Publicity regarding organized labor is needed in Maine, and Mr. Alden has shown his qualifications by his conduct of the Artisan, a first-class labor paper which he publishes in Massachusetts. J. T. MORRISSEY.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The regular meeting of No. 305 was held Tuesday evening, July 10. William C. Galloway, who has held the office of secretary-treasurer for several years, resigned on account of leaving the city. Mr. Galloway was formerly employed by the Newburgh Journal as a linotype operator. He leaves town to take a position with the Highland Democrat, of Peekskill. Milton K. Barrus, who has filled the office before, was elected to fill the vacancy, while Eugene K. Lanspery was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Barrus as recording secretary. The label committee was instructed to "get busy."

With the issue of June 30, 1917, the Newburgh Daily Journal ceased its career, after an existence of eighty-four years, having started as a weekly in 1833. The Journal has been purchased by the Newburgh News and has been consolidated with that publication, which leaves it the only newspaper published in Newburgh. The Journal was established by John D. Spalding, who died in 1853. His widow continued the paper, with the assistance of William Smiley, who purchased it in 1855, and continued it until 1858, when it was sold to Edward Nixon, who in the following year sold it to Rufus A. Reed, who changed the name to the Highland Chieftain. In June, 1861, it was purchased by Cyrus B. Martin, and the name was changed back to the Journal, and in 1862 issued as a daily. On March 1, 1877, the paper was purchased by Samuel Ritchie, L. C. Bodine and Frank Hull.

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About a year later Mr. Bodine retired from the firm, which continued the paper until 1903, when the Newburgh Journal Company was formed. For six years Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Hull were the dominating members of the company. In 1909 there was a reorganization, since which time former Governor B. B. Odell has controlled the publication. Mr. Ritchie died in 1909. Mr. Hull died recently. John T. Ronk was the last editor. To celebrate the event the Journal issued a special edition of thirty-two pages. The high price of print paper and other material which enters into the publication of a paper is probably the cause why the Journal is no more. The Journal also had a job department, which was also purchased by the News Company.

The Telegram, a weekly paper established about thirty years ago, ceased publication about two months ago. Of late the mechanical work was done at the Journal office.

The first newspaper published in Newburgh was in 1795, 122 years ago, by Lucius Carey, and was known as the Newburgh Packet.

With the passing of the Journal quite a number of members of No. 305 are out of a job. Fred Hilliker, a charter member of No. 305, had been in the employ of the Journal for twenty-seven years. Mr. Hilliker operated the first linotype to be introduced in a newspaper office between New York city and Albany. He is a former president of the union. S. E. Huddleson, superintendent of the job printing department, had been employed in the office for thirty-five years. William Berry, head adman, employed for thirty-five years. W. C. Galloway, who has held the office of secretary-treasurer for several years, had been on the Journal force for twenty-seven years. This record shows that they all "made good."

MILTON K. BARRUS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Scranton looks like a sure winner for the 1918 convention. A more deserving city could not be picked.

The committee in charge of the Colorado Springs convention is to be congratulated on its success with the souvenir. Major Snider and Steve O'Donnell, in charge of the book, left no stone unturned to get results.

The glowing tribute paid the management of the Union Printers Home in the July issue of THE JOURNAL by "Cowboy" Jones, of Oakland, Cal., should be read by every member of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Jones puts a quietus on the anvil chorus and uplifters who think the Home is not "worth the price."

The Commercial Tribune chapel sends five volunteers to the front—Harold Feare, Stanley Mathews, Arthur Haumasser, Oscar Weber and Bob Shannahan. This chapel leads Cincinnati newspapers with volunteers.

On July 7 the Grim Reaper invaded the home of W. D. Crowley, his wife passing away after a long illness. Mr. Crowley has been a member of the Commercial Tribune chapel for a number of years. The chapel sent a beautiful floral tribute and the bereaved husband has the sympathy of his many friends in No. 3.

Don't fail to attend the meetings. There is something interesting every month and you will meet your old friends and can indulge in a friendly back-cap before and after the meeting.

Neil Crowley, of Chattanooga, Tenn., looking well and prosperous, spent a week in Cincinnati last month. He is always a welcome visitor.

Work has been slack here for some time, the newspapers and job shops all running short-handed.

Jimmy Hocter, manager of the printers' baseball team, and Billy Crozier, jr., were presented with watches and a purse by the Enquirer chapel. They were volunteers from that office, both enlisting in the First Ohio regiment.

David W. Baird, chairman of the International board of auditors, stopped off in Cincinnati on his way to Indianapolis for the second audit of the International books. While here he was the guest of his colleague on the board, Johnny Dugan, and was also chaperoned over the city and through the cities over on the other side of the Ohio by Billy Finlay, foreman of the adroom on the Times-Star. It had been thirty years since Finlay and Baird met, they both being up in the Alaska country together and through the extreme northwest. Dugan accompanied Baird to Indianapolis and after a conference with members of the executive council he returned immediately to Cincinnati, where he is giving up most of his time to draft board work. Because of this fact Dugan is unable to assist at this session of the board of auditors continually, but will make trips to and from Indianapolis when it is absolutely necessary. As Uncle Sam has first call on Dugan's services, the executive council ruled that his duty first was to the government.

The pamphlet recently issued by the International Typographical Union, entitled "Somewhere in France," is a most interesting one and should be read by every member of the union. No labor or fraternal organization in the entire world can equal the International Typographical Union, let alone surpass us, when it comes to quickly and intelligently handling the mortuary benefits.

Fred A. Feare, formerly foreman of the Commercial Tribune, of this city, but now located in Paris, Ill., dropped in on us during the past month looking extremely good and prosperous. His business venture there is going beyond his fondest expectations.

Ed Hale, of Chattanooga, ran up to Cincinnati to attend the Latonia races, and, incidentally, called on a number of printer friends.

The handsome majority given the agreement with the closed shop division of the typothetæ shows our members are abreast with the times in eliminating the foolish idea that strikes bring results.

James Gillespie is spending a few months in "Cincy" with friends and relatives. He has achieved much success in the song-writing business in New York, several of his latest "hits" proving most popular.

JAMES W. DOUGHERTY, SR.

The Newspaper Carriers' Protective Association of Cincinnati is having some difficulty with the corner boys about the distribution of the afternoon papers, but it is hoped all differences will be settled in the near future with the assistance of the allied printing trades and the central labor councils.

Hennegan & Co., of this city, wish to announce that they are now making flags under union conditions and solicit our support.

At the last meeting of No. 3 it was decided to parade on Labor day.

Several members of the board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Council spent a short time in the city during the past month.

George E. Bryan, who formerly conducted a job office in this city and has been a member of No. 3

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continuously for about forty years, has made application for the old age pension. He has been in failing health for more than two years.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention in Cincinnati the second week in October. At the last meeting James Sheil, Frank L. Rist, Frank E. Bell and Charles E. Mayers were elected by acclamation to make up the full delegation. Secretary Harold P. Murray, of No. 3, and Thomas J. Donnelly, secretary of the federation, were elected at the time of the regular election in May.

Philip Koch, one of No. 3's pensioners, died at the Branch hospital Sunday morning, June 30.

The setting of the complete conscription registration by two of our afternoon dailies has been a blessing to some of our subs who have not been getting any too much work recently. Work in general is dull.

The board of trustees purchased $200 worth of liberty loan bonds. They also bought a large plot in Spring Grove cemetery, which adjoins our old section where No. 3's monument stands.

At the regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 3, held Sunday, June 10, 1917, the committee appointed by President Seaman to draw up resolutions to thank Charles P. Taft for his recent voluntary increase of pay for his employes, submitted the following, which was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, In times of stress and depression, and especially during periods of war, when living conditions become serious problems to wage-earners; and,

Whereas, The tendency of all is to economize in anticipation of harder trials to be endured; and,

Whereas, Hon. Charles P. Taft, proprietor of the Cincinnati Times-Star, has voluntarily given a 10 per cent wage increase to all employes of the composing room of said paper, same being given without any solicitation on the part of said employes; and,

Whereas, The Times-Star has a five-year contract with the Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, the wages being regulated by this contract, and any increase would have to be voluntary; and,

Whereas, At no time in the history of contractual relations between Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 and the Cincinnati Newspaper Association has such a generous action been noted; and,

Whereas, There have been seasons when the relations between Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 and the Cincinnati Newspaper Association have been strained to almost the breaking point; and,

Whereas, It is not within our province to dwell upon the many benefactions of Hon. Charles P. Taft, such as his connections with various hospitals, etc., the Zoo, Anna Louise Inn, and the Union Bethel; and,

Whereas, All employes of the Times-Star composing room have for a number of years enjoyed yearly a week's vacation with pay; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recognize Hon. Charles P. Taft's gift of a 10 per cent increase to our members in his employ as an act entirely in keeping with his well-known character for generosity; and, be it further

Resolved, That words can not convey our real appreciation of the character of a man who lives on such a high plane that he has more than a passing interest in the welfare of his employes; and, be it further

Resolved, That we will cherish with a feeling of deep respect the motive which prompted the Hon. Charles P. Taft's act; and, be it further

Resolved, That as a token of our appreciation of Hon. Charles P. Taft's interest in our welfare, we unanimously give him a rising vote of thanks and transmit to him a copy of this resolution.

Arrivals: Haven Gillespie, John B. Mendell, Joseph T. King, Richard E. Sparks, Hugh McKee, Raymond Downs, Otto W. Koester, William Neill, Thomas Coburn, Taylor Treece, Walter S. Patrick, C. J. Fitch, C. F. Bense, Henry A. Heblon, A. Z. Hoffa, Fred E. Hilberg, E. L. McLean, Rees P. English, E. W. Davis, Leo Kern, Robert E. Shanahan, Ed Meara, Lee H. Gunther, H. C. Lincoln. Departures: J. Sidney Fleming, T. M. Kenney, Fred L. Saltus, Ed R. English, Meyer Altman, J. C. Goodwyn, Ed Meara, Hugh McKee, Fred E. Hilberg, Thomas M. Byrne, William Neill, Walter S. Patrick, Taylor Treece, E. L. McLean, John Grossman, E. W. Davis, C. F. Bense, William L. Shea, C. Stephens, J. G. Malone, H. C. Lincoln.

JOSEPH F. ILLIG.

OWATONNA, MINN.

Typographical Union No. 770, of Owatonna, Minn., at its regular June meeting voted $10 toward the Red Cross, while its membership at present is but ten and three of these have enlisted in the army. They are Herbert Liljequist, Henry Oberlander and Basil L. Bierce. These boys, however, will keep their cards with No. 770, thus making its membership as usual.

At this meeting No. 770 lost its president, R. R. Jones, who went to La Crosse to accept a position. Mr. Jones, who has been instrumental in organizing this local and encouraging the boys, will be missed very much. However, we all wish him success in his new position. STEVE BURZINSKI.

PATERSON, N. J.

A new weekly, to be known as the Jersey Jewish Journal, is soon to make its appearance. It will carry the label.

Alex McMillan, well known in Binghamton, is now running a Merg. on the Press-Guardian. Mike Greengrass has given up night work and is now running an intertype on the Clifton Times, a new weekly in New Jersey's newest city.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Stagg recently observed the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

Charles Albonica and George Hemer have forsaken "Big Six" and are now with the Manufacturers' Printing Company, of this city.

"Bill" Pickett, carrying a Bridgeport card, worked here a few days and left for Albany.

H. L. VANDERVELD.

NOTES FROM UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Miss Jo Coffin, member of "Big Six" Typographical Union, and Miss Ann Hogan, B., S. U. of A., of New York city, spent several days at the Home during the week of June 11, visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances among the residents here. They were delegates from New York to the National Women's Trade Union League, which met in annual session this year in Kansas City. They are two clever young ladies and seemed to know just how to spend a vacation to get the most enjoyment out of it. Miss Coffin's brother, Sam Coffin, spent about eight months here last year as a sanatorium patient, returning home greatly benefited in health. The two returned east via Oklahoma.

Dr. C. O. Giese, of the Home medical staff, returned June 16 from a trip to New York city, where he was in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association.

J. R. Alford, of Washington, D. C., a tubercular patient in the sanatorium who left the Home a

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couple of years ago greatly improved in health, returned the fore part of June after a relapse of the old malady.

A 21-year-old son of O. W. Humphrey, a recent arrival at the Home, enlisted in the United States navy. He was one of two out of a squad of fourteen that passed the examination, attaining a percentage of 98 in physical and mental efficiency, and was at once made a petty officer. When asked why he failed on the other two points, the examiner replied that it was because he had two teeth missing.

Apropos of the foregoing, it might be advisable to state here that a month ago Allen M. Smythe, son of R. B. Smythe, of Virginia, and grandson of the writer of these chronicles, enlisted in the government aviation corps, and after passing a rigid physical and mental examination in Washington, D. C., was sent to a national school for air navigators at Columbus, Ohio, for a four-months' term of instruction. The young man is 22 years old and recently graduated from the State University of Virginia after a four-years' course in the study of civil and mechanical engineering, branches of education which are very essential to persons sailing in aeroplanes. At the conclusion of his preparatory service, if he is found efficient, he will be commissioned as a first lieutenant in the army and most likely ordered to France or Belgium for duty.

The Union Printers Home is certainly not behind in efforts to further the cause of humanity by contributing its "bit" to alleviate the sufferings incident to the world war going on in Europe. During Red Cross week in Colorado Springs there was collected in two days at the Home the sum of $122.10 to help along the amount asked for by the association. More than a hundred dollars of this sum was contributed by residents of the Home; the balance were contributions from employes. The following handsome acknowledgment of the money was sent to the Home by the local committee:

To the Residents and Employes of the Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Dear Friends—On behalf of the committee and myself, I wish to thank you for your very liberal gift toward the work of the American Red Cross in Colorado Springs.

The campaign has met with great success here, and your contribution is a mark of appreciation of the sacrifices which will be made by our soldier boys who go to the front.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) Spencer Penrose,
Chairman.

Miss Genevieve Gariepy, resident from "Big Six," who has been in the hospital for several months, has recovered sufficiently to be returned to her old room in the main building.

Miss Clara Worland, coming here some three years ago from Indianapolis No. 1 as a tuberculosis patient, has so far recovered as to be discharged from the "bug colony" and is now a resident of the main building.

Frank J. McCormick, a former resident of the Home from New York Union No. 6, and who vacated last May as "able to work," joined the field artillery service of the United States army in Denver and is now learning how to slug out enemy columns.

Col. Daniel V. Chisholm and wife, of Washington, D. C., were visitors at the Home during the latter part of June as guests of Superintendent Daley. Colonel Chisholm is deputy public printer in the big government office at Washington, and a member of Columbia Union No. 101. He is also commander-in-chief of the national organization of Spanish war veterans, and during his vacation from official duties in the capital city is making an extensive tour of the country in the interest of that organization. While here he met many of his old comrades in arms and a number of former associates in the government printing office.

A. F. Hill, aged resident from New York No. 6, is still confined to the hospital, where he has been for the past three months, suffering from sciatic rheumatism and stomach trouble. Occasionally, however, he hobbles out on crutches and sits in the sunshine for an hour or two of a fair day.

A. K. Marsh, resident of the Home for the past ten months from Sioux City, Iowa, has assumed the duties of night watchman.

John M. James, familiarly known to the craft as "Jimmy" James, and a former resident from Cleveland, Ohio, was a visitor here July 1, coming "overland" from Los Angeles to Colorado Springs. He expects to remain in this region until after the convention in August and then will return east.

Independence day was duly celebrated here. During the day the Home on the hill was almost deserted by everybody who was physically able to get away, some going to the city to witness the big patriotic parade in the forenoon, while others hiked to the canons or to the parks to spend the day as became good and loyal citizens.

H. C. Rockwell, member of Decatur Union No. 215, visited the Home July 2.

July 3 the angel of death visited the Home and lifted the mantle of affliction from the shoulders of our old comrade, William R. Wade, age 78 years and a few months. Mr. Wade was the oldest resident of the Home in point of time spent here, coming from Chicago Union No. 16 in June, 1894. He was an Englishman by birth, but came to this country when a boy in his early teens, learned the printing trade and for many years was employed on the Chicago Tribune as a compositor. For the past six years he had been a great sufferer, caused by a complication of diseases and the effects of a previous surgical operation which was only partially successful. "Billy" Wade had many friends among the oldtimers; was big-hearted, of a genial nature, and was loyal and steadfast in his devotion to principles of right and justice. He was buried in the union printers' section of Evergreen cemetery, his remains followed to the grave by a great many of his former associates. He was never married and had no known relatives in this country.

On Sunday, July 8, Harry ("Dummy") Smith, an erstwhile resident of the Home from Philadelphia Union No. 2, but now a business man of Colorado Springs, appeared at the Home in his automobile and took a number of his old printer friends out for a joy ride. The party visited the Woodmen's sanatorium, Glen Eyrie, Garden of the Gods and some other noted points of interest, and returned home just in time to escape a soaking rainstorm, one of the "wettest" we have had this season. And, by the way, it is quite proper to state here that Mr. Smith is an acknowledged artist in the printing craft, and for the present is specially engaged by the Gowdy printery in getting out the annual convention souvenir.

Richard Faulkner, universally known in printerdom from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from Montreal to the Mexican border as plain "Dick" Faulkner, "showed up" at the Home along about the Fourth and shoved his "slip" on the

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register. He comes from "Big Six," of New York, where for a number of years he has held down a "sit" as proofreader in the Evening Post job office. Dick is an all-round printer and a finished workman in any department, an ex-delegate three or four times over to the International conventions, ex-president of Providence (R. I.) Union No. 33, and has held different offices in various unions throughout the country. He is an ardent union advocate, speaking his sentiments fearlessly, in season as well as sometimes out of season. He is temporarily quartered downtown, where he will remain until after the annual convention.

July 8, 1917, was the eighty-ninth anniversary of the birth of Julius Engler, who has been a resident of the Union Printers Home since January, 1897, a period of twenty and one-half years, coming here from German-American Union No. 20, since consolidated with Omaha Union No. 190. Since the death of our old friend, "Billy" Wade, Mr. Engler is the dean of the Home, beating R. G. Thompson here three months, the latter coming in April following the former's admission in January. Thompson, however, ranks Engler in point of age eight months, as he (Thompson) will be 90 years old next October. Mr. Engler is a native of Freiburg, Baden, Germany; learned the printing trade there and in early manhood came to the United States, eventually becoming a citizen of this country. He is still enjoying fairly good health, his greatest affliction being failing eyesight.

W. L. Bach, a medical student in the State University of Colorado at Boulder, is in charge of the hospital laboratory during the school's vacation months.

Miss E. M. O'Farrell, head nurse, has resigned her position here to accept a similar position at the Oakes sanatorium in Denver. She is superseded by Miss Beatrice Mitchell, who was head nurse at the Home four years ago under the administration of Doctor Crouch.

For the month ending July 14 there were 423 visitors registered at the Home, among this number the following, besides those specially mentioned in this letter, registered as members of the International Typographical Union: C. P. Jones, Colorado Springs; Will C. Menke, St. Louis; C. C. Beatty, Chicago; James N. Floyd, Boise; B. C. Sweeney and M. G. Daniel, Denver; G. H. Griffin, Spencer, Iowa; O. H. Chapman, Denver; E. J. Stephens, Butte; H. C. Rockwell, Decatur; Frank L. Foster, Colorado Springs; Rev. A. F. Houser, Cleveland; G. G. Pearson, Modesto; F. M. Clark, Chicago.

F. M. Sprague, admitted to the Home in June last from Independence (Kan.) Union No. 584, is more than proud of his membership in such a union as his. The Independence local consists of only about fifteen members, yet if one of its number unfortunately drops into impecunious circumstances they don't forget him, as instanced in the case of Mr. Sprague. For months previous to his coming here he was suffering from some physical malady that incapacitated him from work, and his union took the matter in hand and generously contributed something like $200 toward his and his family's support, and then, by the advice of his physician, sent him out here to see if he could not be cured. A few days ago his union also sent him $10.

Following are the vital statistics of the Home for the month ending June 14:

ADMITTED.

June 16. W. P. Woodard, Seattle No. 202.
June 20. Stephan Kirsch, Chicago No. 16.
June 25. N. T. Hickman, Birmingham No. 104.
June 28. Charles Ferguson, Columbia No. 101.
June 29. Robert E. Lackey, Chicago No. 16.
June 29. George Seelhorst, New Orleans No. 17.
July 1. James Cosgrove, New York No. 6.
July 13. Robert T. Fitch, Blue Grass No. 189.

VACATED.

June 16. E. Pauline Anderson.
June 18. William J. Comiskey.
June 28. Archie K. Marsh.
June 30. William E. Peterson.
July 9. Thomas J. O'Gorman.

DIED.

July 3. William R. Wade, Chicago No. 16.

B. F. Smythe.

TRENTON, N. J.

War conditions, the high cost of living and the fact that No. 71 has received the munificent increase of 50 cents per week in the past six years seems to be no incentive for some members of this union to aid in negotiating a new scale of wages, to become effective October 8, at which time our present scale expires. In this respect the jobmen are the worst offenders, but not without a liberal sprinkling of machine hands. While few attend the meetings, the "regular absentees" show very little desire to co-operate with those who do attend regularly. Their eulogy is wasted in the various chapels, around the washrooms, before, during and after work, but not at the meetings, where they should be properly discussed. Some few are of the opinion that we are receiving sufficient for the present; others think a flat scale should be inaugurated, while still others are of the opinion that the machine men are overpaid, and if any raise at all is made it should be in favor of the handmen—but most of this talk is outside the union rooms. Such talk is absolute treason. The man who in the face of such wholesale cost increases in the necessities of life is content with the prevailing wage scale should be assigned a job at laboring, and in some instances even these men are receiving better pay than we are receiving at the present time. To say that we have some spineless creatures in our midst is putting it mildly indeed. In place of getting out and aiding the committees in every way possible, and offering them support by attending the meetings of the union, they continually criticize and offer advice outside the union rooms. If some of these malcontents would glance at the last issue of The Journal they would be amazed to see where scales throughout the country have jumped from $2 to $8 per week. Our cause is just, that we know, and if we are to conclude our proposed scale we must act as one. It is a sad condition indeed when the members fall short of their ideals, and extremely so when you attempt to negotiate a scale and discover enough "slackers" in your midst to "crab" the whole show. If, instead of a corporal guard at the meetings we had the co-operation of all the members, I'm sure the sentiment would be unanimous. This is written in a brotherly spirit; it is something we should all realize exists, and it is something we can shake off if we all do our duty. So, boys, all together.

At the state federation of labor convention, to be held at Paterson, August 20, 21, 22, No. 71 will be represented by President Ben F. Wilson, Warren A. Hannum and Reuben Forker.

The Union Printers' League of New Jersey met at Paterson, July 22, and Paterson's fame as entertainers was not dimmed in the least. Trenton Union was represented by Kenneth Buck, Leslie

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A. Conlon and Warren Erwin. John A. Chapman without question was one of the happiest of the "old boys" at the league meeting, and the smiling countenance of "Pea Soup" Fawcett was seen among the throngs of printers present. These two gentlemen, both of the MacCrellish & Quigley chapel, are regular attendants at all the league meetings.

City Editor Lines, Assistant Foreman William A. Rogers and Warren M. Erwin, all of the Times chapel, are members of the home guard, and if the wishes of the state military authorities are carried out, will be drafted into the state service.

After being out on strike thirteen weeks, 1,200 porcelain workers, led by Warren A. Hannum, president of the central labor union, and a member of No. 71, returned to work recently, being granted an increase of from 75 cents to $1.25 a day, with an additional increase the first of October. The strike was settled through the mediation of Dr. Frederick W. Collier.

President Ben A. Wilson was successful in having a supplemental clause attached to the contracts of the Trenton Evening Times and State Gazette protecting situations and priority rights of members enlisting under the banner of Uncle Sam.

Edward McCall Dobson (47235), who jumped a situation on the Times, was fined $5 and had his card taken up by the secretary of Albany (N. Y.) Union, obtained his card "for a few days" to enable him to collect his fine, and "beat it." The fine remains unpaid and the secretary taking up this card should hold it and communicate with J. Ewing Leigh, secretary, P. O. box 308, Trenton, N. J.

At a meeting of the National Labor Publicity Bureau, held in New York, July 15, Trenton was represented by Warren A. Hannum. He is New Jersey vice-president of the organization and New Jersey organizer. LEON G. BASFORD.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Work for ad and job printers has been exceptionally poor for the past two months, but operators are in demand. The piece scale, no doubt, is the cause of the shortage of machine men, Merg. tourists steering clear of piece towns.

The Evening Light installed two Ludlow typograph machines recently. They are making quite a hit with the ad force.

The San Antonio Express has adopted the nondistribution system, using monotype casters in the adroom—to the sorrow of the sub. Two new model 19 Mergs. were also added to the battery of that paper recently.

F. R. McDade, for many years ad foreman on the Light, resigned recently and returned to his farm in Ohio. Hugo Rauber succeeds him as "straw boss."

The Alamo Printing Company, the largest union printing plant in San Antonio, positively refuses to print anything without the union label. John W. Ellett, the new foreman, was instrumental in this laudable determination. Manager Marvin Hill is so impressed with the working conditions under John's supervision that he tendered the entire mechanical force a "banquet" on July 7. It wasn't exactly a banquet, but more on the order of a Dutch lunch, plenty of "conversation water" being on tap.

E. G. Koerps, who has been secretary-treasurer of No. 172 for over a quarter of a century, will represent us at the Colorado Springs convention.

The E. L. Jarvis Linotype Company has installed a new model 14 and is now better prepared to handle work for the trade.

San Antonio was overlooked in the list of unions purchasing liberty bonds which was published in the July JOURNAL. No. 172 bought $1,000 worth of these bonds, and many members took from $50 to $500 worth just to show their patriotism. You can't beat the bunch here.

We had a visit recently by an up-to-date (auto) tourist in the person of J. B. Rivero, en route from New Orleans to Los Angeles. He was accompanied by his wife and ten children. He had to stop in all the principal towns on the way and hustle for the price of enough "auto juice" to speed the family to the next resting place.

William Moorehead (Opie Read's "Blalock") was a visitor here recently for a couple of weeks. He has a goat ranch on the Pecos river near the Mexican border. While in San Antonio he purchased an auto and secured Johnny Thompson to chauffeur him home. The latter will be Mr. Moorehead's guest till fall.

The union printers' band gave a ball at Turner hall June 20, which was pronounced one of the swellest affairs ever given by union men. It was a success financially. The proceeds were used to purchase uniforms for the musicians. Since the dance the band has changed its name to the allied printing trades band, and will lead the parade on Labor day, which promises to be one of the greatest demonstrations ever held by labor in this city.

H. H. Hodge, formerly president of No. 172, has been elected secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Texas, vice Clint Tullis, of Dallas, who has joined the colors.

C. E. ("Thin Space") Jones has been in bad health for the past month, but has somewhat improved. He says that since he has been incapacitated for work he has a strenuous time trying to make $4.72½ weekly pension money meet the high cost of living.

Several members of No. 172 have volunteered in the army and navy, among them R. E. Schmidt (better known as "Fighting Dick Smith"), who, although above the conscription age, joined the artillery, Battery C; M. M. Hamill joined Battery B and A. C. Englehart is in Battery A, all in the Texas national guard; E. A. Smith, an apprentice at the Ludovic Printery, chose the navy, while Danial Perez joined Company K, cavalry, Texas national guard. There will probably be a number of conscripts from No. 172.

Construction work has begun on the cantonment buildings at Camp Wilson, which will house 40,000 troops. The aviation cantonment at Camp Kelly, adjoining San Antonio, will cost $1,500,000 and will accommodate several thousand aviation students. The officers' training school at Camp Funston, near here, has several thousand volunteers who are being drilled into future officers of the great army the United States will send to Europe. With the soldiers at Fort Sam Houston, these three camps will swell the population of San Antonio at least 100,000, and in that number will be many printers.

A notice to secretaries to hold up the writer's card was inserted by El Paso Union in the June JOURNAL. That union knew at the time where I was located, as I had written to the secretary of No. 370 on several occasions. It is needless to say that the request was denied by No. 172.

Arrivals: A. L. Hussey, R. E. Schmidt, O. L. Knapp, Frank Rinker, Harry Toomer, R. L. Alex-

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ander, John S. Rockafellow, E. G. White, Joe Rivero, W. E. Goodrich, R. R. Amos, J. C. Throof, Alex S. Yovitza, Garrett Lewis and H. F. Price. Departures: Ike Schneidler, Henry Perez, J. S. Rockafellow, F. R. McDade, Harry Toomer, Eugene Nation, Louis G. Swope, Joe Rivero, W. E. Goodrich, H. F. Price, J. C. Throof, Alex S. Yovitza, Ross Willson and A. W. Thompson.

R. E. SCHMIDT.

DULUTH, MINN.

At the last meeting of No. 136 Leigh Gunther, but lately returned from the Home, gave the members a short account of his experiences there, and expressed his appreciation and thanks for the benefits rendered while sojourning there. His remarks were very complimentary to our Colorado Springs institution.

Gus Winberg, of Minneapolis, was in attendance and gave us an interesting account of conditions and prospects within the jurisdiction of No. 42, and extended an invitation to our delegate to the convention of the state federation of labor to also attend the conference of the Minnesota Federation of Typographical Unions.

Juls J. Anderson, the delegate to the convention of the state federation, was given final instructions on the attitude of No. 136 regarding various matters pertaining to the welfare of organized labor.

Ed Anderson, of the Herald chapel, has removed to Minneapolis and Tom Moore has once more returned to the folds of No. 136 from the same place. Edgar McLeod, a long-time member of the night chapel of the Tribune, has gone to Milwaukee.

Duluth went dry on the first day of July, and while saloonless, it is not yet entirely boozeless or beerless.

Two of the smaller offices, one of which published a Slovenian paper, have closed their doors and been absorbed by larger and more prosperous firms.

Work has slacked up the past couple of weeks, and sufficient subs are on hand to care for extra requirements at this writing. WILLIAM E. TOWNE.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The July meeting of No. 130 was devoid of anything of a startling nature. There was nothing to arouse that lurking spirit of controversy which sometimes prolongs the monthly session. The scale committee has not yet been appointed, but the August meeting will decide the personnel of that important body. The Chronicle and Echo men have been granted a $2 increase in wages, this making a second increase within a short period. Both job and machine men of No. 130 feel that the trade must stand a substantial increase in the wage scale at the end of the year in order to keep pace with the high cost of living.

Mr. Tapley has resigned his position as manager of the Royal Print, and Mr. Kelleher has relinquished his position as manager of the Chronicle and Echo.

Business continues brisk on the newspaper end, the advertising keeping well up to the high standard of last year. The job end maintains a steady tone.

All members are reported at work, except Edward Pride, operator on the Herald. "Ess" was compelled to undergo an operation for appendicitis, but he is now on the fair way to recovery and expects to be on the job shortly. Mr. Kirk, of the Chronicle, has accepted a position as linotype operator with the Lino Print. J. L. Phelan has deposited his card and is at the Chronicle. George Scriven has gone to the Herald adroom.

No. 130 has decided to take part in the big fair to be held by the trades and labor council in aid of the fund for the proposed labor temple. There will be no Labor day parade this year. Sports will be held on Exhibition grounds.

The electrical workers are on strike for an increased wage. The street car men have received an increase in wages, but their endeavors to secure one day off in eight so far have not been successful. The bill passed at the last session of the legislature has some discrepancies, and shows the need of a permanent paid official of the trades council to look after the interests of labor in Halifax. A labor temple, a business agent and labor representation in parliament are three essential factors that a progressive age demands, and which the trade unionists themselves must solve in order to meet changed and changing conditions.

J. E. SCHAFFER.

RIDGWAY, PA.

The last meeting of No. 778 was not as well attended as previous meetings have been, due to the fact that meeting night came on July 3.

Everything is progressing favorably, and our scale will soon be signed.

Business is good in both branches of the trade.

EDWARD W. ECKLAND.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

No. 7 pays the dues of all members who have been called to serve their country in the war.

David Baird, of New York, a member of the International auditing board, stopped off in Pittsburgh on his way to Indianapolis and paid the secretary's office a visit.

William Fleming, a member of Columbia Union, Washington, D. C., was here recently visiting a daughter and called upon his old-time acquaintances. Mr. Fleming was a delegate to the convention held in this place in 1886. He has a vivid recollection of the picnic that was held during convention week at Mckees Rocks.

Megs L. Davis, a member of "Big Six," was here in July, displaying a beautiful Japanese signet ring, set with a diamond and emerald, which was presented to him by the members of the Charles Francis Press chapel as a token of his faithful performance of his duty as chairman of the office. The chapel further honored Mr. Davis at the recent election by giving him the unanimous vote of the chapel for auditor of No. 6.

William Corless, of Scranton, was here in July shaking hands with his old acquaintances.

President Padgett, of No. 7, represented the union as a fraternal delegate to the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Union Conference held in Oil City last month.

All of our life we have heard that the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was a slow road to travel over. I don't believe it. I consider it one of the fastest roads that I ever traveled over. If any one doubts my word I will prove it to them if they call at this office. In company with the president of this union about nine weeks ago I went to Braddock on a collecting tour for the union, and in alighting from the train, which was going at a higher rate of speed than I anticipated a B. & O. train could pos-

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sibly go, I fell and broke the right wrist of my anatomy. To say that I have been handicapped in performing the duties of the secretary's office hardly expresses the situation, but with the assistance shown me by the members and my better half, I have been able to get through the work very nicely. I desire to thank the members and others for their kindly assistance, and am very happy to state that I am coming around in good shape and it won't be many days until I can "plow" through my work alone.

The Colorado Springs convention club, under the supervision of William M. Dawson, numbers over twenty people. C. Q. LAFFERTY.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The following members of No. 46 have enlisted with Uncle Sam for the duration of the war: J. P. Olwell, jr., medical corps, regular army; Clinton Cooper (apprentice), motor truck service, regular army; Ralph Bothwell, engineer corps. W. H. Ambrose, of the Yountville soldiers' home, was in Sacramento the middle of July. M. T. Ayres, who worked at the state printing office during the last session, is now on a homestead in Madera county. A. B. Brown, who has been employed on the Morning Union for several years, is at present operating on the Auburn Daily Journal. F. W. Baker, late of Springfield, Ill., is in San Francisco seeing the bay city. Alexander Crossan, of the state office, has been in the bay region for a few weeks. G. M. Crawford, formerly foreman of the Star, is now in Oregon in the Rogue river country, where he is doing well on a ranch. B. I. Conant has left Sacramento and is now in Modesto. Jack Leonard and F. A. Meyer have left for San Francisco. J. C. Serrano, who has been employed on the Auburn Journal for some time, has departed for his home at San Luis Obispo.

On July 17 occurred the marriage of P. P. Coons, assistant foreman on the Morning Union, and Miss Sadie Pefficy, operator at the state office.

Trade in the job line in Sacramento at present is very slow.

No. 46 has donated $50 to the Sacramento Red Cross and has purchased a $100 liberty bond.

J. W. CRAWLEY.

CALGARY, ALTA.

Sunny Alberta! Glorious Alberta! Prosperous Alberta! Impoverished printers! Hard to imagine such anomaly, but it's correct. The Alberta farmer smiles at the price of wheat, but the printer with the poorest scale in the west frowns, and well he need. For the last six months and more the executive committee has been endeavoring to secure a war bonus. These efforts have not been altogether successful, for while in some cases a slight increase has been granted, this increase is nothing more than our old friend "bonus," slightly disguised, and if you can't do better than the "dead line" you don't get it. That's all. The employers' attitude is, as usual, brutally logical: So long as we can get men to work for the agreed scale, why give an increase? Our argument about the high cost of living only brings forth a counter-claim that the high cost of production makes the granting of a "war bonus" impossible. Tourists might take note: This is a great country for farmers, but a very poor one for printers. It is not fair by any means to blame the membership for conditions prevailing, as a word in explanation will convince: The old agreement expired just after the time hostilities started in 1914, and everybody was in a blue funk, had no idea what was going to happen. Business in Calgary was shot to blazes—or somewhere else. It was a question of taking a cut of 20 per cent or signing up our old terms for six months after formal declaration of "peace." The members did what they thought was best—signed up until "six months after war." It is singularly interesting to note how the employer regards our sentiments upon agreements. One of the principal newspaper men remarked to a member of the executive committee the other day that he knew the printers would not break their agreement, as the coal miners had done. (It is, of course, merely a coincidence that the miners, as a result of their fight, secured increases averaging 25 per cent!) In view of the attitude of statesmen—and even nations—who have stated that war conditions do not permit of static policies—the membership is beginning to wonder whether the economic conditions in Calgary consequent upon the war do not point to the adoption of a policy that at one time would have been regarded as distinctly revolutionary, but which is excused by the arbitrary attitude of employers and economic pressure. In other words: What is moral for a nation should be moral for a union.

F. H. NEWNHAM.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Officers for the ensuing year were installed last meeting. Excellent progress was reported in a summary of accomplishments by retiring officers, and the names of the men now at the helm are synonymous with "results."

William P. Kelly, late Detroiter, is battering the buttons on a new model C intertype at Lincoln's.

The local's apprentice proposition met with much favorable comment at the recent meeting of the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions at Saginaw and numerous copies were sent to various locals. Delegates W. B. Wilson and E. B. Geary report an interesting convention.

When the mobilization order for call to the colors becomes effective there will be several gaps in our ranks. The following have beaten the draft: Fred Bek and Eldon Peterson, naval militia; Betran Bloem and Leon Ellis, hospital corps; Carl Bishof, Thirty-second regiment band; Frank Ratajezak, engineers' corps; Capt. James Sinke, national guard; Roy Hauser and Harry Robinson, Thirty-second regiment machine gun company.

"Shorty" Davis is subbing on the Herald. "Foxy" Smith appeared in our midst recently. John Taits, of Cargill's, has gone to Philadelphia to take up the monotype. Bill Wilson invaded Chatham, Canada, and Detroit for his annual. Henry Shalmo bobbed into town from points east. T. J. Connolly is showing up on the Herald. H. J. Kirk is a new caller. V. E. Bloem is back from a hegira to Detroit. All sworn to by O. L. Comfort, chairman yard committee.

Baron Munchausen had nothing on some of our back-yard printer-farmers. Contests in garden "patter" are threatening to become a favorite indoor sport.

Fred Gilleo, of the Herald, is the latest recruit to No. 39's ranks of bungalow builders.

Leon Ellis, of the Press, joined the benedicts July 5. His bride was Miss Ann MacDonald. Miss Alma Huff, of the Herald, was married recently.

Ralph Swearingen: Your spectacles are with George Madigan, care of News. GEORGE P. KOCH.

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CONCORD, N. H.

North Adams and 5,000 members.

We had but six members out at our last meeting. The weather was pretty hot, but perhaps when we abolished our rebate system, the boys thought they would stay away. The rebate system, to my mind, is the only way to get a meeting with more than the regular half a dozen that are interested.

The convention at Manchester was certainly a great success in more ways than one. Manchester is to be congratulated.

The application of Charles H. Abbott was read at our June meeting and referred to the investigating committee. We hope to obligate him at our August meeting.

Andy Rogers, of the Boston Globe, was here for a short stay and also was in Manchester for the convention.

Business is still good for this time of the year.

Edgar Morse, our sergeant at arms, is on his annual vacation of two weeks.

The baseball team of the Rumford Printing Company athletic association is anxious to secure games for Saturday afternoons with any amateur team in New England. They have not been defeated this year as yet. They will play at home or away from home. Any amateur team in New England that wishes to play this team can make arrangements by communicating with the writer at 6 Prince street, and I will turn it over to the manager.

The city laborers and the street car men of this city have recently organized a union and affiliated with the central labor union. This was brought about chiefly through the efforts of the central labor union. Concord laborers are slowly waking up to the fact that it is much better to be organized, both for the employer and employe.

We have had an application for membership at our last three meetings. We hope we can continue this good work and get one every meeting for some time to come. E. B. McCauley.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

We have all seen various efforts for the welfare of the printing trades inaugurated, flourish for a short time and then gradually dry away and disappear. This applies particularly to the average allied trades council. By electing delegates who have put their thought and efforts into discovering the reasons and remedy for this condition, it is believed a remedy has been evolved, and it has already been productive of some good results. The remedy is simply, "Know each other." The friendships and mutual understanding of personal acquaintance will remove a great deal of the criticism and misjudgment so prevalent in our crafts particularly. To this end the Allied Trades Council of Galveston tendered the membership of the organizations an oyster supper at one of the resorts on the island just before the close of the oyster season. The expenses of the occasion were met by appropriations for small amounts from the various crafts, the balance paid by those attending in pro rata proportion, thus making the expense very light on any one and the results in good fellowship and harmony considerable, all of which will be reflected in the workings of the council. The next entertainment in prospect is a basket picnic. The arrangement of these entertainments to the opportunities and needs of the locality, with the unanimous assistance of the trades, and choking the chronic knocker, will bring about a condition of benefit to the allied crafts which can not be estimated and do away with a condition from which many of us have suffered.

George H. Slater represented No. 28 at the Texas State Federation of Labor convention and J. B. Stephenson at the Texas Allied Printing Trades Council.

The Texas Press Association met here last month. The number of printers in the membership is large and a great many of them proudly exhibit paid-up cards. Two exhibits were noteworthy, by the Intertype Corporation and the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

One of the pleasant social features of the month was a banquet tendered members of No. 28 by the representatives of the Intertype Corporation. Appropriate short talks, general good fellowship, plenty of eats and refreshments featured the evening. The courtesy was the effort of Messrs. Bading and Breckon, of the Intertype Corporation, both of whom carry typographical union cards.

J. B. Stephenson.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At the June meeting of No. 16 officers were installed. After the installation by President Carleton the executive officers each briefly addressed the meeting, giving an outline of the policy to be pursued during the coming year.

The Query club of New York, on its way to Colorado Springs, will make a brief stop in Chicago. Many other delegates and visitors will also pass through here, and, while no formal program of reception has been arranged, the visitors will be given a hearty welcome. The Union Printers' club, at 164 West Washington street, directly opposite the Herald office, will open its doors to the migrating throng of delegates and others, and has invited all to make the club their headquarters while in town.

With the assistance of Miss Mary McEnerney, of the bindery women's union, the Regan Printing Company was completely unionized and is now a label office. This firm has thirty-five cylinders and five rotaries, and is well equipped for the large amount of printing it handles. On July 13 the Steere bindery, one of the largest hand binderies in Chicago, was made strictly union, thirty girls being taken into the bindery women's union. The label was also placed in the Rapid Printing Company.

Barney Cohen, the new director of labor for the state of Illinois, has ordered the union label to appear on all printing for his department. Robert S. Jones, the new state factory inspector, also has given orders that the label be used on all work for the factory inspector's office.

The callroom of the union has been renovated and put into first-class condition. All calls for printers are now filled through the medium of the callroom, no men being sent out from headquarters.

The St. Louis club of the Union Printers' Baseball League will play the Chicago team three games of ball August 7, 8 and 9, at Comiskey park. A large contingent of fans from the Mound City is expected to accompany the team.

Newspaper printers are hoping that a settlement of the scale may soon be brought about. The men employed on newspapers are working for the same scale that was in force before the boost in prices caused by the great war. The only settlement of-

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fered provided for a raise of but 3 cents per hour for handmen and arbitration in regard to machine composition. Considered in the light of an increase of from 50 to 100 per cent in the cost of living, this did not appeal favorably to the members and it was rejected.

Employes of the American-Examiner chapel are enjoying better working conditions with the radical improvements installed by Superintendent Lamphere. All partitions and unnecessary gewgaws were ruthlessly torn out. Air circulation has been wonderfully improved; ceiling fans prevent the accumulation of noxious fumes; the proofreaders now have a habitable working place; the foreman's elaborate office has been removed, and the skipper now contents himself with a democratic desk. Several new linotypes have been added to the equipment, and the composing room presents a roomy and comfortable appearance.

James B. Hutchison, who died at Oak Forest June 25, and who was buried at Elmwood June 27, under the auspices of No. 16, was one of the real pioneers of union printerdom. Among his cherished possessions was a traveling card issued by the Hamilton Typographical Society of the Province of Canada, dated April 4, 1856, and also a traveling card of Buffalo Typographical Union No. 9, dated September 18, 1856. Many years ago he was employed on the Telegraph, the forerunner of the present Chicago Herald. He had not worked at the business for years, and had passed from the memory of the younger generation, but many of the oldtimers knew him well and favorably.

Fred Warmbier, a linotype machinist who had worked on Chicago newspapers for a number of years, committed suicide July 9 by jumping from a three-story window. Despondency because of ill health is supposed to have caused the deed. Burial was at Rosehill.

Among the members of No. 16 to offer their services to the government is Herman W. Heintz, who is now a private in the Twenty-sixth company, marine corps, Paris Island, S. C.

Don T. Stewart, B. F. Dundas and Harry Schaudt, all recently of the Herald, who joined the United States marine corps and until recently have been at Paris Island, S. C., have been transferred to Quantico, Va., where Schaudt is in the infantry and Stewart and Dundas are with the field artillery. Stewart's many friends will be pleased to know that he qualified as marksman before the transfer.

Max Kronman and D. C. Campbell, of the Tribune, have passed the physical examination in the officers' reserve corps and are now preparing for the "skull" test.

W. H. Gritzmacher has forsaken the printing game and is now employed by the Northwestern elevated railway.

John Cantwell, former chairman of the Inter Ocean, and a delegate from Montreal to Colorado Springs, has notified friends here that on his return from the convention he will spend some time in Chicago renewing old acquaintances.

Fred Whittingham, of the Herald, while east on a vacation trip, took advantage of his proximity to visit the boys in the marine corps at Quantico, Va.

Melvin D. Foor, who deposited a card from Portland, Ore., in June, and later enlisted in Company I, First Illinois national guard, and was sent to Camp Cicero, turned up missing at roll call one day and was not heard of until he was reported ill in a hospital at East Dubuque, Iowa. It is stated that he was subject to hallucinations.

At the last meeting of No. 16 the delegates to the Colorado Springs convention were requested to work for a measure by which the dues of all members enlisting for the war would be taken care of by the International Typographical Union instead of putting all the burden on local unions.

The Sears-Roebuck and Butler Brothers chapels are formulating plans for a joint picnic to be held some time in August.

Fred LaForge has returned from a visit to St. Louis, where he foregathered for several days with "Slats" Embick, who is at Jefferson Barracks, detailed to the printshop at that army post.

Jack Gaffney, of the Sears-Roebuck chapel, left for St. Louis July 1 to spend his vacation.

The Printers' Bowling League for the coming season will consist of twelve clubs, instead of eight, the number engaged last year.

At the election of officers of the Sears-Roebuck chapel Dan McDougall, chairman, and Steve Swain, secretary, were again chosen by a unanimous vote to fill their respective offices.

A special meeting of the Daily News night chapel was called July 2 to take action on the death of J. L. Carlson, a well-known and well-liked operator, who died from pneumonia. A suitable floral design was ordered and a committee on resolutions appointed. Mr. Carlson had been a member of the Daily News chapel about eighteen months. His body was sent to Ishpeming, Mich., his former home, for burial. BRYANT L. BEECHER.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Scranton—"The Electric City"—1918.

No. 646 is doing about as good as can be expected at present. All members are working, and business is very good. So far, none of our members have been drawn on the first draft. We have not so many to lose, and I hope we will be able to hold them.

Representative William Corless paid us a short visit a few weeks ago.

Your humble servant was entertained by Reading Union a few Sundays ago, and had a most enjoyable time. When you want to be royally handled, leave it to the "Judge" and "Mason."

R. J. HENNESSY.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 20 was held on the afternoon of July 1. In the absence of President Hill, Vice-President R. E. McLure occupied the chair and presided in a most businesslike manner. Considerable routine work was dispatched. The food control bill pending in congress was endorsed, and J. W. White, one of our hustling members, was endorsed for a position as a member of the federal exemption board. The union donated a sum to those of the moving picture operators of the city who have been on strike, and who, it appears, have been given some harsh treatment by the authorities. Several cases against them for the "crime" of picketing are pending in the circuit court, and the outcome of these cases will be watched for with interest.

Cecil King, of the Cullom & Ghertner chapel, on the night of July 14 was run down and painfully bruised by an auto. His injuries, while not serious, necessitated the use of crutches for several days.

L. C. ("Cap") Herrington, late of Anniston, Ala., and still later of Tampa, Fla., came in re-

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cently and remained long enough to shake hands with many of his friends. He picked up Joe Roberts, of the Brandon chapel, in Atlanta and brought him on to Nashville, although Joe says he could have found the way back by himself. Joe had been on a visit to his old Georgia home and friends. "Cap" left Nashville bound for somewhere—and it wouldn't be surprising to next hear of him in Timbuctoo.

H. J. Loser, jr., has gone to Chicago, where he is now at work and will perhaps remain for some time.

James Graham, of Memphis, a former member of No. 20, attended the funeral of his brother, who died in this city the past month.

B. F. Jones, who has been here and in bad health for several months, has so far recovered as to be able to work, and has gone to St. Louis.

Harry Wall, who for a year or so has had charge of the monotype casters on the Washington (D. C.) Herald, was in the city recently accompanied by his bride, visiting relatives and friends. They left for a visit to relatives in the state after a few days' stay, and intend going to Texas, where Harry has a situation in view.

Ellis Allen, who was seriously ill for several weeks, has recovered and is again able to be at work.

Leslie B. Parker, of the Benson Printing Company chapel, has gone to Alaska on a pleasure trip of several weeks.

On Saturday morning, June 30, Hon. A. E. Hill and Miss Frances Mabel Jones were united in matrimony at the home of the bride. The happy pair left immediately after the ceremony for a trip of several weeks to Washington, Baltimore, New York and other points in the north and east. The bride has for a number of years been a teacher in the city high school, where she is universally loved and honored. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wood Jones. Mr. Hill needs no introduction to the people of Nashville, as he is well and most favorably known throughout the state and practically the whole south. He has served a number of times in the Tennessee legislature, and a few years ago was speaker of the senate, which automatically made him lieutenant-governor, and in these positions did conspicuous service in the interest of labor. Mr. Hill has frequently served as president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor and of the Nashville Trades and Labor Council, and is now serving his seventeenth consecutive term as president of Typographical Union No. 20, which has also several times chosen him as delegate to the International conventions, where he always took a leading part. He is an intimate friend of James M. Lynch, and served as representative of the International Typographical Union in this section for a number of years. Mr. Hill has always been prominent in the political, civic and union affairs of his city and state, and is a member of the city board of education, of which he was at one time president. Although the approaching wedding was made known to only their most intimate friends, many handsome presents were received, among the most conspicuous being handsome silver services from the board of education and members of the typographical union. Upon their return Mr. and Mrs. Hill will be at home to their friends at 1801 Hayes street.

Southern Representative H. P. Hanson, of Memphis, who was in Nashville at intervals during the past few months and rendered valuable service in the putting in effect of the new job and newspaper scales, returned to his home the first week in July His physicians informed him he would be compelled to undergo a very serious and dangerous surgical operation, and the many friends he made here sincerely trust he may fully recover from the operation and his health be permanently restored.

At last the newspaper scale, which has been hanging fire for half a year, is off the hook. The settlement was made on a compromise of 25 cents per day increase on day and night papers, with price and a half overtime. This makes the day scale $4.25 and the night scale $4.75. The contracts were made for four years. The boys also received 25 cents per day back pay since the expiration of the old agreement, and that gave many of them considerable pocket-change.

Work is very dull in Nashville at present, and likely to continue so another month at least. Those seeking employment shouldn't light here now.

E. Roy Moore.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

At the last meeting of No. 688 a nice donation was made to the Red Cross.

Miss Mabel Steffey is now a member of this local. Roy Wall, who has his card deposited here, was the soloist at a recent entertainment given in one of our leading churches.

The writer has been honored by the county judge of Bell county by being appointed as the labor member on the county defense board.

We hope the convention at Colorado Springs will see fit to make that city its permanent headquarters and convention place, and will do its utmost to have the salaries of the president and secretary increased to not less than $5,000 per year.

The central trades council has begun discussing Labor day celebration, and all delegates have been instructed to bring the matter before their respective organizations and report at their earliest convenience.

The efforts to organize a label league are still on the unfinished business list. We are going slow, with the hope of making it a success when it is started.

Stuart Shaw.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mention was made last month in these notes of the forthcoming outing of the members of No. 9. We are now in position to say, on the authority of Chairman Fred Schmidt, that it will be up to expectations, and all those who attended last year know what that means. The hearty approval of last year's basket picnic is what made it easy to decide on a similar event. The steamer Seabreeze has been chartered and will take along the barge George H. Striker as consort, giving plenty of room, as their combined carrying capacity is listed at 700. Of course, the trip around the island is the main attraction, and if the weather is good no more beautiful trip could be decided upon. Stops will be made, for "Freddy" has seen to it that a program of sports will be mixed in the day's outing. However, at this writing it has not been made up, but assurances are given that there will be fun a-plenty for young and old. This year the boat will leave from the foot of Amherst street (No. 5 car), thus avoiding the squally waters at the mouth of the river. Seaman's orchestra will be with us once again, for the seventh successive outing, and that is a guarantee of first-class music, with all the trimmings. Adults' tickets are placed

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at 35 cents and children's 15 cents. It is expected that this will be the largest affair ever held by No. 9, as the enthusiasm with which the previous basket picnic was received, especially by the wives, sisters, daughters and sweethearts who attended last year, will go a long way toward filling the boats this year. Good things to eat and drink may be had on the boat, and provision will be made for the comfort of the little ones. Chairman Schmidt has added half a dozen live wires to his already excellent committee and the members should show their appreciation of their efforts by attending in goodly numbers. Remember the date —Sunday, August 12, at 10 o'clock.

President Kinskey was in charge of the July meeting, at which there was a large attendance in the hope of hearing something definite in regard to the new scale. Nothing doing. The publishers were willing to chew the rag, but refused to do anything definite until congress had acted on the revenue bill. As the Buffalo newspapers are not profit-sharing institutions, it is hard to understand just why the printers should pay the increased cost of living and the additional revenue taxes for the publishers. Dilatory tactics seem to be the policy of employers in dealing with the wage question, and the city government is as bad as any one. The garbage collectors have been asking for a raise for a long time and finally had to go on strike in order to get attention. A lot of colored men had been brought here in the spring in anticipation of a "shortage" of labor which did not eventuate, and they were put to work in the strikers' places. But the unbleached brothers wanted $4 a day and board, with pork chops and pie at every meal—and the old men got the increase. The application of Herman Hartel for admission to the Union Printers Home was endorsed, and Delegates Coyell and Beilman were instructed to urge the publication by the International Typographical Union of an authoritative history of the eight-hour strike.

The Times and the Courier have put in monotype casters and are going in for non-distribution. Neither paper is sure of its identity now that its face is washed, as it were, and the admen are put to it for backcapping subjects now that there is no chance to put Caslon in the Cheltenham cases or caching thin spaces. The Times has put in ten new linotypes, models 16 and 17. Ralph Rafelson is running the monotype casters. Non-distribution is an old story on the News. It sure looks odd to see nice new type thrown away because it does not pay to "throw it in."

The latest addition to the library is "The Printer's Manual," published by Thomas Lynch in Cincinnati in 1872, and donated by R. C. Crotts, of the Express chapel. Other donations are convention souvenirs by Messrs. Coyell, McLaughlin, Stansil, Kilcawley, Shaffer, Patterson and Wallace, and the librarian feels that he has some of the finest specimens of the art preservative in the world, as well as many articles of historical value.

Walter Connor and Crissie Schilroth were united in marriage last month, and the ever-popular Walter's many friends in Syracuse and Rochester will be delighted to hear the good news. After the ceremony a reception was held at the K. E. P. clubrooms. The night crew of the Evening News, reinforced by a goodly crowd from the day side, was on hand to give the bride and groom a proper send-off. The luncheon was a delight, and the music a special feature of the event. As 90 per cent of the members of the K. E. P. club are musicians, the music was continuous. Buffalo friends of the bride unite in wishing them long life and prosperity.

Arthur Keehn, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, was in town arranging for his trip to that section. He will accompany the Buffalo delegation.

We have moved. The new owners of the Chapin block have decided to modernize the building, and started in by raising the rent to an altitude that shows they intend to have lamb chops whenever appetite so inclines. The secretary's office is now at No. 224 White building.

Billy McKibben says President Scott's "plant-an-acre" scheme would be all right were it not for the high cost of submarines. He should have planted clams.

Printers in newspaper chapels subscribed for liberty bonds to the amount of $10,000. Figures from the jobmen are not available. When will the jobmen learn that it pays to advertise?

Daniel Flavin is still in very poor health, and George Fitzpatrick, formerly assistant foreman on the Enquirer, is in charge of the Courier composing room. Edward Fitzpatrick, foreman of the Enquirer, has general supervision of both papers.

David E. Peugeot, of the Express chapel, one of our printer-lawyers, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for city judge.

HUGH WALLACE.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

In the last number of THE JOURNAL we noticed the name of John Graham in the recent arrivals admitted to the Union Printers Home for treatment. Jack has many friends here, all of whom hope for his speedy recovery.

W. B. Ankarstran, the representative for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, transacted business in the city last month and incidentally shook hands with a number of his old friends.

Bill Melick, a former officer of No. 187, but now of Pottsville, was a recent visitor here and was given the glad hand by his many acquaintances.

Quite a few of the members of No. 187 have answered the call to arms and will soon be distinguishing themselves with the army in France.

Tom Randow has accepted a "sit" at Athens, N. Y.

Will Lloyd, of the News chapel, has purchased a "joy car," and he never forgets his friends.

Charles Casey, of the Record chapel, was the successful candidate for delegate and will represent No. 187 at the convention at Colorado Springs. This is a signal honor to Mr. Casey, as, owing to his convincing personality and his happy medium of winning friends, he was selected at this time as the one most suitable to help land the convention for Scranton in 1918.

Notwithstanding the hot weather the committee here on the entertainment of the delegates to the Scranton convention in 1918 are still on the job, "keeping everlastingly at it." Beyond a doubt, this will be the greatest convention in the history of the International Typographical Union.

We are glad to note that Sam Gilger, of the News chapel, has sufficiently recovered from a recent serious illness to be out again.

Work in Wilkes-Barre is very good under present conditions, and if the summer months are a criterion, the winter season will be a bumper.

J. S. MCCALL.

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BRAINERD, MINN.

Work in the three offices here is holding up well, especially the job end.

The Brainerd Daily Journal-Press is no more. The proprietor, Ralph M. Sheets, saw fit to discontinue publishing a daily and has gone back into the weekly class. The Dispatch, daily, was a strong competitor and Mr. Sheets wisely gave up the battle.

Frank G. Hall, president of No. 593 and foreman of the Tribune office, was recently appointed deputy state oil inspector for Crow Wing county. The job is very remunerative and Mr. Hall is to be congratulated on his success in landing it.

Fred L. Britton, a charter member of No. 593, was accepted as a candidate in the officers' reserve corps at Fort Snelling, and after a month's training was weeded out with scores of others. Fred said the commanding officer was well pleased with the showing he made, but as college graduates were given the preference it was up to him to so act. He may enroll in the second camp soon to be instituted.

W. W. Latta, for years a member of this local, is now editor and proprietor of the Luverne Journal, weekly.

E. Allen Burnette, of Daytona, Fla., deposited has card here last month and "grabbed off" a few weeks' work in the Dispatch office. Mr. Burnette expressed himself as well pleased with this north country.

John Webster and wife, of Globe, Ariz., motored to Brainerd to spend a few weeks with friends and enjoy the fine fishing hereabouts. Mr. Webster is a newspaper man of long experience.

Alfred Dahl, of the Journal Press force, has enrolled with the grand army that is taking to the farms these days. He will do his "bit" for Uncle Sam on his uncle's farm, which is located near Duluth.

A. NORMAN BREKKY.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The Labor day committee, which has been making extensive arrangements for a 400 turnout, is meeting with success. A patriotic demonstration is anticipated instead of the "thin-line" Labor day parade.

The union has voted to take care of the dues of its members who will go to the front, and their families will receive the death benefits should any of those splendid fellows fall on the field of battle.

President-elect McCann has his cabinet selected, but will not make it public until the August meeting.

The New York State Allied Printing Trades Council, representing 50,000 wage-earners, in convention in Syracuse last month, pledged "our loyalty, support and service on the battlefield and in every other way that we can be of assistance, to the limit of our capacity and endurance. We express the conviction that no lasting peace will result without autocracy and all it represents is crushed and militarism and its apostles are made the servants, instead of the masters, of the nations that are contending against us and that are responsible for this holocaust of ruin and devastation."

Reports from the recent election of the International Typographical Union from a Washington correspondent are very pleasing to Albany typographers. Four Albanians were elected by Columbia Union by large pluralities. Howard Gaylord and John Orton Cole were the two top men for membership in the executive committee, and on the list of alternate delegates to the Colorado Springs convention Joe Cummings was the high man, and farther on appeared the name of George H. Pease. Albany boys are "some pumpkins," eh!

Members of Albany Typographical Union No. 4 organized a band at a meeting held recently in German hall, which will be along the lines of the band of New York Typographical Union No. 6, known as the "Big Six band," and famous all over the country. The Albany printers chose the following officers: President, Henry Cranse; secretary, Harry P. Moffett; treasurer, James Bearup; director, James Dunigan. The other members are Wellington Grey, Francis Schoonmaker, Steven Feenan, Wallace Beebe, James McCaughan, James Walsh, Anthony Campagna, Herman Fry, Charles Fry, Charles Schultz, John Young, Richard Daly, John Bowers, James Hanson, Frank Monette, William Kalter, Joseph Rice and Peter Halpin.

R. H. PARMELEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Events in typographical affairs that may be of general interest to readers of THE JOURNAL include the progressive stages of newspaper scale negotiations. The scale committee of the union and the committee representing San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association have agreed on all points involved except the very material ones that fix hours and wages. On these two questions the committees have deadlocked and the union and the publishers both have stood firmly behind their committees. Negotiations had been pending for a long time, when the union gave formal notice to the publishers that the old scale agreement would be definitely abrogated on June 30. This action brought matters to a crisis, inasmuch as three of the four papers interested do not hold arbitration contracts under the International Arbitration Agreement and there could be no agreement locally as to the form of a local arbitration code of procedure. When this point was reached, and when a clash appeared almost inevitable, it was suggested that the International Arbitration Board be requested by both parties to try and find a way out. Inasmuch as the local parties had by conciliation really accomplished as much with the scale as a whole as would have been done had the entire matter been submitted to a local board, and it was proved that there had been no disposition to evade the responsibility of local arbitration, but that irreconcilable differences existed which made the form of procedure impossible of solution locally, President Scott and Commissioner Kellogg, while positively declining to accept the case for the International board, finally agreed to appoint a board to be composed of representatives of the International Typographical Union and representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, this board to choose an odd member acceptable to both local parties; to have the hearing in Indianapolis on the questions of hours and wages only, the decision of the board so composed to be final. That solution of the matter has been agreed to by all parties and is accepted as the best possible solution of the case. President Tracy will present the case for the union and H. W. Norton will represent the publishers. Secretary Michelson will accompany the president and a member of the local publishers' association will accompany Mr. Norton. A date for the hearing had not been definitely fixed at the time this letter was written.

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The local scale situation, as outlined in the preceding paragraph, would seem to point the necessity for some further action in arbitration legislation if the system is to continue. By reason of the fact that our International has repeatedly given its endorsement to the principle of arbitration in setling scale controversies, to the extent that subordinate unions are definitely and authoritatively instructed by our executive council that they must offer some form of arbitration when the International code is not acceptable locally, just what to do when there can be no agreement as to form presents a problem. In the present San Francisco controversy a way has been found out of that difficulty, but the solution of the question of how to obtain exact justice by arbitration has not been found by the temporary disposition of that particular case. Only recently the San Francisco printers again voted in favor of the principle of arbitration, but almost in the same breath they registered emphatic disapproval of that form of arbitration which provides for a decision by an odd arbiter who is of necessity subject to local influences because of fixed relationship either with one party or the other. While it is wisely provided that there shall be no fixed relationship between the odd arbiter and the interested parties, still experience in many cases has proved that prejudicial tendencies do exist, and in the very nature of things are almost bound to exist, to the end that justice is shaded, and all too often, perhaps, on the side of the most powerful or most influential contender. Added to all that is the risk of freak decisions, one way or the other, by arbiters who may be honest enough but whose lack of knowledge of conditions surrounding the newspaper publishing business makes their participation in the controversy hazardous to a dangerous degree. By taking the San Francisco controversy out of the atmosphere of local politics and local business influences we have removed that much of objection; but that, and only that.

San Francisco Typographical Union, in conjunction with the local associations of employers, is arranging for the protection in their situations of members who may enlist for war service, and the protection afforded will include all registered apprentices. While the local union had already taken up the question, the suggestions received from the International officers have been found helpful.

The women of No. 21 have done themselves proud in the Red Cross membership campaign. By reason of the activity of these ladies, 378 new memberships have been secured. Considering that many of our members already held membership and the further fact that the service rendered by the committee was entirely voluntary and the solicitations made after working hours in most cases, the result is highly satisfactory and most commendable.

The June meeting of the union brought out a satisfactory attendance and the proceedings were interesting throughout. An unusual number of subjects were discussed and acted upon, all having an important bearing upon the welfare of the organization. It was voted to withdraw from the California Typographical Conference because it was shown that the activities of that body were so limited in scope that the cost of maintaining it hardly justified the necessary expenditure. It is believed that all of the important work of the conference can be done in other ways and without the expense attendant upon holding the organization together, and at the same time be relieved from the annoyance of the petty politics that have been introduced into its affairs. The membership statement showed an increase of seventeen for the month. Miss Minnie C. Aguilar, Edward Johnson, Daniel Malloy and Stanley E. Williams were initiated and applications were received from Minnie C. Thom and La Ray G. Watson. The executive committee reported that it had invested $1,000 of the union's reserve in liberty loan bonds. Approval was given to the applications of Jerome W. Myers and William K. Rutter for admission to the Union Printers Home and one application for the old age pension also was ordered favorably reported to the International Typographical Union The executive committee reported on relations of No. 21 and the photo-engravers incidental to the union's strike on the San Francisco papers. The course being followed by the committee was unanimously approved. Upon recommendation of the records committee, the laws were amended so that the committee is now abolished, its work having been completed Another amendment to the union's laws purposing to repeal a section which has long been a subject of discussion among the members, that which prevented an officer of the organization from holding a political position and which also required that an officer must resign his position immediately upon receiving a nomination from a political party. A long and interesting discussion was had, with the result that the vote in favor of repealing the section was unanimous. L. L. Stopple resigned as a delegate to the label section of the labor council. Two vacancies in the union's delegation to that body will be filled at the July meeting. All of the delegates to the allied printing trades council, in a lengthy report to the union, suggested that they be withdrawn from the council and that new delegates be chosen to succeed them. The reason given was that more harmonious relations might follow a change of delegates.

Capt. Daniel V. Chisholm, deputy United States public printer, commander-in chief of the United Spanish-American War Veterans, active member of the typographical union for many years, accompanied by Mr. Chisholm, arrived in San Francisco Friday, June 29, and remained till Sunday evening when he continued on to Portland, where Captain Chisholm, by request of the mayor of that city, led the Fourth of July parade. Captain Chisholm was making a tour of the country as commander-in-chief of the Spanish war veterans, a custom established in that organization. While in San Francisco, Captain Chisholm and his wife were royally entertained by the veterans and on Sunday morning were guests of No. 21 on an auto trip to the site of the new military camp at Palo Alto. During all the years that Chisholm has risen from the ranks he has never allowed himself to be out of touch with old friends. He still retains membership in the union, and knows as much about the organization's every-day life as if he were still working at the case. His present position places him in a position where he can do many things for members of the union that otherwise might not be accomplished, and he is always ready to perform the service.

A. J. ("Teddy") Moore, of the Bulletin chapel night force, and Miss Lena L. Goldstein, daughter of M. Goldstein, Oakland capitalist, were married on Wednesday, June 27. Mr. and Mrs. Moore will remain in San Francisco till the early fall, when they plan to take up their residence in New York.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held

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its annual meeting Sunday, July 8. The reports of officers showed that the organization is in fine shape, financially and otherwise. Election of officers resulted as follows: George M. Hearst, president; C. A. Pirie, first vice-president; Carroll E. Fisk, second vice-president; L. Michelson, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Laing, marshal; William C. Reilly, guardian; board of directors, George A. Tracy, A. R. Chenoweth, C. E. Cantrell, H. T. Darr. Retiring President Fred F. Bebergall was presented with a beautiful pair of military brushes as a token of appreciation by the society of his services.

President Tracy has a few copies of "Handset Reminiscences," an interesting book devoted to incidents in the early life of J. B. Graham, now living at Salt Lake, Utah. The books are offered for sale at $1 a copy. Mr. Graham published the book after a life full of activities, and the publication is replete with good stories of the early days of printerdom in this country. Any member of No. 21 who would like to purchase the book will be amply repaid in its reading and President Tracy will be glad to forward the money to Mr. Graham.

GEORGE A. TRACY.

LONDON, ONT.

Owing to the holiday, the regular meeting in July was adjourned to the second Sunday of the month, and was fairly well attended. The most important of the volume of business on hand was the tentative clause of the agreement, which was voluntarily inserted at the outset of the war, and which at that time was to alleviate in some degree the hardship entailed upon the employers by the almost prohibitive prices of paper and metal. But now that these matters have adjusted themselves to about normal, and the burden has shifted to the employes, by the skyrocketing prices of the necessaries of life, and everything else accordingly, the members are of the unanimous opinion that the employers should be willing to reciprocate by throwing out the clause, and to that end the proper officers were instructed to take up the matter. It is not anticipated at this writing that there will be much opposition encountered, as the employers have been advancing wages individually until there are but few who are only receiving the minimum scale; and also the fact that Toronto has boosted its men at the rate of a four-dollar increase at the first shot out of the box. Numerous cities are making inquiries for printers, accompanied by handsome inducements, so there is presented the proposition of retaining their employes as well as the matter of playing the game fair. But, of course, No. 133 is prepared, in case of refusal, to live up to its agreement to the letter of the law.

Representative Kinskey, of Buffalo, was present and delivered an address on the fundamental principles of unionism. The major, who was at his best, was listened to with rapt attention, and made some telling points for the guidance of those who may be inclined to permit their enthusiasm to lag at vital moments. Taken as a whole, the meeting was the best in years. It certainly was a satisfaction and encouragement to the local administration, and they desire to take this opportunity to express their sincere gratitude to the membership for the hearty co-operation that has manifested itself of late, and feel sure that it spells unity to the end. Hugh McPherson presented the report for the delegates to the Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions, and the representatives were each voted a generous allowance for services rendered. Secretary Steele reported for the entertainment committee of the convention, announcing a balance of some $25 unexpended. The meeting, by unanimous consent, was adjourned to the second Sunday in August.

The employing printers of Toronto have set an example which might be emulated with profit by their contemporaries of London, in a generous boost to the wage scale.

The following cards were deposited during the month: J. L. Ostropol, H. Swayze, J. M. Norris, with one traveler issued.

Business conditions are bowling along at top speed, the newspapers seemingly reaping a big harvest of advertising.

A. H. WHEATLEY.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

The meeting of Typographical Union No. 154, held July 2, was an interesting one with a large attendance of its members. Officers were installed for the ensuing year, and the various committees appointed.

Work, at the present writing, is very quiet, which happens with us at the closing of college, and generally remains so until opening in October, and vacations are now in order. Tourists take notice.

Arrangements are being made to take part in the Labor day celebration to be held here by the trades council.

The cards of R. T. Ethridge and O. R. Bishop have been withdrawn.

William Bischoff, of Terre Haute, Ind., was in the city a few days visiting friends; also to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law, Charles Esslinger. Mr. Bischoff served his apprenticeship here at the old Register office.

A smoker will be given at our next meeting.

GEORGE P. STANCH.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

In addition to those previously mentioned as having enlisted in the army are David R. Johnson, of the Success Linotype Company chapel; Stanley A. Russell, of Successful Farming, and Charles T. Tillotson, of Heilhecker's. A. A. Couch and E. S. Campbell have applications pending for admission to the officers' training camp at Fort Riley. A letter from James L. Quinn, who is with the cavalry at Fort Riley, brings the information that he is well pleased with his berth.

Arrivals have been numerous during the past month, and calls for help have been rare. The dull period arrived ahead of time this season.

W. H. Boyd, one of our delegates, left on July 16 for a visit to Salt Lake City, accompanied by Mrs. Boyd. They will remain in the west until time to report at Colorado Springs.

R. B. Miller, chairman at Successful Farming, is spending his vacation in California. Miss Carrie Schaben has returned from a month's outing at Lake Okoboji. J. J. Dwyer is enjoying an auto trip through Illinois. J. H. Allred spent his vacation in southern Iowa. Quite a delegation is planning to attend the convention.

B. F. Doyle, Register foreman, is at this date in the hospital, suffering from stomach trouble.

All is bustle at Camp Dodge, the thirteenth divisional army cantonment, ten miles northwest of the city. With 500 guardsmen training at the fair grounds, 1,500 colored troops at the fort, and the

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hundreds of workmen and soldiers putting things in readiness for the reception of 50,000 recruits at the camp, Des Moines is assuming a military aspect. The benefits of the location of the cantonment will be reaped by contractors, shippers and dealers in provisions, etc. The printing industry has received no impetus. W. G. WATERS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The July meeting was the shortest session held by Little Rock Union for several years, the reading of the minutes, reports of officers and committees taking up less than an hour's time.

There has been quite a slump in the newspaper end, but commercial work still is holding up pretty fair.

It is announced that a new paper, a penny daily, will make its appearance here about the first of August.

Rufus D. Briggs, S. Ward Rice, William H. Voss and Jesse L. Sneed, the latter an apprentice member, have enlisted in the motor truck company of the Arkansas national guard.

W. L. Oury, sr., for many years publisher of the Union Label Bulletin, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be improving.

E. G. Shoffner has gone to Manitou, Colo., in an effort to regain his health. "Shoff" is practicing law now, but carries an active card, and is held in high esteem by our membership.

It is a caution the way the members of No. 92 are buying automobiles, four members of one chapel having acquired brand new machines recently. The reason: Arkansas is a "bone dry" state and some of our members, instead of indulging in the cup that cheers, now have bank accounts, building and loan stock, gasoline buggies and other luxuries.

Arrival: T. K. Rockwood. Departures: L. R. Kellogg, Stuart Curran, Florence Brook, E. A. Rivers. G. S. LUCAS.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Since the last communication to THE JOURNAL from No. 713, notable changes have taken place in the printing circles of Fort Dodge. The consolidation of the Chronicle and Messenger, which took place July 1, has thrown some of Fort Dodge's best printers out of work in the midst of the dull season. The consolidation is only one of many such business consummations which have taken place in this section during the last few years. Fort Dodge should be able to sustain two live up-to-date newspapers if any town or city should. But the publishing of a creditable newspaper these days necessitates a large investment, not only for stock, equipment, etc., but for competent men to manage them. By combining the two papers into one (the Messenger and Chronicle) and by giving the public a bigger and better news service, together with an increase in both the subscription and advertising rates, the publisher will undoubtedly be able to weather the present times of financial stress. The Messenger has always given the public good news service, and it will undoubtedly feel its responsibility now more than ever before and continue to make improvements.

Following is a list of the towns to which the Chronicle printers scattered when the consolidation took place: Harry Webster, Clarion; Walter Kehm, Knoxville; Haugen, Minneapolis; Consbrock, Des Moines; Ramage, Chanook, Mont.; Hasson, Burlington. Pruess and Howard will remain working until August 1, when the job office will close.

No. 713 is following the example of her larger sisters and is keeping up the card of the member who has enlisted in the guard. Arthur Hutchison holds the distinction of being the only member of No. 713 who belongs to the national guard. He is with the boys at present encamped but a short distance from town. The boys are expecting a call to Des Moines at most any time now to concentrate for the trip south for a short camp to fit them for service in France in the near future.

No cards were received the last month. Only the cards of the former Chronicle printers before mentioned have gone out. GLENN EBERSOLE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Members of No. 174 have had a great time during the past month attending the doings of the different chapels. On Sunday, July 1, came the "wayzgoose," otherwise picnic, of the Examiner, in which all employes of that paper, their families, and other members of the unions had the time of their lives at Scheutzen park, at which Joe Romero (he of the convention barbecue fame) served a barbecue that satisfied even the galley boy, so you know it was some "eats." All sorts of sports were enjoyed and fine prizes given for the winners, the prize at the baby show being carried away by "Councilman Grandpa" Criswell's granddaughter, and 'tis said Archibald was one proud young father.

Sunday morning, July 8, the annual banquet of the Tribune chapel was held at Levy's tavern, at which a large number of the craft more than enjoyed themselves with the good eats, drinks, etc.

And still another change in the management of the Express-Tribune plant has taken place, C. C. Rosewater having returned east after being in charge only a few months as general manager, followed very shortly by the resignation of Frank H. Chase as mechanical superintendent, he also returning east; then the change of foreman on the Tribune, Ed L. Schlegel being given charge of that paper in place of M. A. Olmem, who recently came to Los Angeles from Omaha.

After a month's visit with his parents in Washington state, Fred T. Beatty, of the Express, is back at work.

Charles J. Fisk, intertype representative, member of Helena (Mont.) Union and ex-delegate to San Francisco and Minneapolis, has been in Los Angeles some time now while a demonstration, or rather contest, is being held between an intertype and linotype on the Express, the outcome of which may mean the sale of over a dozen new machines to that plant.

George E. Mitchell, jr., of the Tribune chapel, while off on a supposed vacation early in July, married in San Francisco and spent his honeymoon in Yosemite valley.

Fred H. Sutton, of the Record chapel, spent three weeks in the mountains during July and returned to find himself promoted to the foremanship of that paper, George T. Hanson, who filled that position for nine months past, having resigned.

C. S. Crane, former sheriff of Ely county and member of Pueblo (Colo.) Union, and Cliff Moon are now proprietors of a paper in Lancaster, Cal.

Fred M. Adams, formerly of "Big Six," died in Holtville, Imperial Valley, July 12, being overcome by the desert heat. He leaves a widow, Jenny Stott, also formerly of New York.

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Death overtook another old-time member of the International Typographical Union on June 30, when W. E. McLernon was stricken with heart failure while conversing with one of the city officials at the city hall. As representative of the International Typographical Union McLernon is remembered by many of the local members. For the past few years he had been publishing a paper at Culver City, and was on the way to easy street in his new venture when death overtook him.

Ruby Black, of the Herald chapel, and Charles Black, of the Tribune, were called to Stockton, Cal., the middle of June by the death of their brother, Freeman F. Black, a member of Stockton Union.

Once again the Los Angeles Times has been made to pay dearly for its habit of vindictiveness against any one who might not believe just as it would wish. After three years of fighting, Nathan Newby, of this city, was awarded $7,500 damages for libel.

The Wolfer Printing Company and the Superior Linotyping Company, who have been next-door neighbors on North Broadway for several years past, and having outgrown their present locations, are preparing to move into a new building being erected at Winston and Wall streets that will house both firms and give them plenty of room for future expansion. W. K. LOCKWOOD.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL OF TEXAS.

The annual convention of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Texas, formerly the Texas Printers' State Council, was held at Austin June 26 and 27. The session opened on Tuesday morning with an address by J. M. Gilbert, of the arrangements committee of Austin Typographical Union No. 138, who introduced Mayor A. P. Wooldridge. Mayor Wooldridge welcomed the delegates to the city and was in turn addressed by President Colley in a response of thanks on behalf of the council. A. C. Wright, president of Austin Typographical Union, welcomed the delegates for that local.

Delegates from the following cities were seated: Dallas, Houston, Waco, San Antonio, Galveston, Fort Worth, Corpus Christi and Austin.

The main business coming before the conference Tuesday at the morning session was the hearing of the officers' reports and the appointment of committees on organization, resolutions and officers' reports.

Secretary Clint Tullis read his report for the past year, included in which was the work and operation of the employment bureau. The gist of this report was that this bureau had not been a great success.

Tuesday afternoon's session was taken up by reading of resolutions, which were referred to the resolutions committee, and the hearing of the report of the committee on organization. This committee recommended enlarging the scope of the council so as to admit unions of the other printing crafts and the changing of the name to the Texas Allied Printing Trades Council.

Strong resolutions endorsing the purposes of the war, expressing confidence in President Wilson and pledging the continued co-operation of the printing trades were adopted.

The council went on record as endorsing free textbooks and urged the establishment of a state printing plant.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session the visitors were taken for a tour of the city in automobiles, and the drive wound up at the Driskill hotel, where an elaborate banquet was served at 6:30. Perhaps 125 men were present, including a large number of the printers of Austin, a few employing printers and a few newspaper men.

The first speaker, H. C. Colley, of Houston, president of the state organization, declared that he thought the convention had taken a great step forward in broadening its scope to take in the allied trades. He also spoke of the better tone and character of the printers of today over those of a few years back, and the better feeling that exists between them and their employers. The present banquet, he said, was a striking object lesson, demonstrating the growing social dignity of the craft.

Clint Tullis, of Dallas, secretary-treasurer, said that the printing industry had made strides in Texas. He declared that state and county officials ought to see the advantage to everybody concerned —printer, printing shop proprietor, and the community at large—if Texas public printing was all given to Texas shops. The eight-hour day, he said, which used to be considered impracticable, has now been extended even to the small towns where the craft is not organized.

A. C. Wright, president of Austin Typographical Union, said that he believed that Austin printers would approve the broadened scope of the organization, for they have the spirit of friendship and co-operation. He also spoke of the good feeling existing between printers and editors, printers and employers in general. All prefer friendship and mutual respect to fear or enmity, he said.

Chester T. Crowell and Edmunds Travis were two editors who spoke, facetiously and earnestly by turns, demonstrating their good feeling toward the men of the printing fraternity.

A. C. Baldwin, head of the house of Baldwin & Sons, declared that no craft had made such forward strides in the past third of a century as has the printing craft. The union used to be controlled by the anarchistic element, the rough fellows who gave the employer credit for no good quality and was always bent on gouging him. At the present time the best of social relations exist between the front office and the composing room, and adjustments from time to time are made in a spirit of reasonableness and good will.

Tom Bell, a printer, of the state purchasing agent's department, emphasized the point that organized labor, while demanding what justly belongs to the laborer, should look at things in a broad way and be considerate of the rights and interests of other groups.

William M. Reilly, editor of the Dallas Craftsman, declared that, although he had attended many printers' conventions, some of them International conventions where thousands of dollars were expended for entertainment, he had never attended one where there was a better spirit of hospitality than here, or more pleasing entertainment. He favored "making Austin permanent headquarters."

The Wednesday morning session was given over to the passing of resolutions asking the government to conscript surplus wealth as well as men during the period of the war, and endorsing President Wilson and his policy. Upon the receiving of a favorable report from the committee on organization, the council's name was changed to the Allied Printing Trades Council of Texas, with the necessary amendments in the by-laws to admit pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers and photo-engravers.

Another change in the by-laws adopted was one

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making the date of meeting three days before the state federation of labor convention and the place of meeting the same city as the federation.

The following resolutions were adopted at the afternoon session: Asking all allied trades in the printing industry to pay the dues of their members who were called to the government service; petitioning congress to relieve the news print situation; against the increase of postal rates on second-class matter; supporting the buy-it-made-in-Texas movement. This last resolution also called the attention of that convention to the fact that cases had come to the notice of the council where the printing of the B-I-M-I-T association had not been done in this state.

Some discussion was caused by A. C. Wright's resolution, reported unfavorably by the committee. This resolution condemned linotype operators who willingly let any speed record made by them be published. This resolution was argued pro and con on the floor, but the report of the resolutions committee was eventually adopted.

After hearing the reports of delegates on their local conditions, the council listened with great interest to a speech in favor of free textbooks by W. F. Doughty, state superintendent of public instruction.

A rising vote of thanks was then given Austin Typographical Union for the hospitality shown during the two-day conference, after which President Colley declared the 1917 conference adjourned.

The delegates were taken at 5:30 P. M. by the members of Austin Union for a boat ride up Lake Austin. Sandwiches, with all the "moist trimmings" and cigars, were served during the ride on the lake. J. M. GILBERT.

Austin, Texas.

WESTERN CANADA CONFERENCE.

The Winnipeg Voice devoted over ten columns to its résumé of business transacted at the Regina convention of the Western Canada Conference.

The Western Print (non-union), Edmonton, has suspended business.

Alf Brett, a member of Saskatoon Union, and Jack Rivett, an apprentice, both of the Star staff, have enlisted in the division cycle platoon, with headquarters at Regina.

The conference at its Regina convention decided to ask the Dominion and provincial governments to curtail unnecessary printing of blue books, etc., on account of the war, it being felt that this work could be handled more in the interests of the community if this policy were followed, as it would go a long way toward meeting the unemployment problem that is possible at the close of hostilities. Replies from different governments intimate that the matter is receiving consideration.

After a campaign of several years, in which Saskatoon Union and the officers of the conference have been engaged, it is announced that work has been commenced on the installation of a ventilation system in the premises of the Saskatoon Phœnix.

It is possible that Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont., will link up with the Western Canada Conference. At the suggestion of the Western Conference, the matter was considered by the convention of the Ontario organization, with which the two cities have been affiliated, and it is understood Ontario looks with favor on the proposition. It is expected the Ontario Conference will branch out by taking in several Quebec unions.

William Burgess and David Wood, of Medicine Hat Union, were given a bad shaking up but not seriously injured through an auto accident in which their car turned turtle in making the turn at the foot of a steep hill between Redcliff and Medicine Hat on July 2. B. W. BELLAMY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Although we are too far removed from the seat of most of the International Typographical Union conventions to send delegates each year, the members of No. 85 take a deep interest in the deliberations of those who frame our laws, and eagerly scan the pages of THE JOURNAL as soon as the mail brings it within their grasp. The several matters dealt with are thrashed out in chapel and at the regular meetings of our union. When next a convention is held within reaching distance of St. John it will be found that No. 85 will be represented at the gathering.

On Sunday evening, July 8, a memorial service was held in St. Mary's Episcopal church in honor of Frank McKenzie, a former member of No. 85, who made the supreme sacrifice in the cause of freedom on the battlefields of France. He went from here with the Fifth Canadian mounted rifles and served his country well until a German shell snuffed out the existence of a thoroughly capable and well-trained master of the art of typography. He served his time with Barnes & Co., became a member of our union and perfected himself in the art preservative of the arts by taking the I. T. U. course. Besides his skill as a printer the fallen hero was no mean artist with the brush, several marine paintings existing as monuments to his skill in that line. He was well liked by his fellow craftsmen and his genial smile is sadly missed by those with whom he was wont to associate. Although the notice was short and not widely spread, a number of the members of No. 85 were present at the service, which was conducted by Rev. Robert McKim. The preacher referred to the departed's many good traits and expressed his pleasure in knowing that there was an organization such as the printers' union, whose members took thought of their fellow workers and were not slow to dip deep into their pockets to aid each other in distress.

A. S. Moore, one of our members, who has apparently been doing well in New Glasgow, N. S., recently built a fine residence for himself in that thriving town; but being one of those fellows with a business streak among his gray matter, he sold it at a substantial profit.

At the last meeting the matter of a Canadian vice-president of the International Typographical Union for Canada was freely discussed and the action of Montreal Union No. 176 was endorsed.

The secretary-treasurer presented his reports for the past six months at the last meeting and they showed No. 85 to be in a flourishing condition. At the present time we are about 100 per cent in good standing membership, which will compare most favorably with other unions in the eastern section of the jurisdiction.

Word has been received from James Drury, the International Typographical Union representative for Quebec and the maritime provinces, that he will probably stop off here on his way to the big convention. There will be no doubt as to the welcome he will receive, for the boys all like to put forth the glad hand to visitors from other sections of the jurisdiction.

Now that the committee having to do with the

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apprenticeship regulations has completed its work, the next in order will be the revision of the local constitution and by-laws. This work is most necessary, as there have been so many changes made that it is difficult to keep track of the several laws which govern our union. Therefore it is probable that the work of this committee (which was interrupted by the apprenticeship matter) will be resumed at the next meeting.

"Back to the farm" seems to be embossed somewhere in the craniums of a goodly number of the membership, as each day the trend of conversation is about how fast each one's potatoes, beets or other garden stuff is growing. There are no more idle back yards; each one is working full time to supply the printer and his family with at least a portion of the winter's supply of vegetables, etc. So, minus the hayseed, many of the boys are developing into veritable farmers.

Work is not overplentiful just now, but about all the members are employed. There is not much prospect of any improvement before the fall.

A. D. COLWELL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The biggest event which took place in printerdom during the past month in Providence was the sixtieth anniversary banquet of Providence Typographical Union. On account of the war the celebration was somewhat restricted and did not include as many entertaining features as the celebration of ten years ago. The banquet on June 27, which was attended by state and city officials, men prominent in the newspaper and job printing industry and many out-of-town guests, took the form of a patriotic night, and all speakers referred in some manner to the crisis now confronting this nation. International President Marsden G. Scott was present, also Representatives Joseph J. Dallas and Bert G. Brady.

On July 25 the following men employed in the composing room of the Journal and Bulletin answered the mobilization call of the national guard: First Lieutenant William A. Powers, Second Lieutenant Walter Bennett, both of the coast artillery corps; First Sergeant Percy J. Cantwell, Corporal Bernard J. McLaughlin, Privates Joseph Melarkey, John F. Russell and Albert Fraser, of the first battalion field artillery. There are many more from other departments of this paper, and with those who have gone into training previously or who have been already called into service about 10 per cent of the force will be under arms after the 25th—twenty-nine men from the Journal family in all.

Action has been taken by President Murphy and the executive committee to insure the positions of those members of No. 33 who respond to the call, and in line with the action of the executive council agreements are being signed protecting all members going to the front.

Al Martin, of the Journal, joined an ambulance unit of the regular army during the month and is now in training. Dan Harrington has taken up a course in radio for Uncle Sam and is at present stationed at a school in Newport. Walter Maginn is to join an ambulance unit of Brown University when he returns from his honeymoon, and will shortly go into training. William R. Broadhead, who left the Journal employ and enlisted in the English cavalry, writes from France that he is enjoying good health, though by no means enjoying the carnage that is going on over there. Mr. Broadhead has received a number of promotions since going to the front, and is now a doctor in the veterinary corps.

Notwithstanding the terrific drives of General High Cost of Living and the necessity for economy and conservation of our man power, the following members have not only gone into an immediate costly enterprise but have saddled themselves with added and perpetual expense for the rest of their natural lives (they have all been married recently): Walter Maginn, William Hasney, Ulric Shortley and Harry O'Hara. Alderman Eugene T. Dion, of Pawtucket, a member of the Providence Printing Company, was married on July 3 to Miss Mary Rose Maguire.

The secretary of No. 33 has had a communication from the chairman of the convention committee of the Providence Chamber of Commerce urging him to have our delegate to the Colorado Springs convention bring to that body an invitation to select Providence for the next annual session. This, of course, is out of the question at this time, on account of our recently having had that honor. But the communication is important, as it shows the way the wind is blowing in Providence. The 1914 convention in Providence made a deep and lasting impression on the business people of this city, and they are only too anxious to again bear their part in assuming the duties of host. Tentatively, we have placed 1924 as our next International Typographical Union convention year. We might be coaxed into having the honor thrust upon us sooner, but we will not let it go beyond that date.

President Murphy announces that plans are being laid for a fall campaign to secure as members of No. 33 every working printer in the job shops of Providence. This looks like a big task, but should be entered into with zest by every jobber in this union. Only by the united exertions and cooperation of the jobman can this be made an accomplished fact. Ways and means will be discussed at all meetings while the campaign is on, and if the jobber has the will for the task he will find here the inspiration and help to insure success. Come to the meetings from now on. The newspaper man is anxious to see the jobber raised to the same scale as he is, but without the jobber doing the bulk of the work it can not be done. Missionary work is the keynote to success in this endeavor.

Samuel R. Macready, grand old man of No. 33 and a hard worker in its interest for many years, has been confined to his home for the past two months by illness. For many years Mr. Macready has been our representative in the local central labor union and untiring in his efforts to better the condition of the toiler not only in his own trade but workingmen generally. On July 14, the occasion of his sixty-seventh birthday, he was remembered by his fellow workmen on the Bulletin by receiving from each man a birthday card. We all hope to see him back soon.

H. Beck & Co. are distributing to their patrons an attractive folder in red, white and blue colors, entitled "To Prevent Misuse of the Flag." The outside page carries the imprint of Old Glory and the inside of the booklet gives a brief history of the flag and the several different forms in which it is proper to display it.

George Flynn, of the Bulletin proofroom, has the sympathy of the membership in the death of his wife, which occurred on July 17.

Mrs. William Abell died at her home in this city on July 5. Her husband for many years was sec-

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retary of No. 33 and at the time of his death was on the International pension roll. A few years ago Mrs. Abell took an active part in the organization of a woman's auxiliary to No. 33.

Daniel O'Connor, ex-president of No. 33, ex-delegate to Colorado Springs 1906, and to Nashville, Tenn., 1913, has been elected chairman of the Journal chapel in place of Al Fraser, who resigned to enter the United States forces.

Herbert Jackson, formerly employed on the Pawtucket Evening Times, has been made foreman of the job printing office of Thompson & Thompson, of this city. Matt A. Hayes has deposited a Utica traveling card and has gone to work on the Narragansett Times at Wakefield, R. I. Si Mulsnoch, of the Bulletin, has been called to Philadelphia by the serious illness of his father.

The writer, when it comes time to send the next letter to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, expects to be in the field in the service of Uncle Sam. While we all expect intensive training, and that a great deal of our spare time will necessarily be devoted to study, it is the present intention of the Providence correspondent to send just a few lines regarding our members at the front, in the hope that the editor will find a little space under the regular Providence letter for our contribution.

PERCY J. CANTWELL.

SCRANTON, PA.

"The Electric City, 1918!"

During the past year the Scranton monthly contribution to THE JOURNAL has carried the above quotation. The writer has endeavored each month to give the reader an insight into our thriving city by noting some particular point of interest in and surrounding Scranton. For additional information, the convention committee of No. 112 sent out during the month a booklet to the delegates elected to the Colorado Springs convention, entitled, "Trolley Trips in and Around Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton." Many views of these cities are shown in this unique publication, together with a panoramic picture of this city. It also points out how the traveler may reach objective sections by "trolley" and enjoy the invigorating air while touring through our picturesque mountain scenery. The beautiful Wyoming valley—in which is located Wilkes-Barre—is vividly described, and should prove of additional interest, due to the fact that our neighboring union has asked for the privilege of entertaining the convention for one day in case Scranton secures the plum. The next convention city will be chosen about the time this issue of THE JOURNAL reaches a majority of its readers. Will it be Scranton? We hope so. Delegates: "Make it Scranton, 1918, and help us celebrate the golden jubilee of No. 112. We'll do the rest."

Patrick J. Harrity, a member of No. 112, joined the ambulance corps of the army June 21. At this writing he is stationed at Allentown, Pa., receiving instructions preparatory for his departure for France. Mr. Harrity was employed at the Polyglot office, where he manipulated the ivories, setting the different languages for the papers issued by this company. His familiarity with the foreign "stuff" should prove of material assistance to him when he lands on foreign soil. While we regret to lose Mr. Harrity at this time, still we are proud of his patriotism, and the members of No. 112 wish him a safe return home in good health.

Vice-President "Clint" Corless, of No. 112, and Charles Wilson, both members of the Times chapel, have located during the summer months at Clark's Summit, a suburb of the city. They have taken President M. G. Scott's advice and tilled the soil. These two husky printer-farmers look forward to gratifying results from their labor in the near future.

"Joe" A. Battle, of the Republican chapel, who occasionally harkens to the smell of gasoline in preference to the metal pot, entertained his friends and co-workers, "Joe" Hosie, "Billy" Holtham, "Eddie" Golden and John P. Kilcullen, recently to an automobile trip in his high-power car. Another of No. 112's members, Austin Frounfelker, can be seen almost any evening on the prominent thoroughfares driving a new car. Other members of the local union who have the honk fever are: T. J. Evans, of the Evans Printing Company; W. A. Sanders, of the Sanders Printing Company, and Charles Wilson, of the Times.

The Machine Composition Company, Komorowski & Elbert, proprietors, is the name of a new firm recently located in this city. A new intertype has been installed and they are now catering to the trade for composition. Messrs. Komorowski and Elbert came here from Reading, Pa., the former gentleman being quite well known to a number of our members, due to his activity in the Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical Union. The hand of good fellowship is extended to Messrs. Komorowski and Elbert and we wish them success in their venture.

The convention committee of No. 112 will conduct an outing to Moosic Lake, Saturday, September 1, the proceeds of which will go into the convention fund. Frank McTeague is chairman of the athletic events, while John J. Donnelly is chairman of the refreshment committee. This outing should bring out every member of the union and his family, and the younger members should see that their "best girl" is not left behind. The only exceptions are those employed on the Scrantonian, our Sunday paper. Amusements of every description will be provided and the committee guarantees a day of rare enjoyment to all who attend. Our members should get behind this outing and boost it to a successful finish. Tickets are only 50 cents.

Hobart H. Muir, special representative of the Ludlow Typograph Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, was in the city recently installing one of the Ludlows at the I. C. S. printery. He was followed later on by George Stone, another employe of the same company. Both gentlemen are members of the typographical union. Mr. Muir is a great booster for Cleveland Union and its officers, and paid President James J. Hoban some very nice compliments for his untiring efforts to keep No. 53 in the foreground. George Schoen, assistant foreman at the I. C. S. printery, is teaching his co-workers how to use the new "italic stick," one of the attachments of the Ludlow machine.

A. J. Jennings, one of No. 112's younger members, has "lifted" his traveler. This is Mr. Jennings' initial trip, with Pittsburgh as the objective point.

C. A. Keller, No. 112's hustling financial secretary, spent a week in New York city during the month. He motored through several Connecticut towns on his jaunt, and used the same locomotion to return home.

Thomas S. Brown, a former member of Carbondale (Pa.) Union, has been added to the I. C. S. force at the printery. He is operating one of the new No. 19 Mergenthaler models, which is one of three recently installed by that company. Joseph

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Miller and Frank McTeague were assigned the other two new machines.

John Damal has taken over the Riverside Press Printery, formerly the property of R. Kunz, sr. Mr. Kunz has accepted the foremanship of the Prendergast Printery. Mr. Kunz is a thorough, competent workman who is always injecting original ideas into his work. He is sure to please the trade of this exacting printery.

"Dick" Murray, JOURNAL correspondent from Minot, N. D., remembered his Scranton friends recently by sending views of his trip through Yellowstone Park. Mr. Murray is a regular cyclopedia on the geographical outlay of the country, having visited every city of any size during his many years in the printing business. "Dick" has many friends in this city among the "old guard," who worked with him in the handset days.

Thomas H. Evans, former member of No. 112, but now of "Big Six," was in Scranton during the week of July 8 to 14, issuing the "last call" for the Query club trip to the Colorado Springs convention. He predicts an enjoyable time for those taking advantage of the arrangements made by the Query club, and looks forward to a satisfied "bunch" after the trip is completed.

The members of No. 112 were extending condolences during the month to two of their number, M. Andrews and Edward Kinny, who had the misfortune to lose their mothers. A. J. LANGAN.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

At a special meeting the job scale committee was discharged, with the thanks of the union and a gratuity of $15 each in recognition of their services. The scale negotiations are at present in the hands of Representative Ed Smith and a special committee. The only thing which is now preventing an amicable settlement is a strange reluctance on the part of the employers to pay the $27 scale asked for.

There have been bumper attendances at the last few regular and special meetings, the cause being the job scale negotiations. It has been quite a pleasure to the "regulars" to sit back and listen to the new crop of orators who have suddenly sprung up. But, after all, the average worker doesn't need to have labor bureau books quoted to him to prove that the cost of living has gone up enormously. He knows. And as to whether if the people had voted the labor ticket instead of putting into power the representatives of the exploiters, that that would have prevented the present state of affairs is not now the question. The printers at present are faced with the fact that their present wage scale is entirely inadequate and they want as big a raise as they can prevail on the employers to pay. That even the policemen are alive to the conditions is evidenced by the following incident which occurred lately: A policeman reported to the desk sergeant at the central police station that a gentleman who had been carried into the station in an unconscious condition had nothing on his person by which he could be identified. "Has he any money?" queried the sergeant. "No." Whereupon the desk sergeant marked down, "Printer. Name and address unknown."

Dave Hutchison, alias Daredevil Dave, is intending, if his rabbit farm turns out the great success financially that he anticipates, to pay a visit to New York shortly. Dave was a member of "Big Six" during Geary's presidency and was one of the first members of the New York Herald Rambling club, Manhattan and Nonpareil clubs, and claims John L. and Jack Dempsey as old pals.

Bun Foley, printer, fight manager, horseman, ex-club owner and general, all-round good sport, is hard at work on his farm at Murray Park. To be as great a success in the greater food production movement as he has been in his other ventures is Bun's ambition now. It is stated that he has even imbued his hens with the national service spirit and that they are all laying double-yolked eggs. Although he has not worked a day at the printing trade since he quit the Telegram ten years ago, Bun still keeps his card paid up.

If there is anything in that old Biblical saying that "It is more blessed to give than to receive," then the members of the Telegram chapel have been having a whale of a time lately. What with members of the chapel joining the army and others getting married, the past year has been one continual round of presentations. There have been nine presentations to members enlisting for active service, and three to members of the chapel getting married. The latest happy victims of Cupid's dart are Miss A. M. Bastien and Albert Holroyd. Although little over a year a member of the chapel, Miss Bastien has during that time endeared herself to the hearts of the members. Albert Holroyd, who is a member of the stereotyping chapel, has been nine years with the Telegram and is a very popular young man. Miss Bastien was presented with a handsome tea set and beautiful tray, and Albert with a magnificent cabinet of cutlery. Other marriages of members of the composing-room staff were those of George Dohoo, apprentice machinist, who kept his marriage a dark secret until after the deed was done, and W. D. White, who was married at the Spiritualist church on July 28. The presentations to these two gentlemen are still to come.

Acting on instructions of the union, the news arbitration committee took up the question of a shorter workday on Saturdays during the summer months with the employers. The committee had very great difficulty in getting the proprietors to come to any mutual agreement, owing to the fear in the minds of each that his contemporaries might get ahead of him in some way. However, after negotiations extending over five weeks the proprietors finally agreed to go to press with their Saturday home editions not later than 1 P. M. during the remaining Saturdays of July and August. The conditions upon which the half-holiday was granted did not find favor with the employes, only one of the three chapels affected being agreeable, so the arrangement fell through.

The recent heat wave, combined, perhaps with the fact that the beer-dispensing establishments have been put out of business, has been responsible for some peculiar incidents during the past month. One member, holding an important position on the floor of one of the Winnipeg dailies, was so overcome by the heat that he put on his hat and coat at 11 A. M., one-half hour before the paper was due to go to press, and beat it, under the impression that it was 4 P. M., and that the jig was up. Another member, who was booked for the very important position of best man at a wedding, was somewhat similarly affected. After the jig was up he hurried straight home (so he says) to change his attire for the glad rags suitable for such an auspicious occasion. However, when he got himself undressed all thought of the wedding had slipped his mind, and, acting through force of habit, he dropped into bed and went sound asleep. As we have it on the authority of the social service coun-

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cil that there are no intoxicating liquors sold in Winnipeg, it must be the intense sunrays acting on constitutions weakened by excessive toil that is responsible for these mental aberrations.

Sam Vivian, 65 years of age, is now in France with the labor battalion.

W. A. Reid, Tribune chapel, acting on the doctor's instructions, has decided to quit printing for a time.

George Poulton, Henderson's chapel, was chairman of the sports committee at the allied printing trades picnic at Grand Beach July 28, and is to be congratulated on the excellent program drawn up and the efficient manner in which all the events were handled. H. J. W. Powers was on the ticket committee and kept a vigilant eye to see that the union label appeared on all the printing this time.

It is consistently rumored around town that the Telegram will start publishing a morning edition in October. The Morning Telegram was one of the first casualties of the European war.

Mr. Kennedy has donated $75 of the mortuary benefit he received through the death of his son, F. R. Kennedy, who was killed in active service, to the newly-formed woman's auxiliary.

CHARLES RYAN.

JACKSON, MISS.

The constitutionality of the state printing law was upheld by the supreme court last month. It compels the offices in Memphis, Nashville and St. Louis to quit bidding on and doing state printing, either directly or through a sub-agency. The passage of the bill was brought about by organized labor, through the solicitation of votes by individual members of the printers' and pressmen's unions of this city, Meridian and Vicksburg, but J. W. Tucker was the real power behind the bill.

I reckon one-half the printers throughout the land do not know that there is a lockout in both offices of this city. Nineteen weeks have elapsed since that time, and the boys are still hopeful that they will win out. All but three of the locked out printers are working. Six or seven have departed for other jobs. Those having gone and their present locations are as follows: Frank M. Murray is in Pine Bluff, Ark., I think; Elmer H. Trussell is in Jackson, Tenn.; Jack B. Donahue, jr., from New Orleans, is in Baton Rouge, La.; Guy J. Moore is in Chillicothe, Ohio, his home; Oscar F. Brown, old secretary, is in Opelika, Ala.

Every member of this union was very sorry indeed to learn of the death of Charley Dement, which occurred in Macon, Ga., a few weeks ago. He was the quietest, most polite and unostentatious person I ever knew, and always solicitous of every one's happiness and welfare. He is the second of seven brothers to die inside of a few months, the other, Billy, having been found dead in the railroad yards at Tupelo, Miss., and it is supposed he fell off of a passenger train. Charley was one of the locked out men here.

Our ex-president, J. H. Walker, is in Memphis. Mr. Rigg has taken the position of foreman at the Issue office vacated by Mr. Walker. Mr. Rigg was also locked out.

Meade Campbell, former correspondent, is now in Sparta, Ill. (could not find it on the map), where he has taken charge of the mechanical end of the Plaindealer.

On account of the lockout there was no assessment made to send a delegate this year, but an election was held just the same. W. E. Liles was chosen delegate and Ruby A. Taylor, alternate. It will be considerable expense to make the trip, but either one or the other will probably be there. For ten years this small union has sent a delegate every year—ever since the Hot Springs convention.

J. E. Walker was the only arrival here the past month, and he has departed.

Alfred H. Lampe, of Denver years ago, was elected secretary-treasurer to succeed Oscar F. Brown. Mr. Lampe was also locked out.

FRANKLIN HEIMBACH.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Quite a feat was pulled off by the Star in publishing the names, number and addresses of those subject to the draft from both Kansas Cities and Jackson and Wyandotte counties. There were more than 50,000 names. The force, after working a double-header, came down Sunday morning and put in another eight hours. Some of the subs worked eight days that week.

A committee has been appointed to negotiate a new job scale, the present scale expiring in January, 1918.

Newspaper printers who are in the army will have secure their situations on their return.

A typographical picnic is scheduled for Labor day.

Arrangements have been made to entertain the convention special which passes through Friday, August 10, at 6 o'clock. Quite a bunch of Kansas City printers expect to attend the convention.

E. W. McGinnis, formerly of Indianapolis, has his slug on the Star slipboard.

State of trade, dull.

F. L. STARKS.

MISSOULA, MONT.

Missoula was given a realistic touch of the "wild and woolly" July 3, 4 and 5, when several hundred Indians from the Flathead reservation, cowboys and others "cut 'er loose" at the annual stampede with all the pomp of frontier days.

Unionists of Missoula opened their new $50,000 labor temple on June 6 with an elaborate dance.

President Zeh was a delegate to the state convention of Eagles at Havre July 6 to 9 from the local aerie. R. R. Marsh, foreman of the Great Falls Leader, and James Perkins, of the Tribune of that city, were stampede visitors here. Charles T. Hickey, who has completed his second year in the law department of the state university, is attending the summer session of that institution. James A. Power, poet, philosopher, traveler, celebrated the Fourth in Missoula. George A. Snook, of the Anaconda Standard, spent a fortnight the first of July on his ranch near Missoula. Charles M. Conley has fallen heir to a "sit" on the Missoulian. Fred W. Miller, C. A. Colby and George Withee, ardent disciples of Izaak Walton, are whipping the various mountain streams hereabouts for the speckled beauties. And they get 'em, too. T. E. Weaver, foreman of the Missoulian, and Floyd Bushnell, Sentinel operator, have recently bought homes. Harold E. High and family motored to Butte recently for a few days' visit. A. C. Shoemaker is a recent arrival and is taking care of the extra machine work about town.

The Northern Pacific railway is employing girls as engine wipers, shop helpers and freight truckers. Inability to secure men is given as the reason.

After being out five days eighteen telephone operators won union recognition and increased wages.

W. A. DUDLEY.

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DENVER, COLO.

Arthur Floyd, traveling machinist-operator, stopped off in Denver a few days last month to visit his old-time friend, C. E. Barngrover, of the Smith-Brooks chapel. Mr. Floyd is an interesting character, having traveled extensively through Germany, Great Britain, France and Belgium on a motorcycle. His narrative of many trips across the ocean is interesting and unique. Mr. Floyd worked two years on the Paris News and spent one year in Honolulu. At present he is employed on the Laramie Boomerang. He thinks the Wyoming climate superior to any in the world as a tonic and nerve restorer.

Lionel Knill, 10-year-old son of A. P. ("Tony") Knill, of the News chapel, was accidentally shot and killed by his 12-year-old brother, Frederick, during the past month. The two boys were spending a few days with their grandmother, Mrs. Louise Bock, in this city. She wanted the two boys to go to town with her and told them to go upstairs to the bathroom and wash themselves. After finishing washing, Fred went into the front room to find a towel, and while searching through the dresser drawers ran across a .38-caliber revolver. Tiptoeing into the bathroom, he playfully told Lionel to throw up his hands and pulled the trigger. Lionel ran to the back stairs and fell down to the kitchen, where he died instantly. Mr. and Mrs. Knill and son Fred have the sympathy of the entire membership of No. 49.

Frank J. Pulver edited the Labor Bulletin for a couple of weeks the past month in the absence of Clint Houston, who was a member of the governor's party who went to Washington to try to secure one of the army cantonments for this city.

George A. Hoffman, president of El Paso Union No. 370, was a visitor in Denver the past month, renewing old acquaintances and enjoying Colorado ozone and sunshine. He says El Paso is a good town to work and live in, but after all, there is no place like Denver. Hoffman was at one time employed on the Denver Times.

The fifth annual "mountainick" of the employes and their families of the Carson-Harper Printing Company was held last month, the party going by special train to Pine Crest. It was a perfect day for an outing and the most enjoyable one yet held. One of the main events on the program was a ball game between the printers and pressmen. The score was 8 to 5 in favor of the typos, who were awarded a championship cup. Various other sports were pulled off, of which the composing room won its share. An orchestra and plenty of good eats were taken along, which added considerably to the pleasure of the day.

The case of Rufus P. Means versus Typographical Union No. 49 was heard before Judge Ira Rothgerber in the county court during the past month. Means is seeking to recover $259 and costs for wages lost during a period between his discharge and reinstatement while employed on the Denver Post several years ago. The judge instructed attorneys for Means and the union to submit briefs covering points of law in the case, withholding a decision in the meantime. It is not expected that an opinion will be rendered before the middle of September.

A committee of the employing book and job printers has submitted a counter-proposition to the one adopted by Typographical Union No. 49, providing for a new wage agreement beginning September 1. The employers have offered to raise the scale $2 per week, making it $28 instead of $26. The scale as adopted by the union calls for $30 per week. The employers also object to some of the other provisions of the proposed new contract. The book and job scale committee held a meeting and decided to stand pat on the wage increase as adopted by the union. A joint conference was held, but it was impossible to get past the clause relating to the scale of wages, as both sides refused to give in. The members of the scale committee from No. 49 contend they are justified in asking for the $30, inasmuch as it is only a 15 per cent increase, while living conditions have advanced 75 per cent or more during the past few years. The matter will come up before the next regular meeting of the union and it will be decided at that time what course to pursue.

The members of No. 49 who have enlisted for service up to date are as follows: T. A. Weed, marine corps; Fred D. Moore, apprentice, Colorado national guard; George Allen, motor car division, regular army; Homer B. Morrison, signal corps, Colorado national guard; Frank McCormack, artillery, regular army; Roy Bridgewater, infantry, Colorado national guard; Charles E. Schuyler, hospital corps, regular army; Charles F. Stewart, second regimental band, Colorado national guard, and B. A. Howard, cavalry, Colorado national guard.

FRED L. ZIMMERMAN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Columbus Daily Monitor suspended publication with the July 5 issue, after an existence of about one year. The cause of suspension remains a mystery and was entirely unlooked for. About thirty members of our organization were thus thrown on the streets, and with the dull season now on printers from other cities would do well to give Columbus a wide berth. The following members of the Monitor chapel have left the city: O. C. Loughner, foreman of composing room, has returned to Cleveland; Charles J. Babb has gone to Chicago, Harry Woolpert to Cleveland, George Baxter and Ray Murphy to Cambridge, and A. N. Rice to Shelby, Ohio.

The job strike is still on and the struck shops are losing good contracts every day through the efforts of Secretary Bird and our strike and label committees. At present eight of our members are reporting on the strike roll. In their frantic efforts to secure linotype operators, the unfair shops of Columbus have instituted the "Columbus Linotype School" and are spending good money advertising in the city daily papers for "students." Upon investigation it is found they are willing to teach the prospective victims the intricacies of the machine and turn them out competent operators for a small sum per week. Upon receiving their "diplomas" at the end of six weeks the finished artist may remain in the employment of the "school" and thus receive back their tuition fee. Just as easy!

The Columbus Federation of Labor has declared in favor of a Labor day parade and demonstration this year. This is one day of the year that is Labor's own, and what better way of showing the dignity and strength of organized labor than by a good turnout in a parade? But let's make sure that it is to be a "labor" parade and not a "wet" demonstration, as has happened in former years. The Columbus Federation of Labor has recently been taking a referendum vote among the various affiliated crafts upon the proposition of building a

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labor temple. Organized labor should have its own home in every city, but it is hardly possible that the proposition will pass in Columbus at this time.

The recent revelations of the excessive exploitation of women in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington, D. C., show clearly that organized labor should stand guard today as never before in order to retain the hard-fought-for benefits which have been won in the last fifty years. Already we hear of the "necessity of importing 500,000 Chinese coolies." There is a sufficient supply of all labor of all classes in this country to take care of the problem.

The label committee is urging greater activity among the members. Bring in the non-labeled matter—the committee will do the rest. Get busy!

George White, formerly of this city, but who is now foreman of the Miller & Broughton Printing Company, of Raleigh, N. C., was here renewing old acquaintances the early part of July. Blair Fricke returned to Raleigh with him.

Jesse Van Atta, of the Dispatch chapel, who is an ardent motorcycle fan, recently took a trip to Fort Benjamin Harrison, at Indianapolis, and return, a distance of about 360 miles. L. A. Henn also took a tour of about 800 miles in a "Henry," stopping at Chicago and other points.

Non-attendance is not one of the troubles of No. 5. The meetings are generally well attended every month, never less than 50 per cent of the membership being present.

The following members of No. 5 enlisted for service: Henry Miller, of the Pfeifer company; Walter Rosshirt, of the Dispatch; Arthur Schubert, of the Citizen; Clemens Framling, of the Federal Printing Company, and C. R. Lantz. Herman W. Maass, F. E. Gorselene and Charles Stout have filed their applications for the officers' reserve corps.

Cards received: Hugh McKee, Eston Plum. Cards issued: A. J. Horn, Alison Kettle, Thomas A. Kellison, Frank L. Still, Hugh McKee, Ralph Richardson, J. E. Goodwyn, John G. Knight, Harry Woolpert, E. W. Lepper ("Pi"), Charles J. Babb, Glenn Patterson, Ed A. Brown, Blair Fricke, George S. Baxter, Leo H. Gunther, O. C. Loughner, George McQuirk, Charles E. Walker, James Cummins, Eston Plum, Ray P. Murphy, A. N. Rice, Roy E. Campbell. CARLETON BERRY.

BOSTON, MASS.

At the June meeting, after the routine business had been concluded, E. J. Fernands, chairman of the election judges, made a full report, which showed also that President E. M. Martin, Vice-President Maurice A. Adler, Treasurer Malcolm A. Knock, Secretary John O. Battis and Assistant Secretary Thomas C. Stephenson had been reelected without opposition to fill those positions for the ensuing year. The remainder of the time was occupied for the most part in the reading of the officers' annual reports. Treasurer Malcolm A. Knock's report of the finances of the union, written in story form, was noted for its clearness of statement, impressive tone and accuracy. Secretary John O. Battis made his customary statement of the doings in the secretary's office, which was complete in every detail, and George J. Gray, chairman of the board of trustees, made a detailed and very interesting report covering every phase of the duties of the trustees. President Martin appointed Malcolm A. Knock, ex-President John J. O'Leary and Assistant Secretary Thomas C. Stephenson a committee to draw up resolutions on the death of ex-President Percy B. S. Thayer, which were read and by a rising vote endorsed by the union. President Frank T. Flynn and Secretary-Treasurer Oscar Miles, of Hartford Union, also G. A. Clintsman, delegate to Manchester, were in attendance at the meeting. Four members were initiated, the application of Samuel Sherman for admission to the Home was approved, and the pension application of Thomas Haslam was referred to a committee for final action.

It is said by the delegates and visitors I have met who attended the New England Typographical Union convention at Manchester that it was one of the most successful events of that organization. Fred T. Irwin and his committee, especially the woman members, I am told, deserve much credit for its social success. President Marsden G. Scott, International Representative Bert G. Brady, President Edward M. Martin and New England Representative Joseph J. Dallas, who attended the convention, all spoke in praise of the good work the New England Typographical Union is accomplishing. The masterly appeal before the convention of ex-President Edward A. Ryan in proposing North Adams for the next convention city was clever and logical and merited the success it received. William C. Trump, president of the New England Typographical Union 1913-1916, was by vote of the convention presented with a silver desk set suitably inscribed.

Wednesday, August 15, has been designated by the committee to arrange entertainments for the convention as Union Printers Home day. I wish I could be present to give voice to my opinions about the worth of this grand institution and the good it is doing, but I am pleased to know that a far abler person than myself will be present to do the subject justice—Malcolm A. Knock, treasurer of Boston Union and a member of the Home board of trustees, who has so ably filled that position for the last nine months, and is daily working conscientiously to further the good work.

I notice in the July number of THE JOURNAL that the Concord (N. H.) correspondent, E. B. McCauley, stated: "The employes of the Monitor have been given one day off each week to work in their gardens." I wish to commend the owners of the Concord Monitor for their kind act to their employes, and fondly hope that among the thousands of employers all over the country some of the Good Samaritans among them might do likewise.

The Boston printers' baseball team and their friends journeyed up to Manchester, N. H., the middle of July just to show them the kind of baseball that is played at the Union Printers' Baseball tournament every year. After twelve innings of the fastest kind of baseball, there was a mighty shout from the assembled throng, and Andy Rogers and his crew from Boston were beaten, by the score of 2 to 1. There wasn't an alibi to offer, as the umpire called each and every play right, and there were some mighty close ones, too. Just to show the boys that baseball was not their only pastime, the visitors were whisked over to the famous Beech House, at Lake Massabesic, and a genuine old-fashioned fish dinner, with all the trimmings, was enjoyed by everybody. After dinner the party retired to the dance hall, where they gamboled till midnight, when cars were taken back to the Queen City. A dutch supper was then served at the union rooms, where two soloists and a quartet kept the visitors in a happy frame of mind till the wee

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small hours of the morning. The following day the boys took the noon train home, and ever since have been voicing the praises of the hospitality of the members of No. 152, who sure were headliners as entertainers. In the near future we are going to try and return the compliment.

William Terrell, an apprentice employed on the Journal, joined the naval reserve the first part of June. George Mugford, of the Globe, enlisted as a yeoman in the naval reserve May 31 and is stationed at the Charlestown navy yard. Reuben H. Burrow, formerly of Fort Smith, Ark., joined the light artillery June 20. George W. Ryan, formerly chairman at George H. Ellis', has joined the Fifth regiment infantry. John J. McSweeney, of the state office, joined the United States navy June 1 as a first-class printer. James McDonald, of the state office, joined the Fourth regiment naval reserve engineers June 25. Edward F. Canavan, formerly of Lynn, enlisted as yeoman in the naval reserve June 20. Fred McNally, of the E. L. Grimes Company, enlisted as a yeoman in the naval reserve June 10 and is now awaiting orders. Harry Wheelock, monotype operator, Boston Post, enlisted the latter part of June in the regular army, heavy artillery. Elmer H. Trump, apprentice member on the American, enlisted in the naval reserve in April, and Arthur W. Trump enlisted in Company M, Eighth regiment, Massachusetts national guard, in May. Both are sons of William C. Trump, of the Globe.

Henry Abrahams, secretary of the cigar makers' union of Boston and a member of the Boston school committee, before the committee on liquor laws of the constitutional convention denied that drinking is a cause of industrial inefficiency. He said that his experience had shown him that the non-drinkers in the labor movement, the workmen who never touch liquor in any form, draw more sick benefits than do the drinkers—some of whom use alcohol to excess—and he wanted to go on record as saying that his study of sick and death benefits as shown in the organization of which he is a member had convinced him also that the drinkers as a class live longer than the non-drinkers; all of which has convinced him that there is a food value in alcohol. I think this is going strong.

William N. Osgood, who has transacted considerable legal business for No. 13, sent an open letter to the members of the Massachusetts constitutional convention upon the subject of "Direct Legislation, or the Initiative and Referendum," and espoused the cause of direct legislation, stating that: "Direct legislation does not subvert, supplant or destroy a representative form of government. It merely supplements it, extends its action, and tends to perfect it, realizing that no form of government is perfect."

Louis A. Wyman, president of the Wright & Potter Printing Company, who was connected with that concern for thirty years, died July 6, age 68 years. He was born in Lowell and was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1872; was a member of several benevolent and historical societies, including the Massachusetts Sons of the American Revolution. He was by instinct a gentleman and always made people feel at home in his presence, and was highly respected by all the employes of the Wright & Potter printing establishment, about sixty of whom attended his funeral. Mr. Wyman is survived by a widow, three sons—Louis E., a lawyer in Manchester, N. H.; Arthur F., of the firm of Wright & Potter; Harmon M.—and one daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Rolfe, of Lynn.

Warren A. Gregory, employed for many years at the University Press, and a member of Cambridge Union previous to its consolidation with Boston Union, died of kidney disease July 9. He was a highly-respected member of the chapel where he worked, and has been suffering for a long time.

The Wright & Potter Printing Company has again been awarded the contract for state printing for a term of years.

George Washington said: "I have always labored to keep alive within me that little spark of celestial fire called conscience." I think this is a good time to repeat that beautiful sentence, especially now that our country needs all the help that it is in our power to give. If we all obeyed the dictates of our conscience I know we would be giving to our country the best there is in us for the advancement of true democracy.

THOMAS C. STEPHENSON.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

With the able assistance of Max S. Hayes, No. 372 has succeeded in signing a three-year scale, which will ultimately prove to be the best in the state. The new agreement calls for a $2 increase all around for the first year and an additional dollar the second year, and another dollar for the day side beginning July 1, 1919. J. J. Jackson, chairman of the scale committee, along with the other members of the committee, did excellent work in getting the new scale signed.

The Telegram has installed a new model 8 linotype and expects to have a model 14 in operation by August 1.

Attendance at union meetings is not what it should be, and a movement is on foot to increase the local dues, with a rebate for attendance, thereby hoping to induce a few "strangers" to attend the meetings.

Walter Riddell is the new president of No. 372, and J. W. Walden the new secretary-treasurer.

James Barnes is working at the Exponent and Harry Fulton has deposited a Wheeling card and is working at the Telegram. SHERMAN T. JACOX.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

Representative Joseph J. Dallas was in town recently straightening out a grievance on L'Independent, the French daily.

Thomas Coyle, of Providence, has deposited a Woonsocket traveling card and is subbing on the Herald.

William M. McGrath, formerly of C. J. Leary & Sons, job printers, has taken out a traveling card.

Assistant Secretary Thomas C. Stephenson, of Boston, who has been trolleying through this section with Mrs. Stephenson, visited the local offices in town, where he was employed in the days of long ago.

At the July meeting Delegate Crowley made a lengthy report of the deliberations of the New England convention at Manchester, N. H., and from all accounts Fall River was well represented at the sessions.

Tommy Manning, linotype operator on the Globe, has taken unto himself a wife, and at the present time is wondering whether his good luck will stand by him in the draft and land him in the trenches somewhere in France.

A number of our job printers (both male and female) who were very steady in attending the

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meetings of the union a short time ago, when the job scale was under consideration, have either enlisted as Red Cross nurses or aviators, as they have not been seen at union headquarters since they received their increase.

Carl W. Spence, linotype operator on the Herald and well known as a member of the Azab Grotto band, with which he has made several tours throughout the country, is under the physician's care at his home in Manchester, N. H., suffering from an old complaint.

John F. Perkins, of this city, but recently employed on the Plymouth Journal, has cast his lot with Uncle Sam and joined the navy as a first-class printer and has been assigned to active duty. Other newspaper men who have joined the colors are Gilchrist and Reagan, of the News; Hart, of the Herald, and Louis Manning, of the Globe.

Work on the newspapers is very dull, which, combined with the high cost of paper, is cause for the three English-speaking dailies issuing the smallest edition in a number of years. Two of our best advertisers, Cherry & Webb and the Steiger company, which were completely burned out during our great fire a few years ago, have about completed their handsome buildings, and when they move into them we are looking for a goodly increase in our advertising. JOHN F. REAGAN.

OMAHA, NEB.

The New York Query club and the Chicago delegation, which will pass through Omaha on August 11, en route to the convention, will be entertained by No. 190 during a six-hour stopover here. The committee of arrangements and entertainment will be composed of all ex-delegates who are now members of this union. A perusal of the names of the committee, added to the fact that No. 190 has given them a free hand, is sufficient evidence that the entertainment will be a royal one.

"Johnny" Monroe, Leonard Lightell, Andrew Scott, all of the News; George Hirst, William Laughlin, George Shaw, from the Bee; and Ralph Yingling, Paul Hebert, Frank Laughlin, "Sed" Small, of the World-Herald, are among the members of No. 190 who have enlisted in the service of our Uncle Sam.

B. R. Utter, whom this union sent out to the Home and who died there recently, was buried in Oregon.

I am sorry to report that there is no improvement in the condition of U. G. Graham and W. L. Rice, who have been ill for several months.

W. H. Ingalls, an old-time member of No. 190, died July 1. Mr. Ingalls was in the sixties and had been in failing health for many months. The remains were interred in the printers' plot at Forest Lawn.

George Willard, foreman of the Daily News, spent a week in an auto trip to Kansas City, St. Joe and other points. Leonard Litell, who joined the navy, has been ordered to report for duty and left July 11 for Chicago. J. H. Martin, president of No. 190, left July 18 for a two weeks' auto trip to Lake Okoboji and Minnesota lakes. Bert Cox, of the News, returned July 9 from a fortnight's vacation, spent on his farm in South Dakota. Fred Lindell, of the Bee, is spending his vacation with his kin at Fairbury, Neb. John Munro, member of the "Dandy" Sixth Nebraska regiment, reported for duty on July 18. Night Foreman William Ellsworth, of the World-Herald, motored to Kansas City, St. Joe and other points south during his vacation. James Stewart, machinist on the Herald, returned from his vacation, spent in the Minnesota lake region, looking bronzed and hearty.

Vacations seem to be the order of the day among members of our craft here, and there are undoubtedly many off for a few weeks of whom we have not been apprised.

Cards deposited: E. D. Smith, James Davis, R. J. Milligan, M. A. Wells, L. E. Franz, Frank Smith, R. T. Brown, W. R. Murray. Cards withdrawn: W. M. Taylor, Carl Volke, Reese J. Thomas. D. L. STANTON.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Representative Bert Brady was with us on July 19 and 20. He gave our apprentice committee some good advice on how to facilitate the work, and was the speaker of the evening at our monthly get-together at the Hotel Volk. Mr. Brady made a fine impression upon the members of No. 47, and we sincerely trust he will pay us another visit in the near future.

The New Haven Trades Council has leased new quarters on Meadow street, where all future meetings of No. 47 will be held. The building is known as the Sagel building, and the hall is one of the finest in the city for meeting purposes.

Organized labor was represented at the state legislature this year by a member of No. 47 in the person of Frederick L. Neebe. He sure put over some good stuff for organized labor.

New Haven lost the New England Typographical Union convention by one vote, North Adams, Mass., being the choice.

At this writing three more members of No. 47 have enlisted in the service.

WILLIAM F. DALQUIST.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

At the last regular meeting of Asheville Union No. 263 severeal matters of importance were discussed and acted upon. Among the other things to come up for action was an assessment of 5 cents per member for one month for the benefit of the North Carolina Children's Bureau. This motion was put to the house and carried by an almost unanimous majority.

Also at the last meeting the question of electing delegates to the North Carolina State Federation of Labor came up for action. W. B. Hudson, our secretary and foreman of the Asheville Times, and G. L. Hermann were elected. Mr. Hermann is a linotype operator for the Inland Press. The state federation of labor meets in August at Salisbury and there is always a large attendance.

The union also decided to keep all cards for members who are drafted under the conscription act, and this also speaks well for our union, as it has not as many members as some of the other locals.

H. W. Hogoboom is having the laugh on some of the anti-gardeners now, as he is getting from his own garden all the vegetables that he can comfortably eat.

W. L. Van Wagenen, our delegate to the convention, will leave for Colorado Springs about August 5. Mr. Van Wagenen will be accompanied by Rex U. Miller, elected as alternate.

William S. Thompson, of Miami, Fla., spent a few days here, but was called back to his home on account of sickness in his family.

Louis C. McKee, who learned his trade on the

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Citizen and received his card at the last meeting, has hit the trail for Los Angeles.

J. B. Habersham, of Atlanta, Ga., who spent a few days here recently, has returned to his home.

O. B. Sterrett, who recently drew his card and left for the wilds of eastern North Carolina, is back again and is at present machinist-operator on the Times.

E. W. Thoren, of Chicago, who spent several weeks here for the benefit of his health, was called back to his home on account of the death of his father.

The Asheville Labor Advocate is very much alive and growing. James F. Barrett, the editor, is a typo and has the best and most hearty wishes of not only the union men of the city, but the entire community.

Jake Stellings, who had been recently appointed to the second lieutenancy in Company B, cavalry, has received a new commission as first lieutenant.

IRL T. SELL.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Contracts for stationery, desks, etc., have been awarded by the city of Baltimore for use in the public schools to the Dulany-Vernay Company, Meyer & Thalheimer, Kohn & Pollock, all of whom conduct printing establishments in this city, and to the Natural Slate Blackboard Company. The contracts were very good financially.

An election for chairman and vice-chairman was held last month by the Sun chapel, and resulted in the election of Fred Thomas by a majority of fifty-three votes. W. J. Culver, who had no opposition, was elected vice-chairman by seventy-three votes. Auditors were appointed by Chairman Thomas to serve until November, consisting of Arthur Pembley, P. Warren Rinker and G. T. Millard.

Charles P. Volker and Parker Wampler were elected chairman and vice-chairman of the American-Star chapel in July.

On July 9 the printing concern of the Thomsen-Ellis Company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000. The company will take over the old firm of Thomsen-Bryan-Ellis Company. For some time this company has been operating large printing establishments in Baltimore and Washington. The incorporators and directors are to be: William E. Thomsen, president; Frank T. Ellis, vice-president and general manager, and James C. Woodward, treasurer. The Baltimore plant will be the headquarters of the new firm.

Sol H. Emanuel & Co. is the name of a new printing concern that has opened in Baltimore for the purpose of conducting a printing business. Mr. Emanuel is a practical man. One more union office for President Jackson.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of Baltimore has adopted a resolution asking the executive officers of the various organizations to appoint a committee of three members of each organization to attend a conference of employers in order that a tentative plan may be formulated to relieve the conditions that will develop as a result of the selective draft.

The Maryland state librarian has asked for bids for supplies, stationery, blank books and other materials of like character which may be needed for the court of appeals, state library, the executive department, and for the Maryland general assembly for the session of 1918. All bids must contain a clause stipulating that any stationery, blank books and other materials mentioned upon which the bid is based which shall be required over and above the quantity specifically designated in the contract shall be furnished by the contractor at the same rate charged for articles specifically mentioned, and if any supplies are required which are not mentioned in the contract, such supplies shall be furnished by the contractor at the lowest market rates.

Wesley E. Conklin, superintendent of the Sun-Evening Sun composing room, has made a very popular appointment of William E. Greenfield as chief reader in the proofroom of the Morning Sun. Mr. Greenfield has been reading proof in Baltimore for some years, and is considered by some as one of the best in Baltimore. He read proof in the government printing office before he came to Baltimore. Mr. Greenfield is vice-president of No. 12.

President Arthur L. Jackson has had a relapse of the typhoid fever, but the doctor has assured Mr. Jackson's friends that he will pull him through all right.

Printing affairs are very quiet in Baltimore at this writing, and will remain so until about September 20, when the fall rush will begin.

In the absence of President Jackson, Vice-President Greenfield is taking up all matters and correspondence connected with the union, and will remain in charge of the office until the return of Mr. Jackson. Those who desire to communicate with Mr. Jackson can do so by addressing him at 1940 West Lexington street, Baltimore, Md.

WALTER H. MULES.

AUGUSTA, ME.

All hands are employed, with trade conditions normal. Alton Ware has deposited his card from Waterville Union and accepted a situation on the Journal. The Journal was recently awarded the contract for state job work and ballots. Four new intertypes have been installed in town, one at W. H. Gannett's, Inc., and three at the Journal. Three of the Journal night operators are eligible for the draft.

The members of our local union note with pleasure the increased interest and membership of the Bangor and Lewiston locals—thanks to the efforts of J. J. Dallas.

C. G. COOMBS.

NEW ENGLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

With five officers and forty-four of the forty-seven delegates elected in attendance, the Manchester convention proved that, no matter what city the convention is held in, the delegates and visitors are sure to be in attendance. The attendance of ex-delegates and visitors exceeded that of any other gathering. The convention was opened on Monday morning, June 25, by President Gilmore, of Manchester Union, who welcomed the delegates and visitors in behalf of the local union. Father Buckley, of the cathedral parish, offered prayer, after which Mayor Spaulding welcomed the convention in behalf of the city.

President Cahill, in declaring the convention open for business, referred to the report of the executive board for the fiscal year, which shows much progress to have been made. The unionizing of the Phelps Publishing Company, of Springfield; the signing of closed shop contracts with the Eagle and News publishing companies, of Pittsfield; the unionizing of the Westfield (Mass.) Daily Journal; the wonderful organization work accomplished in

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Lewiston, which takes in Lisbon Falls, Brunswick, Bath and Auburn; the work of Lynn Union in organizing Salem and Peabody; the signing up of the last non-union office in Marlboro; the successful organization work among the jobbers in Providence; the obligating of the last non-union printer in Danbury; the signing up of the New England Supply Company, of Bath, for the use of the union label; the Dennison Manufacturing Company, of Framingham, granting the eight-hour day; the organization work being done in Middletown, Hartford and Bristol; the placing of a charter in Keene, N. H.; the addition of Middletown, Keene, Greenfield and Northampton to the list of affiliated unions; the reduction of the hours of labor for both union and non-union printers in Concord; and the general improvement throughout the district are among the many matters touched upon in the report.

In compiling the summary for the year we find that twenty-six unions have gained 180 new members; fourteen remained stationary; and eleven report a decrease of thirty-four, making a net gain for the year of 146. Our membership at the close of the fiscal year 1916 was 4,513, and at the close of the present fiscal year it is 4,659. We have made a net gain in six years of 1,166; twenty-four unions increased their scales; seven received increases through the provision of scales previously negotiated, and four more received voluntary increases. We have had one newspaper suspension and four new papers started. One new union chartered, and four more affiliations, making fifty of the fifty-two unions now enrolled. The employment bureau had forty-three registrations during the year, eighty-nine direct calls, and filled sixty-seven situations. There were shipped from the secretary's office 1,987 pieces of regular correspondence, 912 monthly bulletin report blanks, 2,694 single wrappers of monthly bulletins, 3,244 pieces of advertising literature, 435 wrappers containing annual reports, fifty-two packages of label list booklets, 3,401 notices to applicants in the employment bureau, and 246 miscellaneous pieces, making a grand total of 12,971 pieces for the fiscal year.

Our total receipts for the year from per capita tax was $707.18, a gain over the last fiscal year of $60.70, while our expenditures amounted to $927.43, a decrease of $264.61 over those of a year ago. The balance at the end of the fiscal year was $62.47.

Monday morning's session was devoted to the appointment of committees, addresses by Representatives Brady and Dallas, President Martin, of Boston Union and the first president of the New England Typographical Union, Nate Newman, of New York, William C. Trump, and the general discussion among the delegates of matters that helped the various committees in formulating reports.

Secretary Murphy, in behalf of the organization, upon order of the Worcester convention, presented former President Trump with a handsome smoking set, suitably engraved.

The Tuesday morning session was devoted to listening to the reading of reports from local unions, the election of officers and the choosing of the next convention city.

International President Scott gave the members an interesting talk at the morning session, which was received with enthusiasm and was fully appreciated, as this was President Scott's first appearance at one of our conventions.

The contest for the next convention city proved to be a very close one, with North Adams winning over New Haven by a vote of 22 to 21.

The old board of officers was re-elected with the exception of a vice-president from Vermont. James G. H. Jary, of Barre, was elected to fill the office of fourth vice-president.

The Tuesday afternoon session was a real business session, as practically all committee reports were read and acted upon at this session.

The convention arose and was in silence for one minute out of respect for the late A. W. ("Booth") Thomson, who was in attendance at the Worcester convention last year. A special committee was appointed by President Cahill to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Thomson, which were adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted urging President Wilson to insist upon legislation for slackers among our alien citizens; urging united efforts to be made to stamp out the mat evil; endorsing the adoption of clauses in scales calling for the Saturday half-holiday with pay during the summer months; urging local unions when adopting new scales to send copies immediately to the district secretary in order that they can be compiled and distributed if necessary to officials of locals in need of the information; urging publicity committees in each locality; also in favor of permanent scale committees.

To record the many suggestions adopted in the various committee reports it would be necessary to take up several pages in THE JOURNAL, so we will ask that our members in the district secure copies of the annual proceedings which have been distributed and read the various recommendations made by the several committees in their reports.

Just previous to the close of the convention Tuesday afternoon President Scott, in behalf of the delegates, presented Chairman Irwin, of the local entertainment committee, a $50 gold piece in appreciation of his services in making the entertainment part of the program one long to be remembered.

That a convention can be successfully carried out by any city has been demonstrated in Manchester. When the annual souvenir was dispensed with at the Worcester convention many regular convention attendants felt that the next convention city would have a hard time to finance the entertainment features which are expected of the convention city. Manchester felt it was handicapped, but set out to overcome this apparent obstacle. Each and every delegate and visitor to Manchester was highly elated at the fine line of entertainment provided, and the following note from Secretary Senter shows that the convention committee of Manchester Union was right on the job:

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 7, 1917.

DEAR MR. MURPHY—Convention bills are all settled and we have a substantial balance left in our treasury. We paid the bill for Odd Fellows' hall—$20—relieving the New England Typographical Union to that extent.

Everybody is smiling, happy and busy.

Fraternally, SENTER.

Representative Dallas has been doing organization work in the jurisdiction of Bangor, and as a result of his efforts the non-union printers on the Bangor Commercial were given two voluntary (?) increases of 50 cents each inside of four weeks. If these voluntary increases continue the publisher of the Commercial may feel it much easier to deal with a union than to continue his granting of continuous "hold-ups."

In another month the summer season will be

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over, and it is expected that the organization work contemplated by many of our locals will start the first week in September, so let every member who can possibly do so take an interest in the work of building up the organization. Ask the organization committee for the name and address of some nonmember and endeavor to bring his application into the union, and in this way we can reach that 5,000 mark in membership.

Hit the Mohawk Trail to North Adams in 1918.

Providence, R. I. JOHN F. MURPHY.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Wilfred ("Rube") Waddell, one of the best-known printers in the southwest, died July 4 at St. Joseph's hospital in Albuquerque, of meningitis and complications. Waddell had enlisted in Company I of the New Mexico national guard, and up to the time of entering the hospital was with the regiment at the mobilization camp east of town. He was given a military burial by his comrades of I company, many members of No. 304 attending.

Charley Shade has left again, this time for Flagstaff, Ariz., where he is performing on an intertype.

Work in this locality has been unusually good the past month, with subs correspondingly scarce.

Among the recent arrivals were Sam Greaves, J. Leroy Parker, Vernon Mayhall, J. W. Stivers and F. G. Geddes. Departures: W. R. Craft, W. R. Bergeman, Albert H. Moore, C. R. Shade, Sam Greaves, J. Leroy Parker, Elmer G. Ede, Vernon Mayhall, J. W. Stivers, F. G. Geddes.

FRANK H. LOWE.

TORONTO, ONT.

At a special meeting of No. 91 held June 29 the newspaper scale committee presented its final report, which was adopted in its entirety. The new scale provides an immediate increase of $4.50 per week, to run for two years, then an additional dollar, to run for three years longer, making in all a $5.50 increase for a five-year agreement. The elimination of the phalanx clause, a guarantee of $2 for being called back to perform work after the regular day's or night's work, and a scale for apprentices were some commendable features of the work of the committee, who, by unanimous consent, were tendered a hearty vote of thanks by the members. The job printers at this meeting were very conspicuous by their absence, owing probably to the fact that their scale has been settled for two years, and they didn't feel inclined to interest themselves in the newspaper printers' scale.

The July meeting was very poorly attended, about forty of the faithful showing up to transact the business of the organization. A visitor at the meeting was W. Shanley, of New York Union No. 6, who has enlisted with an American flying corps. Mr. Shanley addressed the members and commented upon the slim gathering, but said he was impressed by the businesslike way in which our meeting was conducted, and while we were small in numbers we made up in enthusiasm. As announced in the official monthly circular, that the question of an arbitration contract with the newspaper publishers would be disposed of at this session, a spirited debate followed the introduction of the motion, and after discussing it pro and con, the membership understanding that the contract would terminate previous to the next new wage scale, it was almost unanimously decided to sign the document which guarantees five years' industrial peace.

One noticeable feature of the newspaper scale, which is $26.50 for day work and $28.50 for night work, is the influx of printers to Toronto. The writer is in receipt of communications from printers across the line asking the state of trade and what the prospects are for locating here, and I might say for the benefit of these inquirers that at present there are more than sufficient printers to handle the work, and besides, the seasonable dulness is with us.

The substantial increase in wages augurs well for the financial prosperity of No. 91. The membership will receive yearly approximately $200,000 more in wages, and as one-half of 1 per cent of the earnings goes for local dues, the treasury will be burdened, or I should say inflated, with an extra thousand dollars a year.

The writer has more than once been impressed lately by the apparently unbusinesslike way, and, I think, illogical way of reasoning when new wage scales are being prepared and data collected to make out a reasonable and presentable case to the employer for an increased wage. We tell him how hard it is to make ends meet, and make comparisons with cities of corresponding size, the high and ever-increasing cost of living, etc., but never think of taking the initiative and setting the example by increasing to the proposed scale the wages of the only permanent servant of the organization—the secretary. I wish the readers to bear in mind that this is not an appeal to increase the secretary's salary, as I think the remuneration at present is sufficient, but the unreasonableness of the method is neither businesslike nor consistent. Example is better than precept.

Dan McDougall, in his report of the Ontario Provincial Conference of Typographical Unions, mentioned the fact that the delegates were honored with a trip through Carling's brewery in London, but Dan's characteristically conservative nature did not divulge the fact that there was any breach of the Ontario temperance act. One of the delegates, whose name it is not fair to mention, said: "If that is 2½ per cent, it is pretty good stuff." Another said: "Beer, beer, everywhere, but not a drop to drink." As we are not prepared to dispute this last statement, we'll let it go at that.

Clifford W. Adams, for four months resident at the Union Printers Home, died at that institution July 11. The body was brought to Toronto for burial.

In the past month Toronto has experienced a real strike, namely the Toronto street railway motormen and conductors, which at present is partially settled, after a complete tie-up of two and a half days, by agreeing to 6 cents an hour increase and accepting conciliation under the industrial disputes and investigation act. The sympathy of the public as well as of four Toronto papers was with the men, which no doubt hastened the termination of hostilities. "Wages Come First and Dividends Afterward," was the caption of one article in the Daily Star, which gave unstinted support to the side of the strikers. A great deal of credit is due Joe Gibbons, business agent of the union, and Secretary Robbins for the able manner and tactful resourcefulness in the conduct of the strike, as there were no street-corner gatherings nor a man to be seen in the railway uniform anywhere. In commenting on the conduct of the strike the Daily Star says that there is an erroneous notion that

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labor leaders generally spend their time in working up trouble, when exactly the contrary is the case. The "walking delegate," as he is called, is described as an agitator and a demagogue. He is anything but that. He is a diplomat. He acts as a wise foreign secretary or ambassador would do. He mediates between the two parties. He presents the case of the men as strongly as possible to the employer. He urges moderation on the men. Often he is in the unpopular position—often disagreeing with those whom he addresses, not seeking to please or flatter them. He is the very opposite of a demagogue. The press, at all events, is aware of the fact that labor leaders are a necessary evil, but some of the oldtimers could tell you of times when they assumed an entirely different attitude. But we are living in progressive times.

Robert Elliott, president, has been appointed a member of the laws committee, which convenes in Colorado Springs one week before the convention assembles.

By the time THE JOURNAL reaches its readers the Toronto delegation will be on its way to the convention, and the writer takes this opportunity to thank the members of No. 91 for selecting him as their representative. JACK WELSH.

WHEELING, W. VA.

After the usual routine of business had been transacted at last month's meeting of No. 79 President Sims continued his reading of the union's history, which he is compiling on an elaborate scale. In this reading he dealt exhaustively with the eight-hour strike, describing graphically, with data and figures, what had to be contended with during the vicissitudes of that period. Murmurs of applause greeted the reader when he made allusion to the loyalty displayed by the members in their financial contributions, lack of which would have spelled defeat for so worthy an object. Self-denial was evident everywhere among the members, and they bore their burden without the slightest murmur or grievance. The members of No. 79 are looking eagerly forward to the next meeting, when President Sims will resume his entertaining reading.

The following notice has been posted in the different chapels of No. 79:

Notice—All members of Typographical Union No. 79 are earnestly requested to see that their beneficiary for the mortuary fund of the International Typographical Union is named, and those wishing to change beneficiary will kindly see the secretary at once.

R. B. McLeish, linotype operator on the Register, accompanied by Mrs. McLeish, have just returned from an auto trip through New York state.

Albert F. Hermann, of the Register force, has left for a few weeks' vacation.

John Bierkortte, who for the past two years has been working in New York, has returned and is subbing on the News.

Elmer Butler, one of our young members, has just returned after a few months on the road. He states that he has gained eight pounds in weight, and he certainly had some experience working in the different printing plants.

William Lyle and Earl Emerick, two linotype operators on the Intelligencer, have resigned. Lyle is subbing on the Telegraph and Emerick is working on the Register.

Mr. Barr, linotype operator on the Akron Times, has been visiting friends in Wheeling.

Arrivals: Alison Kettle, John D. Doyle, Hugh McKee, M. M. Martin, A. J. Horn, Armour Johnston, Delbert O. Penn and G. M. Freeman. Departures: William Lyle, Hugh McKee, Harry J. Fulton, G. M. Freeman, E. M. Brast and A. J. Horn. E. D. CONNER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

Rufus Sangster and his partner, Bill McDonald, job printers, have purchased the plant of the Pacific Canadian, which ceased publication some time ago.

The old Coquitlam Star, which went out of business at the beginning of the war, has been taken over by B. Stone Kennedy, a member of No. 632, and is now being published as the Coquitlam Times.

A resolution endorsing the action of the government regarding conscription was passed unanimously at the May meeting. The resolution was also laid before the trades and labor council by our delegates, but was turned down by that august body.

Bill Maiden, who was shot through the right side at Vimy Ridge, in a letter to Secretary Stoney says that he expects to be back in the trenches shortly, having recovered sufficiently from his wound to be sent to the training camp.

Fred Jackson, another old member of this union, and proprietor of the Jackson Printing Company, has also been heard from. He writes from "Within Sound of the Guns," where, owing to his "extreme youth," he has been sent to do his bit.

Jack Linn, who before enlisting was employed as an apprentice on the British Columbian staff, was killed in action on March 16 last.

Despite the wads of homely advice being handed out these times regarding the total abstinence from all luxuries, etc., and the stacks of literature spread around on "The Cost of High Living," one of our operators, in the person of Vice-President Wilson Burnett, has deliberately negotiated two new responsibilities, viz., a nice new automobile and a nice new baby girl simultaneously.

Roy McDonald, of the Columbian chapel, is now enjoying life at his summer home at Crescent Beach. H. S. WALSH.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The New England district convention of 1917 is now a thing of the past, and it seems to be the unanimous opinion of those who attended that it was one of the most successful ever held in the district. The details of the business of the session will be found in Secretary Murphy's report. For the entertainment features it is sufficient to say that the program of the committee, which has already been outlined in this correspondence, was carried out without a hitch of any kind, and, judging from the many expressions of pleasure by the visitors, seems to have met with general approval. At the get-together "the night before" an entertainment was given which consisted of motion pictures showing process of the manufacture of cotton—which, by the way, is this city's largest industry—from the planting of the seed on the plantations of the south through the various processes of cultivation, marketing, shipping, manufacturing and even to the making into garments. This was followed by another film which showed various sidelights of the immense Amoskeag Corporation, consisting of views of the falls, children's playgrounds, athletic field, workmen's tenements,

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boarding houses, machine shop, foundries, power houses, etc. Then the woolen section of the company's plant was shown, starting with the great flocks of sheep on the ranches in the west and following the wool through its various stages of manufacture. Between the several sections of the picture Rainey's band rendered several fine selections, and a much-appreciated buffet lunch was served in an adjoining room. This latter feature was the work of the ladies' committee and deserved the unstinted praise which it received. Monday afternoon came the outing at the recreation grounds and the Uncanoonuc mountains. The feature most looked forward to at this part of the program was the ball game between "Joe" Dallas' colts and a team made up from players in the local union. After a few innings had been played—the score being suppressed out of friendship for "Joe"—the cars were taken for the trip to the mountain. To make amends for the disappointment at the result of the ball game, Andy Rogers and Charlie Lee promised to send up the "regular" team and show the local boys how the great national game should be played. They did so—but that is another story.

The outstanding feature of Tuesday's session was the arrival of President Scott, whose coming had been eagerly looked forward to by the delegates and visitors alike, and keen disappointment had been felt at his absence at the banquet Monday night, but he was delayed in Philadelphia and was unable to reach this city until Tuesday. He was warmly greeted on his arrival, however, and this city appreciates the honor of entertaining the International Typographical Union president on the occasion of his first visit to a New England convention. At 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a reception was tendered to President Scott at the convention hall, and nearly the entire membership of the local union, as well as of the convention, availed themselves of the opportunity to meet the distinguished visitor.

Now just a word regarding that ball game between the Boston Printers' League team and the team representing the local union. The Boston team, twenty strong, arrived in the city just before noon, Wednesday the 18th, and a fine, husky-looking bunch they were, too. They were met by a representative of the local committee and taken to their hotel, and after dinner both teams repaired to Textile Field, where the slaughter of the local nine was expected to take place. In justice to the Boston players it must be said that the breaks were all in Manchester's favor.

After the game the visitors were the guests of the local union at Stowe's Beach House, where they were dined to their heart's content. The dinner was enlivened by music by a quartet composed of Charles Dority, Frank Synott, John Harvey and Nixon Carney, of the visiting team. Charles Dority also appeared as a soloist. G. Horace Ellison spoke in appreciation of the entertainment which the hosts had provided for them. Dancing at the lake resorts completed the entertainment of the evening.

It was a happy day for all, for the visitors because they were so well entertained; and for the locals, perhaps because they won the game, but certainly because they enjoyed the friendship as well as the rivalry of their Boston brothers.

The visiting aggregation was composed of G. Horace Ellison, Charles Dority, Frank Synott, John Harvey, Nixon Carney, Frank McGlew, Andrew Rogers, Frank Murphy, James H. McCarthy, Charles Lee, Arthur W. Cook, William Glass, Joseph O'Shaughnessy, Frank Kelly, David Block, Casper Lavine, Gustave Olianno, William Cunningham and Fred Langill.

After an unusually good spring and early summer business is letting up a little, although on the newspaper end everybody is at work and subs are at a premium. The calling out of the national guard will take several of the newspaper workers from this city.

Percy Labonte, who has been on the night side of the Union for some time, has severed his connection with that paper and is understood to have left the city.

FRED T. IRWIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The strike of the employes of the Washington and Suburban Electric Company began last March, and while a failure in one sense—that of recognition of the union—it has been the means of causing the company to increase the pay of its employes to nearly what was demanded by the organization, and, through an investigation by the senate, of exposing some very unsavory methods of the company which will evidently be used to their disadvantage ere long. President King, of the company, was shown up as an arch hypocrite who wept crocodile tears over the severance of pleasant relations between him and his employes, but whose conscience would not permit him to recognize such an organization as the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, which he thought he was big enough to disrupt.

Charles Garrels, expert on specification editing, who underwent a surgical operation in a local hospital recently, has resumed his official duties.

C. C. Curtis, who successfully operated a linotype machine plant here for some years, died recently at Richmond, where he had gone with his family for a vacation.

One of the neatest printing plants we have seen is that of Lewis Miller Thayer, housed in his own building, and with every equipment for doing good printing and for the convenience and comfort of his employes. Mr. Thayer continues on the active roll of Columbia Union, and his business of "small work exclusively" is done under strictly union conditions.

From his store of relics Charley Leeds has unearthed a picture of the three apprentices of the Carlisle (Pa.) Democrat in 1861, the trio being Billy Spottswood, Jimmy Sullivan and Charley Leeds.

The recent death of Charles A. Stillings, which occurred in New York, the remains being taken to Boston for interment, recalls his reign as public printer, which, though brief, was a lively one, as he certainly did stir things up in that time. Selected by President Roosevelt, it is supposed because of a desire to curb the activities of the trade unions, he started in by antagonizing them in every way, and when he found he had made a mistake backed down completely. He was a man of good abilities, as those who knew him well testify, and introduced some real reforms into the printing office, but he had had very little experience with human nature, and Roosevelt soon found that out and made a change in the public printership in short order.

Charles E. Holmes, Will A. Burchfield and Isaac Walter Sharpe have recently resigned from the printing office to accept more lucrative positions in other departments in a clerical capacity.

Joe M. Johnson is the new chairman of the mem-

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bership committee of Columbia Union, the position so long and acceptably filled by the late Bill Brockwell, and John B. Dickman is the chairman of the delegation to the central labor union.

William G. Spottswood, whose death occurred here on the 5th instant, served the last of his apprenticeship in the government printing office and was connected with the office for some years before being transferred to the war department, in which he made quite a reputation as an expert, being the author of the cipher code now used by the army. He was one of the most delightful of men, witty, amiable, courteous, and it was always a pleasure to meet him, for he retained his youth and good spirits and dispensed sunshine on all occasions. He was a native of Carlisle, Pa., and 70 years of age. He was a brother of J. M. A. Spottswood, for half a century a composing-room official in the government printing office, and his widow is a daughter of Thomas F. Maher, a pressroom foreman here for many years.

Charles ("Texas") O'Connell has been promoted from assistant foreman of the library branch to the estimating section, with an increase in compensation to $6.40 per day, and B. F. Harrison, of the proofroom, goes to the library job.

The "Lady from Montana," Miss Jeanette Rankin, started something in regard to the bureau of engraving and printing which convinced the treasury officials that the policy of Director Ralph of working his men and women all kinds of hours was not at all necessary, and that gentleman has somehow found that he can grant the employes of the bureau the Saturday half-holiday, leave of absence and other things they are entitled to. Considerable parade was made of an alleged protest made by some employes of the bureau against cutting out the overtime at a meeting held in the bureau. All the opposition to the short-hour day did not come from without the ranks of the labor organizations by any means, and a curb has to be put on the selfishness of a certain percentage at all times. Miss Rankin evidently is going to be of much practical force in the house, and will be heard from in many useful measures.

Charles A. Morgan, who suffered amputation of one of his legs after an illness of nearly two years, is able to be out with the aid of crutches.

Charles E. Young, with a record of over thirty years in the government printing office, has resigned to engage in the automobile business, with the sincere hope of everybody for his success. From compositor to night superintendent, in which position he served many years, he was the man for the job at all times, and there was never a fairer, juster or more efficient official.

Bert V. Wolfe, who gave up a position on the Post about four years ago to enter the insurance field, calls on Secretary Seibold regularly to meet his union obligations, and says his only regret is that he did not get away from the machine several years earlier.

Frank Munsey has sold the Washington Times to Arthur Brisbane, the change taking place about the middle of June. Under the new conditions the Times is a regular Hearst newspaper in appearance, with the black-type editorials, poster-type display, comic cartoons, etc., but it is issuing many more pages daily than under the former management, has added a noon edition, is claiming greatly increased circulation, and no doubt will prove of much benefit to labor conditions here, as the allied trades label appears at the head of the editorial page and it is devoting much space to labor matters.

Captain Eddie Nevils having joined the service, "Billy" Schinnerer has been promoted to the foremanship of the Congressional Record, just recognition of a very competent and popular employe, by the way, and reward of a good union man.

"I have heard of all kinds of luck," said the Oldtimer, "but this one rather takes the biscuit. You all know Blank, a charter member of the Thrift club. Well, Blank's wife presented him with twins, and of course in due time a perambulator was necessary for the proper exercising of this addition to Blank's family; so he inserts an ad in the paper and shortly was the proud possessor of a perfectly good second-hand twin baby carriage at a cost of little less than half what a new one would have set him back. And after those twins were large enough so that the vehicle was no longer necessary, one of his printer neighbors was in need of the same (twins also being added to his family), and Blank sold the baby carriage to his friend for an amount slightly in excess of what it cost him originally. Can you beat it—what?"

Tom Moore, who started in as a galley boy on the Washington Post, when that paper was issued from the building at the corner of Tenth and D streets, where Tom has now been doing business as an employing printer for a number of years, has two sons in the service, one a private and the other with a lieutenant's commission. Tom says he needed them both in his business badly, but is proud of their decision to serve their country.

Arthur L. Jackson, president of Baltimore Union, informs me that there are only two offices of any size in that city operating under non-union conditions, and one of those is on an eight-hour basis—truly a wonderful change from what Baltimore was a few years ago, and an example that should make Columbia Union take notice.

GEORGE M. RAMSEY.

PORTLAND, ME.

Congratulations to you, North Adams, and here's hoping that many throughout the district will begin right now to save the shekels that will make attendance at your 1918 convention possible. Let us all boost for North Adams, Mass., 1918.

A fire on the top floors of the Press building annex gave the plant a complete melting down on the evening of June 29. Through the courtesy of the Express-Advertiser, whose plant was placed at their disposal, the Daily Press was published from its workrooms for one week and its presses used for an additional week, while the Sunday Press was gotten out from the plant of the Argus, which office extended a like privilege for several weeks to the Express-Advertiser crew at the time of a disastrous fire in its plant fifteen years ago.

Richard Haskell, employed on the Argus for upward of twenty years, has joined the Press crew as head machinist. O. A. Tubbs, floorman on the Press, has accepted a position on the Argus. L. A. Colby has taken a job at the Lefavor-Lower Printing Company. Leo Boyle has enlisted in the new Milliken regiment, heavy artillery. "Hal" Little and Charlie Stewart, of the Express-Advertiser, left their jobs when the Second regiment mobilized on July 25.

The Express-Advertiser reduced its force two members on July 18, Philip G. Owen and Mrs Dorothea Gray being affected. It is hoped that the cut-down may be only temporary and that in the meantime they get a fair share from the older regulars according to union principles.

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Miss Mary Louise Adams, substitute linotype operator on the Express-Advertiser, was married to William Albert Lord July 3 by Rev. John H. McLean.

Otto Grenquist, linotype operator on the Boston Journal, formerly of the Portland Press, is at Peaches Island convalescing from a recent operation for appendicitis.

Allen Cobb, with his family, enjoyed a delightful auto trip last month through the White Mountains, including the Crawford, Dixville and Franconia notches and to the summit of Mount Washington.

Did you read the Worcester correspondence in the July JOURNAL? If not, do so now. While we must all be sorry to lose the gifted writer from these columns, he surely has given us something to ponder over. It is almost unbelievable that there can be such utter lack of interest in matters so vital to our well being, individually and collectively. My brethren, think on these things.

A. GILLIATT.

APPLETON, WIS.

Erwin Hymen and Burt Martin have left for Indiana points and Henry Schimberg has located in the west.

This local has been carrying on a campaign for the use of the label on all work.

President C. B. Spicher recently underwent a successful operation for appendicitis.

Two new members were admitted at the last meeting and another had his rating changed from apprentice to journeyman.

The Post Publishing Company has granted the eight-hour day to its employes with the same pay as for nine hours.

Plans have been made to hold a dance soon at one of the resort spots on Lake Winnebago, the proceeds to be used to pay membership dues of those called to the colors. The union will remit all local dues to those called out. J. B. KENDALL.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

As reported at the last meeting, the appeal of Hugh I. McSkimming against Typographical Union No. 8 was sustained and the action of this union reversed. The International executive council ruled Mr. Sexton, the chairman, exceeded his authority and also ruled the power to increase or decrease the force is vested in the foreman and not the chairman.

A decision was reached by the arbitration board in the case of Hugh I. McSkimming, foreman of the Post-Dispatch, and Albert Sexton, discharged employe and former chairman. According to the decision the "preponderance of evidence was strongly in favor of McSkimming," and his action in discharging Sexton was approved. The board voted unanimously. The arbitration board consisted of Messrs. E. B. Lilly and Con P. Curran, for the publishers, and John P. Hannegan and T. Ed Albright for the union. From this decision an appeal was taken to the International board.

Members of the Globe-Democrat chapel have inaugurated a Red Cross contribution plan worthy of emulation. Besides other money donated, they obligate themselves to give 25 cents a week during the length of the war.

Work has been very brisk at the Wilson Linotype Company on account of the directory. In this connection we are glad to note that Miss Mollie Sullivan is at present proofreading under George Ortleb, foreman, after a long period of idleness, due to a reduction in the force at Woodward & Tiernan's.

This union has invested $5,000 in liberty loan bonds.

Dick Knight is now chairman at Woodward & Tiernan's and "Rube" Kendall chairman at the Star, succeeding Roy Gween.

Members at present on sick list: H. C. Haysler, J. M. Young, Joseph Schery, E. J. Kreppett, Adolph Peterson, Gerard Kimbrell, Miss Sadie Meekam, J. T. Leonard, Frank Freese, Omar Tweddle, J. E. Sallee and F. B. Belcher.

The following members are in the federal service who have notified Secretary Woods: Harry MacMellon, Charles Bahlinger, J. V. Silverberg, A. E. Melville, F. P. Short, Harry Falk, Ferd Busik, George E. Nordhaus, jr., Vincent De Warf, F. I. Mayes, E. J. Auber, Max Ungar, jr., A. N. Parker, John H. Biddle, James P. Curran, Richard T. Shotwell and Theodore Tonnellie.

Members drawing traveling cards from June 1 to July 19, 33; depositing cards, 34.

The Globe-Democrat will soon install a non-distribution system, starting with three casters, etc. Other late improvements will undoubtedly follow.

"Lefty" McAuliffe, a good friend of the printers, is recuperating at Joe Mount's on Black river in the Ozarks. His friends wish him well.

Johnny Geldbach, machinist on the Post-Dispatch, and sergeant-at-arms of No. 8, is certainly busy these days, and, like all machinists, needs a shower bath occasionally, but in taking one at the new building did so before finding out the pipes had not been cleaned before using. He was a sight.

One honorable withdrawal card was issued in June and one in July.

The following applications for admission to the Union Printers Home have been approved, and now only await a vacancy: John T. Leonard, F. B. Belcher and Herman Mulack.

Members of the Globe-Democrat (T. A. L.) baseball club some weeks ago staged a "mob the umpire and all-around fight" frame-up on their official umpire, George ("Honest") Nordhaus. To say he was thoroughly frightened puts it mildly. However, it culminated in the president, Wallace Cato, a delegate from St. Louis this year, presenting "Honest" George with a silver medal in appreciation of his services.

Tom Costello was a visitor on the Globe-Democrat a few weeks ago. He certainly looks well. The same Tom. WILLIAM BRADBURN.

EL CENTRO, CAL.

Edward L. De Jarnatt, foreman of the Calexico Chronicle, and well known in Cleveland, Ohio, and throughout the west, was drowned in the Alamo river, about a mile and a half north of the international line, on Sunday, July 1. Mr. De Jarnatt and his wife and 19-year-old daughter were wading in the stream near the bank, and it is thought that what they apparently mistook for solid bottom was in reality a shelving bank which had been undermined by a whirlpool. All three were suddenly precipitated into the water. The daughter succeeded in swimming to shore and rescued her mother, who had a narrow escape from drowning, but Mr. De Jarnatt was never seen alive again. The body was recovered two days later and interment took place in Evergreen cemetery, east of El Centro. Mr. De Jarnatt was an exceptionally

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skilful workman and was esteemed by all who knew him. He came of a well-known family of printers and was known all over the country, it being said that he had, at some time or other, worked in every city in the United States having a population of 55,000 or over. An especially sad feature of Mr. De Jarnatt's death was the fact that his brother Frank was en route to Chicago at the time of the accident, with his wife, who was in a precarious condition, and he could not be communicated with.

Another fatality in our ranks was that of F. N. Adams, of Los Angeles, who had been in the valley only a few days. While employed in the office of the Holtville Tribune, Mr. Adams was overcome by heat on the afternoon of July 11. He was rushed to a hospital and everything possible done for him, but he died a few hours later. His family resides in Los Angeles, and the body was shipped there for interment.

Recent arrivals are Harley ("Pica") Shafer, from Bisbee, and Theodore De Nyse, from Tucson. Recent departures are C. B. Endsley and Lou Atwater. G. A. McDonald.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

During the last month C. A. Julian arrived here, and after putting in about two weeks joined the army. Jack Crawford left for Beaumont, while Hugh Williams, from Shreveport, was an arrival.

Though business has kept up here pretty well the past season, the supply has kept up with the demand.

The local Red Cross netted a neat little sum by a tag day about two weeks before the liberty loan. The apportionment for the liberty loan for this section was $400,000, but the sum raised was a round $1,000,000. The Red Cross apportionment was $10,000, while the amount subscribed was in the neighborhood of $12,000. Verily, Lake Charles should be on the way.

Hugh Williams and the undersigned are trying to reduce the high cost of living by playing the rôle of "squatter's sovereignty" on a houseboat on the river. Al Sykes.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The cry of distress sent out by me last month, like the first shot at Lexington, seems to have been "heard round the world," for letters in reply came from north, south, east and west; some readers did not even wait for the mail, but came in person, and the situation has been relieved for the time being. Thanks are due to those readers who thus came to our assistance.

A joy ride attendant on a fishing trip by the Anglers' club of the Springfield Union almost developed into a tragedy in early July, and were it not for the humorous side gloom would have accompanied the riders home. 'Twas thus: Seventeen of the members of the olub started out with three flivvers and a cycle car for a run to a near-by lake at 3 A. M. Fish was the primary object of the trip, of course, and as there was no liquid bait, sobriety perforce prevailed. Comment on the way culminated in a little side bet as to who would get the first fish. With the latter idea in mind "Cy" Dole, of said cycle car, in his anxiety to score early, endeavored to step from one boat to another. He failed, and one of his brother fishers insists that he caught sight of a fish and went in after it. As "Cy" can't swim and the water is several feet deep, the reflection was manifestly unjust. However, down went Dole headfirst and Walter Hanson did the hero act in quick time, grabbing the foot of the submarine fisherman and hauling him out. "Cy" swallowed more water than he thought there was in the world, and in the absence of the aforesaid liquid bait, rode home wet and uncomfortable.

And talking of sports, let it be said that the Republican baseball team having won the championship of the newspaper league—there are two teams in said league, by the way—journeyed to Holyoke early in July and tried conclusions with the Transcript team of that city. The visitors escaped with their lives after trimming their rivals 11 to 10 in a fifteen- or twenty-inning game, they were not sure which. Some of the "enemy" insisted on getting four strikes and then winked at the umpire, who it was claimed was subsidized. The spectators were hostile and a number of new balls are missing as the result of the game. The Republican team has an eye on a team said to represent the Worcester Telegram, and if that chapel cares to see its team eat crow and will get in touch with Manager George McAnanama the banquet can be arranged. This challenge goes out, incidentally, to any Boston newspaper team, and the Union Printers' League team would doubtless find an interesting game awaiting them any time they can stop off.

An interesting visitor to his old haunts during the past month was Charlie Specht, who, with a forty-eight-hour furlough from his ship down Boston way, dropped into the Republican office to see the boys. Charles was looking remarkably well, the sailor drill he had been undergoing having put him into condition. "That tired feeling" was conspicuous by its absence and the yarns he spun were typical of the salt sea. Our sailor had nothing but praise for the service; good food and plenty of it, but he seemed disappointed at the general confusion that seemed to prevail; he evidently expected to find every recruit a full-fledged tar from the start. Time will doubtless remedy these little defects. Since the last letter Homer Miller has joined his regiment, the engineers' reserve, and at the moment is at Salem, N. H.; Lincoln L. McAuley has taken the oath and is now in training for the navy at New York city. Mac joins as an apprentice to the medical branch. These and others that have preceded them constitute the honor roll of our local.

There is another roll, not of honor, in the archives of this local. It records the names of persons who have severed their connection with us by methods peculiar to their spineless jellyfish characters. They use the typographical union while they may and when they get into an "open" shop —that bane of our existence—decide that they have no further use for a card. The time will come however, when such harbors of refuge will not be open to them and their cases will be handled without gloves. Such a character is one H. E. Tillson, whom we roped in from a small shop in the vicinity where, as a journeyman, he was earning $12 a week. We granted him a card and found him a job at $20 a week; he could not stand so much money and drifted back into an open shop at less than the scale without permission. According to his own story, he is under contract to his present employer at less than $17 a week and "expects" great things in the near future. Remember the name, Tillson. You will in all probability find his name in the "applications for membership" columns of The Journal when his present employer gets tired of him.

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Congratulations to North Adams on securing the next New England convention. Springfield has a paternal interest in No. 316, for it was really organized from here, a former secretary-treasurer of this local, Harvey A. Friese, being the organizer.

A. F. HARDWICK.

OTTAWA, ONT.

The July session of No. 102 was a semi-special, called for the ratification of the new job scale agreement, which President P. M. Draper and the executive committee have completed with the employing printers of Ottawa. The members expressed the thanks of the union to those responsible for the work involved. The agreement provides for a flat scale of $24 per week, with an overtime rate of time and one-half, and extends over the period from July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1919.

The local voted the sum of $10 toward the relief fund for William Radcliffe, of the Pittsburgh Printing Pressmen's Union No. 64, who has become afflicted with blindness.

The members of No. 102 are much pleased that their confrère, James B. Steacy, has been placed on the pension roll.

A recent letter from Frank J. Hartney, at the Home, gives good promise for an early return to the capital. He has nothing but praise for Superintendent Daley and the Home.

Charles St. Jacques, local delegate to the International convention, made the trip as a member of the club from "Big Six," New York.

Good reports were presented at the last meeting by President Draper from the Ontario Labor Educational Association; and by Messrs. Powell and Preece, from the Provisional Conference of Typographical Unions.

No meetings will be held until September except at the call of the president.

William O'Rourke, of the printing bureau, attended the provincial conference of the deafmutes at Belleville, Ont., and the international assembly at Hartford, Conn.

A. E. SHEPPARD.

DANBURY, CONN.

Conditions in the printing business, as well as in every other business in Danbury, are poor at present. The town depends on the hatting industry and the majority of the factories have been closed for several months because of a disagreement over the hatters' wage scale.

At the July meeting President George W. Andrews, delegate, gave an interesting report of the New England Typographical Union convention in Manchester. Mr. Andrews has been the Danbury delegate to the last five conventions of the New England Typographical Union and enthusiastically declared the Manchester convention was the best of all.

Charles F. Bushnell and William J. Curran have been appointed a committee to arrange a fitting celebration in November for the twentieth anniversary of No. 143. A banquet is planned, and it is hoped that Representative J. J. Dallas, Secretary J. F. Murphy, of the New England Typographical Union, and possibly other prominent typographical union officials may be able to be "among those present."

Members of the Danbury News chapel have subscribed for a number of liberty loan bonds, the office securing the bonds, the purchasers to pay for them in weekly instalments.

George W. Andrews has been elected delegate from No. 143 to the convention of the Connecticut Federation of Labor to be held in Danbury in September. A committee, consisting of President Andrews, E. B. Bushnell and William Granat, has been appointed to make arrangements for this union to be represented in the parade that will be held on Labor day in connection with the convention.

E. Blake Bushnell deposited a Berlin (N. H.) card and is subbing on the News. John Laird took a traveler and has been heard from in Bridgeport.

A number of Danbury printers have seriously taken up gardening this year. William L. Suydam, machinist-operator on the News, has one of the best-kept vegetable gardens in town, and is especially proud of his tomatoes. George W. Andrews has nearly two acres planted in potatoes and expects a large crop. A neighbor's cow got into his vegetable garden recently and cleaned up the beets, sweet corn, etc., before she was discovered, doing considerable damage.

Theodore Francis, employed on the Ridgefield Press, has enlisted in the regulars, and is now at Fort Slocum, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. CURRAN.

YORK, PA.

A new weekly labor paper will be launched in York on Labor day. It will be published by J. E. Barker, of Birmingham, Ala., and will be printed at the Kyle Printing Company. It has received the endorsement of the York Federation of Trades Unions, and the first issue will be twenty-four pages, regular newspaper size. The associate editors are H. B. Gilbert, Jacob L. Senft and Philip P. Mann. As labor has been misrepresented in the past, no effort will be left undone with the launching of this new labor advocate to create and foster better and more friendly relations between all concerned. The policy of this publication will be a square deal to all. No misrepresenting of facts, but will at all times conscientiously print the news without fear or favor.

At our last meeting the matter of taking care of our members who are called to the front was considered, and action taken that we pay the dues of our members when enlisted in the federal service. The roll of honor at this time is Charles R. Husson, E. Ernest Bischoff, in the army, and Charles J. Borgel in the navy. Eight applications were also received for full membership and three for apprentice membership, besides four were obligated and seven elected. Our organization is in fine form, the largest in membership it ever was.

The supporters of the late defunct "Ripper" held their picnic on July 7 and 8 at Henry Lentz's cottage, along the Little Conewago, in the vicinity of Cold Springs park. It is needless to say all had a good time.

At this writing, July 18, plans have practically been completed for our open meeting to printers of York, Hanover and vicinity on Saturday, July 21, when York Union will make its big drive for a 100 per cent membership. John H. Ferguson, of Baltimore, president of the Baltimore and Maryland Federation of Labor, will be the principal speaker. Refreshments will be served and music rendered.

Among other improvements at the Gazette office is the addition of a monotype caster, to be used on that paper and job department. Other changes will be an eight-column paper 12½ ems wide, instead of 13, as heretofore. Harry Morris will quit op-

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erating and devote his entire time to caring for the new caster and battery of four Mergs.

Recent changes in this jurisdiction are as follows: Henry F. Stair, of Hanover, is manipulating the ivories on the Gazette; J. Earnest Paxton, of Lancaster, on the York Daily; Jacob Wagner on the caster at the Dispatch; Harry Wecker, of Kyle's, playing an engagement in Atlantic City for the summer, and Marcellus Becker, of the York Daily, has gone to the Maple Press.

PHILIP P. MANN.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

To get the habit is the thing. It is to be hoped the boys will keep up the good record set at the July monthly meeting, when fifteen attended. The piece de resistance was the amendment to the by-laws raising the monthly dues $1.50 in addition to the International per capita tax and assessments, a rebate of $1 to be allowed each member attending the regular meetings. The proposition was finally left with a special committee to deal with.

Don B. Seibert, now of the Times staff, has handed me the following, which he wishes published in THE JOURNAL: Just a few words to give you a line on one of the busiest little burgs in the great northwest. I arrived here from Indianapolis, Ind., about three months ago and have been working at the Evening Times since. There has been a great deal of work and it has kept the four shops here going steadily. The news (the opposition paper) and the Times have been having some hot baseball games lately and up to the present Dame Fortune has been smiling with favor upon our aspiring ball tossers. So don't forget, if you are looking for action and a fine town to live in, Moose Jaw, Sask., is the place for you.

"Son" Austin is now officiating as foreman at the print emporium on First avenue, N. W. E. J. Young, of Brandon, is a new arrival in this "buckle of the wheat belt" and is tapping the keys at the Times.

HERBERT GRAY.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

If it were not possible for you to attend the International convention at Colorado Springs, either as delegate or visitor, why not visit Oklahoma City next January? And, even if you did attend the Colorado Springs convention, we implore that you share our hospitality, too. (We feel a little timid in offering the latter invitation because a second bone-dry trip within a year must be maddening.) If you haven't the money, or you are not chosen as delegate, sell your wife's piano—and come anyhow.

Without the verdure and serenity of the tropics, the summer temperatures of Oklahoma at times possess an equatorial intensity. The inspiration for the regular meetings of No. 283—for the heated season, at least—seems to have perspired—and expired. Affairs have been referred to the executive committee; so no meetings until October. That some diabolical miscreant sneaked the electric fans from the assembly rooms added much fuel to the fire.

That the federal government has been urging the farmers of America to increase production of foodstuffs, brings to mind an instance of some interest to the printing craft. Not long ago the Oklahoman announced that copy had been prepared by the government for reproduction in the Cherokee language to be presented later in pamphlet form to the farm membership of the Cherokee tribe of Indians. These were printed in a Cherokee printing office at Park Hill, Okla., which has the only Cherokee type in the country, and the only Cherokee printers who are able to produce such a publication.

The first ad-setting contest of the apprentice association was given during the month, the copy, for which was displayed in five inches, single-column. First prize was awarded Ernest Watkins, and second to Paul Reichert, both of whom are members of the Oklahoman-Times chapel.

Among many other little innovations introduced into the chapel of the Oklahoma News, since moving to the new building, include neat and practicable little tables for each operator, movable metal cart for each machine, and pieces of cleating nailed to the floor entirely around the base of each machine. The last-named contrivance prevents metal, mats, screws, beer checks and pennies from scurrying under the machine.

According to a revision in the by-laws of No. 283, the apprentice committee now consists of five members, made up as follows: One foreman, one proofreader, one operator, one adman and one job compositor, whose duty it is to attend to all matters affecting the apprentices. Another feature is added which will afford instruction in the technical phase of the craft. The apprentice association has chosen Delvin V. Markey to expound the curricula of typographic art.

It is with pleasure the writer acknowledges an introduction to the Misses Jo Coffin and Ann Hogan, of New York. These two most estimable women, we surmise, spend all their waking hours with propaganda for the trades union movement. Miss Jo is a former member of No. 283, but at present is a member of "Big Six" and represented that great organization at the annual convention of the Women's Trade Union League at Kansas City. Miss Hogan represented the Bookkeepers and Stenographers' Union of New York at the same convention. Miss Jo could not resist the temptation—after coming as far west as Kansas City—to skip over here and see her old friends, and we were mighty glad to see her. Both of you—come again, soon.

Gus Lundberg, affectionately known as "the big Swede," foreman of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, visited his friend, R. E. L. Brown, of the Oklahoman-Times, during the month, and gave the mechanical equipment of Oklahoma City offices the "once-over" while in the city.

Mont R. Powell, of No. 283, and State Labor Commissioner W. G. Ashton have been chosen to represent labor in the Oklahoma Council of Defense. Mont represents No. 283 at Colorado Springs, and will represent the Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council at the McAlester convention of the state federation of labor. If a few of us common plugs could be elected a representative as successfully as Mont, we would run for the United States senate.

The Oklahoman-Times is busy with its campaign of raising $1,000 for an ice and milk fund for the impoverished babies of Oklahoma City. This is an annual event with the Oklahoma Publishing Company at this time of the year, and has met with much success.

Miss Helen Jules Wood, of San Antonio, Texas, the charming daughter of H. E. Wood, known to many printers of Oklahoma and Texas, was married July 10 to Hiram C. Powers, of Kansas City, Mo. This splendid young couple was married by

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Chief Justice Sharp, of the Oklahoma Supreme Court, in Oklahoma's magnificent new state capitol, one of the first marriages to be solemnized in the new state house.

Our plutocratic vacationists include W. J. Phillips, Oklahoman foreman, who reveled in the diversions of farm life; M. W. Tinney, who went fishing in Texas, and Don Hicks, who also went Texasward.

Some casualties: Early in July, Oliver Hendricks suffered a severe stroke of paralysis, and things looked about 50-50 for a time, but as a good man can't be kept down, Oliver is back in the adroom again, frisky as ever. Starr Brimm, of the Times proofroom, submitted to an operation for appendicitis at University hospital, and while hobbling a little with a cane, is safely ahead of the ordeal.

Charley Heacock and wife, of Austin, Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Heacock's sister, Miss Hillyer, came roaring into Oklahoma City in their six-cylinder touring car, en route to Chicago, where they will visit for a time. Charley is a former member here, but is now in the florist business in the Texas capital, and doing well.

Representative W. H. Gadd, of this city, was successful in the organization of a new local at Miami, Okla., in July, which gives Oklahoma the distinction of having the greatest number of subordinate unions of any state in the Missouri valley jurisdiction—twenty-two. Iowa is second with nineteen. Mr. Gadd has been very successful in the organization of new unions and in various trade adjustments.

Enlistments into the regular army of the United States include F. M. Kurk, whose home is in Anadarko, Okla. Kurk is well acquainted with printers over the state. He left July 19 for Fort Logan (Denver). C. C. Clayton, another member, offered his services as post or army printer, was accepted at the Oklahoma City station and sent to Fort Logan, but was later rejected at that post on account of heart trouble.

Carl Musgrove, of the Francis chapel, has departed for the east, later to join the Al G. Fields minstrels. This reminds the writer to state that the Fields attraction and the Neil O'Brien minstrels, both having played several engagements in this city last winter, staged their productions in the old auditorium rather than in any of the non-union theaters of the city.

Col. J. Fred Peske, one of the finest union veterans that ever lived, is back in this city after an absence of some three years in Dallas. He is again at his old post in the Francis chapel; and right glad we are to have him, too.

At this writing—July 16—the state of trade in Oklahoma City is not very brisk, neither hand or machine. Sort of hit us all at once.

Cards received: Len R. Crosley, O. B. Powell, H. S. Austin, R. D. Ford, Wendell Phillips, Stuart Curran, Harry Noble, F. L. Boyce, P. H. Morgan, A. B. Caldwell, J. Fred Peske, A. A. Meacham, C. P. Paullin, W. H. Cook, Ella I. Metcalf. Cards issued: J. Leroy Parker, Ed Sharpe, W. H. Brown, H. C. Lege, H. F. Skillen, H. S. Austin, A. A. Meacham, R. E. Wade, A. E. Blackwell, Marion Tyler, Wendell Phillips, Len R. Crosley.

A. Raymond Morrison.

Airships are to be employed in Alaska for carrying gold. Even gold is going up.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

THE BRANCH HOME.

Among the letters received by Tampa Union on its advocacy of the branch home proposition, the following should prove of interest to the membership:

Bradentown, Fla., June 24, 1917.

Charles Bardin, Tampa, Fla.:

Dear Sir,—I have been reading your articles in The Journal in regard to a branch home with much interest because I heartily approve of the idea.

I can speak from personal experience, having been a resident of the Home at Colorado Springs for over two years—and no one better knows the need of a branch than those like myself, who have been at the Home and had opportunity to see and know. I do not aim to reflect upon the management or policy of the Home, but upon the conditions which point to the necessity of the very thing you have been advocating. I know that the altitude and cold season is a great handicap to the Home in being an institution for the benefit of any member, because I have seen men come there who had been members a great many years and who had contributed their portion to the upkeep of the Home (so that if anything did "happen" they could derive the benefit) and then after being there a few days they find the altitude too high, consequently they have got to go back to their homes and either get well or die—without the assistance or medical attention and other treatment they were justly entitled to. Had there been a branch in a milder climate these worthy brothers could have been simply transferred to it and got their just dues, and there would have been no bitter disappointment or deep despair in the fact that circumstances for which they were in no way responsible denied them the precious chance—as well as throwing a large and useless expense upon their organization for the transportation to and from the Home. Just imagine how you would feel after having the fellow members "back home" dig up to give you the chance and then see it all a useless expenditure and your "chance" snatched from you because your misfortune had reduced you below the stage of climatic endurance? The affliction and the degree of it, or of your weakness, not being of your choice or making, why should you be penalized? Think that over!

I have seen the old residents of the Home in the main building hibernate and burrow themselves in September (like the prairie dogs that live near the Home) and never come out again until the following May, owing to the cold—unless occasionally they might have an unusually warm day. How nice it would be if these same men could enjoy themselves outdoors the year round! Don't you think it would add years to their lives?

I have experienced a great improvement since coming south to the influences of the sunshine and year-round outdoor life, and, God knows, I want to see my brother unionists get the very best chance they can.

As you pointed out in one of your articles, there is every favorable condition for a branch home in Florida to be very near self-sustaining, as something can be grown here every month in the year, and the fuel and clothing items are as small as one could expect this side the garden of Eden.

The Tampa boys are certainly pushing a good cause, and it is of greater importance to the general membership than many of you might realize. I wish you success in getting favorable action at the coming convention. Yours fraternally,

Harry P. Davies.

The reader will please remember that the Tampa local is simply asking for the appointment of a committee to look into this matter both from the standpoint of necessity and cost of same, and to investigate the offers and conditions and report for final disposition to the 1918 convention. Isn't that fair enough?

Charles Bardin.

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MAILERS' DEPARTMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Cleveland scale has been settled by the members of No. 12 receiving an increase of $3 a week, with an increase of $7 a week for foremen, with a guarantee of $2.50 for extra men, where heretofore they only received $2. A section added to the scale for apprentices gives them $12 for the third year, $14 for the fourth and $16 for the fifth year of their apprenticeship, and a reduction of the number of apprentices in each office, with back pay for everybody for about nine weeks, and a reduction of from ten to nine hours on Saturday nights. They have also added in their contract addressing, tying, operation of automatic mailing and inserting machines, and are given the preference in hand inserting, opening of pads and folding of wrappers, and also the directing of papers. This is one of the best contracts signed by any mailers' organization for many years, and the local committee of No. 12 is justly entitled to all the commendation that possibly could be given, as it certainly worked hard and faithfully for the organization, and it required very little assistance on my part to secure this adjustment. The scale of that organization is now $22.50 per week of six days or nights.

Toronto is sending a proposition to the National Board of Arbitration covering back pay for short-term men, as there has been a difference of opinion as to what their back pay amounted to under the new contract.

You were promised some cheerful news from Kansas City in one of my previous letters, and I take this occasion to say that all the members now employed on the Star and Times have been granted an increase of $4.17 a week, a six-day week, against eight shifts that they previously had. In fact, the Star and Times management is now meeting all the requirements of the new agreement, with the exception of a signed contract. The office, I understand, is about 95 per cent organized, and an effort will be made in a very short time to sign up the shop. The officers of No. 7 surely showed wisdom in their handling of this matter, and I know their efforts are appreciated by all of our members. There is no case that I can think of that caused more trouble and worry for the mailers than has the Kansas City situation, and now that somebody has found a way to adjust the matter it is my opinion they are entitled to considerable credit.

The war is affecting our organization considerably. We have just lost our Sacramento organization, which consisted of seven members, five having enlisted, thereby making the withdrawal of the charter necessary. The postal authorities have denied the privilege of the mails to the Appeal to Reason, and as all our members employed in Girard, Kan., work on that publication, at this writing it does not look any too bright for a continuation of that organization. Several newspapers have been denied the privilege of the mails in Chicago, Cleveland and New York, and many of our members have been thrown out of steady employment. The Day Book, of Chicago, going out of existence on account of the high cost of materials, hasn't helped matters any.

The proposed increase in rates of the second-class mail matter will be reported by the committee on finance recommending an increase of one-fourth of a cent per pound, which is about as good an adjustment as could be expected under the circumstances, and there is every reason to believe that both houses will pass the measure as recommended by the committee.

The members of the local bookbinders' organization in Indianapolis have taken it upon themselves to mail their international journal, doing stamping and everything else in connection with same. Our organization has protested the use of the label by the firm that is printing the official journal of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and no doubt the label will be taken up unless conditions are changed and the work restored to our members.

CHARLES N. SMITH.

ATLANTA, GA.

We have no improvement to write about this month, but we will have something shortly.

Our funds would not permit of buying any liberty bonds, but several of our members came forward, so at least we are represented.

Cary Weaver, of the Constitution chapel, and R. P. Jones, apprentice at the Georgian chapel, have joined the navy. W. W. BARR.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

We had President Charles N. Smith with us for two or three weeks, assisting in getting a new contract signed with the Post. The contract calls for an increase of $1 per week for the first two years, making $19 per week; 20 cents additional the third year, making $19.20, and doing away with the six-hour day, making all jobs eight hours. Overtime will be time and a half, making it about 60 cents an hour, formerly 37½ cents. The apprentice was given a six-day week where before he had been working seven. The agreement carries back pay for six weeks, but there is a little trouble about the back pay for six-hour men.

The management of the Star-Times met a committee of mailers employed there and agreed to pay $19 per week, six days a week, giving the boys a day off each week, something they never had before; also an eight-hour day. So we think when President Smith returns to Kansas City he will have no trouble signing a contract with them.

E. Patrick, W. Morrison and Roy Sanders deposited travelers with the secretary.

CLYDE ADDISON.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

At our second meeting in June James J. Freel, president of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, delivered a lecture on efficiency. This was the tenth lecture in connection with the efficiency course and concludes the series. Five were given by publishers and five by men prominent in the labor movement.

Negotiations with the Williams Printing Company have been brought to a successful conclusion. Six girls have been taken in and it is now a thoroughly organized shop. This is one of the largest printing establishments in the city, and the fact that they have recognized us will probably bring several others into the fold in the very near future.

The New York Herald has a new magazine feature depicting war scenes. As this will be inserted, it will give about ten men three days' work each week.

We regret that Every Week Magazine is moving

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to Springfield, Ohio, as three of our members were employed there.

The recent mobilization order to the national guard called ten of our members to the colors.

The fourth annual outing and games of the insert department of the New York World was held on July 1. The winners of the athletic events received handsome prizes. The day was ideal and everybody had a good time.

CHARLES A. GALLAGHER.

TORONTO, ONT.

Toronto local sent two delegates to the Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions as usual. Printer delegates commended the spirit of this local in the interest taken by No. 5 in the work since the inception of the conference. London Typographical Union did everything that could be desired in the way of taking care of the delegates, and the committee in charge was composed of "live wires." The resolution introduced by the mailer delegates to request the executive council to take care of certain matters in connection with machinery now being introduced into the trade, and along the lines of a circular issued by President Smith, was carried unanimously. The executive officers, President Doughty, Vice-President Archer and Secretary-Treasurer Myland, were again elected by acclamation.

Our newspaper scale has been settled, but sometimes delays work out advantageously. It would have done so in our case.

Copies of New York Union's new constitution and by-laws, lately received, certainly cover everything in that jurisdiction and contain many valuable laws that could be used by other unions.

J. G. GALLAGHER.

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Conditions in Chicago as regards work at the mailing business is practically at a standstill, and a number of our members are out of work as a consequence. Several of the large publications have suspended their issues, others have merged with rival publications, and some have been suppressed by the government. Taking all in all, our members suffer thereby. It would be well for members with traveling cards to leave Chicago out of their visiting places at the present time.

The following is the financial statement for June, 1917:

RECEIPTS.

June 1,	Balance	$1,206 32
June 7,	Detroit for April	2 20
June 7,	Omaha for March	1 70
June 11,	Boston for May	15 30
June 11,	Boston for traveling cards	75
June 11,	Memphis for May	2 50
June 11,	Cleveland for May	4 50
June 11,	Cleveland for traveling cards	75
June 11,	San Francisco for May	7 50
June 11,	Cincinnati for May	5 90
June 12,	Montreal for December, 1916, to May, 1917, inclusive	12 50
June 12.	Denver for June	3 60
June 12,	El Paso for May	60
June 16,	St. Louis for May	7 80
June 16,	Salt Lake City for May	1 20
June 16,	Indianapolis for May	4 60
June 16,	Portland for May	2 30
June 16,	Oklahoma City for May	1 60
June 16,	New York for May	59 00
June 16,	Philadelphia for June	50
June 16,	Chicago for May	18 00
June 18,	Fort Worth for May	1 70
June 19,	Omaha for April	$1 40
June 30,	Detroit for May	2 70
June 30,	Toledo for Jan. and Feb.	2 40
June 30,	Topeka for May	2 20
June 30,	Los Angeles for May	5 00
	Total	$1,374 27

ORGANIZATION FUND.

June 1,	Balance	$165 37
June 7,	Detroit for April	1 10
June 7,	Omaha for March	85
June 11,	Boston for May	7 65
June 11,	Memphis for May	1 25
June 11,	Cleveland for May	2 35
June 11,	San Francisco for May	3 75
June 11,	Cincinnati for May	2 95
June 12,	Montreal for Jan. to May, incl.	5 55
June 12,	Denver for June	1 80
June 12,	El Paso for May	30
June 16,	St. Louis for May	3 90
June 16,	Salt Lake City for May	60
June 16,	Indianapolis for May	2 30
June 16,	Portland for May	1 15
June 16,	Oklahoma City for May	80
June 16,	New York for May	29 50
June 16,	Philadelphia for June	25
June 16,	Chicago for May	9 00
June 19,	Fort Worth for May	30
June 19,	Omaha for April	70
June 30,	Detroit for May	1 35
June 30,	Toledo for January	60
June 30,	Topeka for May	1 10
June 30,	Los Angeles for May	2 50
	Total	$247 17

DEFENSE FUND.

June 30,	Balance	$4,902 25

EXPENDITURES.

June 2,	To Norman A. Snapp, for services in Topeka, Kan.	$27 67
June 2,	William H. Garrabrant, for services in Washington, D. C.	7 20
June 2,	James P. McNichols, balance convention expenses	16 10
June 8,	Charles N. Smith, balance convention expenses	18 00
June 16,	James P. McNichols, part expense for services in Omaha	125 00
June 16,	To James P. McNichols, six months' salary	75 00
June 30,	Postage	3 00
June 30,	Typewriting	3 00
	Total	$274 97

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$1,374 27
Expenditures	274 97
Balance	$1,099 30

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. MCNICHOLS.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Work continues brisk, with subs all getting full time. Several additions to the forces on the afternoon papers have resulted in L. F. McNeelon securing an all-day instead of a half-day position on the Telegram, and A. C. Lundberg now covers a new half-day shift on the Journal.

George Henderson found life pretty monotonous in Salem and on changing his place of abode to this city had the good fortune to immediately find a situation open to him on a small daily here.

To the apprentice of the Journal belongs the credit of being the first to join the colors. Clyde Raymond is now a member of an ambulance corps

(Concluded on Page 206.)

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OFFICIAL MATTERS

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH
AT ROOMS 640–650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. HAYS, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter and communications should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

Communications for the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. No communication will be published that does not bear the full name of the writer.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a cardholder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 20th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of a list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

The address of Ed Davis is wanted by Al Sykes, Lake Charles, La.

W. A. Seymour, please send address to Sweet Grass (Mont.) Advocate.

M. L. Hanson, familiarly known as "Lay," write to James McCormick, Shields, N. D.

Would like for John Schimerhorn to write to J. T. Biles, 1105 Porter road, Nashville, Tenn.

James V. Verity, who was recently in Mattoon, Ill., is requested to communicate with T. O. Whitesides, box 132, Mattoon, Ill.

John Pugner is requested to communicate with Joseph S. Pugner, 2212 South Tenth street, Omaha, Neb., on business of importance.

Charles F. Parker, formerly of Los Angeles, is requested to communicate with S. H. Kitts, care First National Bank, Oakland, Cal.

Frank Staley, last heard from in Sharon, Pa., is requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. Josie Staley, 1439 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

O. J. ("Jack") Howse, please send your address at once to Private Eugene Mitchell, Forty-seventh company, United States marines, Paris Island, S. C.

Fred M. Davis, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Hazel E. Davis, care M. S. T. & T. Company, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Luther F. Straube (5685), or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Mrs. Luther F. Straube, 709 East Seventh street, York, Neb.

C. A. Ragland, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with H. A. Rosse, care Hugh Stephens Printing Company, Jefferson City, Mo.

Frank M. Cowart, last heard from in Rushville, Ind., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to correspond with W. H. Grant, 112 Trinity avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

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C. H. Davidson, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Louis Stonecipher, care Typographical Union No. 16, 332 South La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.

A. J. Burson, last heard from thirteen years ago at Arkadelphia, Ark., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his sister, Mrs. J. W. Allen, Visalia, Cal.

James Davis, age about 55 years, who went from Portland, Ore., to Nevada about three years ago, is requested to communicate with J. L. Davis, 415 Investment building, Los Angeles, Cal. Important.

John F. Moran and Gerald C. Hesselgren, formerly of New York, or any one knowing their whereabouts, are requested to communicate with Clark A. Wick, World building, New York, N. Y.

Neal Bancroft, Clarence W. Baker, Lewis Cole, Charles F. Cappel, H. E. Cramer, R. L. Dunn, Henry Drummond, James Doran, W. H. Dodd, Fred Eicher, R. E. Etter, William F. Friermuth, Mrs. Mary Flanagan, Ralph E. Fischer, L. A. Holt, Cal Hoyt, Charles M. K. Higgins, M. D. Hall, R. D. Hirschberg, Glenn H. Kearn, John Lemar, Roy C. Lightfoot, L. S. Lowrey, Peck Johnson, John L. Jones, Andrew McLeod, Thomas Moran, Daniel McFarlane, Catherine Muir, F. C. McKentzer, Mrs. M. J. Martin, Kenneth McElroy, H. E. Miller, Adam Marsh, Bruce C. Newman, C. C. Pattison, George Pomeroy, E. Glenn Patterson, C. H. Rhodes, E. R. Rhodes, William E. Robertson, Leslie I. Ray, Elmer E. Remson, M. R. Smith, Fred Snyder, J. R. Tatman, George Woodard, L. A. Weston and D. C. Wright send addresses to Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, 642 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

EXPELLED FOR RATTING.

5, Columbus, Ohio—Albert G. Becker (79224), expelled for ratting.

230, Danville, Ill.—John H. Zorn (55841), expelled for ratting.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26, 1917.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law June per capita and June old age pension and mortuary assessments of all unions were due at headquarters not later than July 20. The following unions were delinquent for per capita, or the old age pension or mortuary assessments July 26, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 16, article v, of the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 16. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

354, Edwardsville.
383, Martins Ferry.
462, New Philadelphia.
483, Logan.
508, Brazil.
569, Painesville.
607, Wellsburg.
616, Tonopah.
654, El Reno.
656, Bozeman.
682, Astoria.
700, Brandon.
717, West Warwick.
718, Kamloops.
723, Kalispell.
743, Middletown.
750, Provo.
755, Bridgeport.
762, Benton Harbor.
777, Robinson.

MAILERS.

15, Omaha.
22, Pittsburgh.
23, Milwaukee.
31, Nashville.
40, Detroit.
52, Richmond.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The secretary receiving the card of John F. Louthain (71148) is requested to take it up and return it to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously subscribed	$1,578 70
49, Denver, Colo.	10 00
Total to date	$1,588 70

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Rocky Mount (N. C.) Union No. 756—O. Sadler, J. C. Carroll, C. R. Thomas, Robert J. Hill, George M. Williams, W. H. Jackson, J. N. Streetman, Fred M. Hill, E. B. Stallings.

Miami (Okla.) Union No. 784—John W. Downs, George B. Brewer, John T. Zilhardt, Roy Franklin, J. R. Higginbotham, O. C. Preston, K. C. Johnston, Rolla P. Ansley, Arthur H. Phelps, Mrs. A. H. Phelps.

Hempstead (L. I., N. Y.) Union No. 785—Karl V. Anton, Harry H. Howe, George E. Martin, Walter W. Downes, William T. Anastasia, Glenworth Lamb, John L. Hinrichs, Joseph Fay, jr.

LOST CARDS.

If any of the following cards are found and presented for deposit they should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays:

Card of W. B. Byrd (28366), issued by Dallas Union No. 173 July 25, 1916.

Card of T. J. Murphy (68466), issued by Sapulpa Union No. 619 July 5, 1917.

Card of Ed H. Evinger (13317), issued by Fort Wayne Union No. 78 June 6, 1917.

Card of George A. Harris (80319), issued April 14, 1917, by St. Joseph Union No. 40.

Card of Thomas N. Murphy (39045), issued by Syracuse Union No. 55 June 28, 1917.

Card of John W. Heshion (19574), issued April 6, 1917, by Augusta (Me.) Union No. 380.

Card of Frank M. Naylor (50859), issued by Binghamton (N. Y.) Union No. 232 April 18, 1917.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

Beaver City, Utah—Howard L. Sorey, age 23 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

Carrollton, Mo.—J. E. Callihan, age 40 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of the organization.

Claremont, N. H.—Thomas F. Kernan, age 33 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in Rome, N. Y.; formerly a member of Lowell (Mass.) Union.

Craig, Mo.—LeRoy D. Locke, age 24 years; at trade eight and one-half years; learned trade in Smithville, Mo.; has been a member of Tulsa, Joplin, Kansas City, Topeka, Dallas and Denison Unions.

Dublin, Ga.—W. N. Ainsworth, age 33 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Frederick, Md.—H. G. Benson, age 43 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

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Junction City, Kan.—W. B. Ehrman, age 50 years; at trade thirty years; formerly a member of Pittsburg (Kan.) Union.

Lakeview, Ore.—Jesse Darnell, age 37 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Lakeview; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Linton, Ind.—Gertrude Hand, age 30 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Linton; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Madison, Ind.—A. C. Zuelly, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Tell City; never a member.

Monette, Ark.—C. W. Mansfield, age 40 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

Monmouth, Ill.—Charles Walton, age 23 years; at trade five and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

Norfolk, Neb.—H. L. Killen, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Norfolk; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Olney, Ill.—H. P. Baker, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

Ord, Neb.—Victoria A. Wisda, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member; took honorable withdrawal card.

Osage City, Kan.—William M. Knapp, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Pierre, S. D.—Al L. Thorne, age 55 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Pierre; worked in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Pierre Union No. 562.

Shawneetown, Ill.—Bernice M. Hepler, age 29 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Forest, Ohio; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Sutton, W. Va.—John A. Grose, age 53 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Tomahawk, Wis.—L. E. Osborne, age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Brodhead, Wis.; worked in unorganized towns.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to the union to which application is made within thirty days.]

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—William T. Slusher, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in East Radford, Va.; never worked under jurisdiction of a union. Henry A. Kiser, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Danville, Ill.; also worked in Chicago as an apprentice. Jess Flo Thomas, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Paris, Ill.; never a member.

6, New York, N. Y.—Walter A. Cummings, age 23 years; at trade five years in Charles Scribner's Sons. Raymond C. Farach, age 22 years; at trade five years in Eagle jobroom. Charles A. Goerg, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in North Side News. James P. Kane, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in McConnell Press. George J. Mason, age 25 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Blumenberg Press. Walter Smith, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade at New York Sun. Nathan Steur, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Lex Press. New members (have never been members before): Jacob Cohen, age 28 years; at trade five years in New York. Domenic Divone, age 21 years; at trade six years in New York. Frederick C. Malthaei, age 25 years; at trade nine years in Brooklyn. Edward T. Messerage, age 22 years; at trade five years in New York. George H. Richter, age 27 years; at trade eight years in New York. Arthur E. J. Winkler, age 21 years; at trade seven years in Newark and New York. Reinstatement: Arthur L. Morin, age 35 years; at trade twenty years in New York; allowed membership to lapse, non-payment of dues, January, 1917.

8, Denver (Colo.) Mailers—Barney Frank, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Denver; never a member. George Hoage, age 22 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade in Denver; never a member.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—John Henry Coles, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Buffalo; never a member. James D. Jones, age 55 years; at trade forty-three years; learned trade in Newark; also worked in Buffalo and Tonawanda. Jack Edward Smith, age 27 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Buffalo, N. Y.

10, Louisville, Ky.—Elroy William Lyons, age 24 years; learned trade in Indianapolis; worked in Howell, Mich., Clandon, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.; never a member.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Joseph B. Ullsperger, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Baltimore. Edwin A. Graves, age 21 years; at trade six and one-half years; learned trade in Baltimore.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Joseph M. Blaha, age 21 years; at trade five years. Sam Brodsky, age 21 years; at trade five years. Clarence W. Dekker, age 26 years; at trade ten years. Harry Dub, age 21 years; at trade five years. Joseph Harris, age 23 years; at trade six years. Foster B. Horgan, age 23 years; at trade eight years. Carter H. Kvavli, age 21 years; at trade seven years. William Klukow, age 23 years; at trade five years. Louis J. Kren, age 22 years; at trade five years. Emil Kucera, age 20 years; at trade five years. Matthew P. Lauer, jr., age 23 years; at trade six years. Archibald LeBeau, age 21 years; at trade five years. William F. Marquardt, age 21 years; at trade five years. Harry Marx, age 21 years; at trade five years; Alfred Pirie, jr., age 26 years; at trade seven years. Louis Rovner, age 26 years; at trade six years. Charles Schmitt, age 21 years; at trade five years. John Szafranski, age 28 years; at trade fourteen years. Stanley J. Wojcieszak, age 21 years; at trade six years. Peter J. Zander, age 23 years; at trade six years.

18, Detroit, Mich.—Ray C. Langlois, age 25 years; at trade six years in offices of Detroit Free Press and Ford motor plant. Paul Nordman, age 48 years; at trade twenty-five years in offices of Pioneer Press, St. Paul, and Taylor-Crutchfield, Chicago; formerly a member, but went into grocery business. Julius C. Nelson, age 25 years; at trade nine years in offices of Windor Printing Company, Bates Printing Company and Cadillac Printing Company, Detroit. Mitia Balmagia, age 22 years; at trade nine years in offices of Graham & Chisholm, New York, and Bankers' Directory, Brooklyn. Howard A. Janks, age 20 years; at trade five years in offices of Detroit Free Press and Record Printing Company. Henry T. Manly, age 38 years; at trade six years in offices of Sea Coast Printing Company, Atlantic City, and Mannausa Printing Company, Detroit. Emil Pearl, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years in offices of Ainser Press, New York, and Berkowitz Press, Detroit; formerly a member in Russia.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—Altia T. Miller, age 22 years; at trade seven years; formerly a member of Charleston (S. C.) Union, but allowed card to lapse while attending school.

25, Baton Rouge, La.—J. E. Ortlieb, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Baton Rouge. Louis Herthun, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Baton Rouge; has also worked in Louisville, Ky.

32, Norfolk, Va.—John Sword, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in New York city; never a member.

33, Providence, R. I.—Joseph G. Stamboolian, age 22 years; worked in Chicago and Providence.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—B. H. Taylor; never a member.

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63, Toledo, Ohio—Walter R. Oppen; at trade eight years; worked in Pipestone and Edgeley, Minn.; made application in Fargo, N. D., but left before being obligated.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—John A. Mader, age 46 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member of Ottumwa Union, but was suspended for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—Edward S. Jordan, age 22 years; learned trade in Erie; also worked in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., and Fargo, N. D.; never a member.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Ewald Schulte, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Germany; worked in Aberdeen, S. D.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—R. Jackson Crayne, age 26 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Kansas City; never a member.

87, Houston, Texas—P. H. Roberts, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years; formerly a member; allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized town.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Charles Milo Todd, age 38 years; at trade twenty-six years; former member of Fort Wayne (Ind.) Union; allowed membership to lapse; also worked in Winchester and Plymouth, Ind.

104, Birmingham, Ala.—Frank Johnson, age 32 years; at trade seven years in Birmingham.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—Charles H. Wallin, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member. Edward Walker, age 37 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in unorganized towns; also worked in Duluth, Minn.; former member; allowed membership to lapse.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Vic L. Byers, age 38 years; formerly a member of Des Moines Union. Harry A. McKnight, age 37 years; formerly a member of the union in Aurora, Ill.; allowed card to lapse.

126, Butte, Mont.—Marie Throop, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade at Worthington, Minn.; never a member.

133, London Ont.—Athol McQuarrie, age 28 years; learned trade on Brussels Post; also worked in Goderich, Calgary and Victoria Harbor. Garnet W. Casselman, age 26 years; learned trade in Morrisburg; also worked in Watford and Brantford.

148, Wichita, Kan.—D. Rodman, age 33 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Cordell, Okla.; never a member.

152, Manchester, N. H.—Mrs. Agnes F. Wallace, age 23 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Rutland, Vt.; worked in Worcester and Boston; formerly a member of Boston Union, but allowed membership to lapse while not working at trade after marriage.

158, Springfield, Mo.—R. B. Taylor, age 53 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Nevada, Mo.; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Roy H. Petrie, age 24 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Jacksonville, Fla.; formerly a member of No. 162; allowed membership to lapse in 1913. Chris Hartman, age 29 years; at trade five years; learned trade in office of Garrick Press, N. Y.; never a member.

163, Superior, Wis.—E. R. Speed, age 27 years; at trade ten years; has worked at Chetek, Black River Falls, Bloomer and Webster, Wis.; has never worked in an organized town.

167, Schenectady, N. Y.—Joseph Czupryna, age 37 years; learned trade in Chicago; also worked in Buffalo, New York city and Milwaukee; formerly a member of Buffalo Union; allowed card to lapse.

168, Muskegon, Mich.—Claude Hardwick; at trade five years; learned trade in Chicago; never before applied for membership.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—B. E. West, age 30 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Hoquiam, Wash.; never a member. William H. Spencer, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Tacoma; never a member.

182, Akron, Ohio—Alva A. Mapes, age 36 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Newark, N. J.; never a member.

195, Paterson, N. J.—Rose Besharov, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Nutley and Hoboken, N. J.

198, Fort Worth, Texas—C. A. Benson, age 24 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Huntsville, Ala.; formerly a member of Waco Union.

200, Youngstown, Ohio—Anna Shappo, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

202, Seattle, Wash.—Mrs. H. J. Bridgwater, age 32 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Springfield, Vt.; never a member. Alice R. McWilliams, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Norristown, Pa.; never a member.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Carl D. Spence, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Indianola, Iowa; also worked in Aurora, Neb.; never a member.

219, Canton, Ohio—Dean G. Mitchick, age 20 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade in Canton. Burt Baker, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Canton.

221, San Diego, Cal.—Grady B. Seay, age 27 years; learned trade in Downey, Cal.; also worked in East San Diego and Encanto, Cal.; never a member.

230, Danville, Ill.;—W. Clark Oakley, age 24 years; at trade five years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—Foster K. Rhines, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Cortland, N. Y.

234, Corsicana, Texas—Odis Homer Clark, age 23 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Cooper, Texas; never a member.

238, Steubenville, Ohio—Miss Mary Peterson, age 27 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Duquesne, Pa.; also worked in Homestead, Pa.; never a member.

240, Altoona, Pa.—B. Frank Barr, age 31 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in his own office in Altoona; never a member. Philip G. Davis, age 28 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Altoona; never a member.

248, Peterborough, Ont.—James Ross, age 67 years; at bookbinding trade fifty-three years; never a member.

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Oscar Shofe; at trade eight years; learned trade in Wichita Falls, Texas; never a member.

252, Bridgeport, Conn.—George MacElwer Scarff, age 29 years; worked at Frank McLees & Bros., New York city; Construction Thinker Publishing Company, Baldwin, L. I., and the Atwood Press, of New York city.

266, Elkhart, Ind.—Charles R. June, age 27 years; worked in Eau Claire and Madison, Wis.; formerly a member.

291, Aurora, Ill.—Edward A. Lutz, age 31 years; at trade seventeen years; former member of Keokuk Union; allowed membership to lapse.

297, Concord, N. H.—Charles H. Abbott, age 47 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Salem, Mass.; never a member.

339, Beaumont, Texas—Melvin C. Churchill, age 32 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Philo, Ill.; worked in Lansing, Mich., and Houston, Texas.

356, Jacksonville, Ill.—Frank Omar Branstiter, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Jacksonville, Ill.; never a member.

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375, Prescott, Ariz.—J. B. F. Wigginton, age 46 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Connellsville, Pa.; also worked in Colorado, Texas, and City of Mexico; formerly a member of Cleveland (Ohio) Union; allowed membership to lapse.

382, Chatham, Ont.—Robert O. Hally, age 31 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Toronto; also worked in Winnipeg, Man., and London, Ont.; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse while in army.

389, Vallejo, Cal—Albert W. Flaherty, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in office of Petaluma Courier; never a member.

412, Kokomo, Ind.—George W. Butler, age 34 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Bloomington, Ind.; worked in Columbus and Greenfield, Ind.; allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

417, Fort William, Ont.—George W. Lace, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Montreal No. 176.

425, Canon City, Colo.—E. A. Grissom, age 24 years; at trade twelve years; formerly a member of Albuquerque Union; allowed card to lapse.

428, Warren, Pa.—Arthur C. Davis, age 35 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of the union in Olean, N. Y.

432, Stillwater, Minn.—John Anderson, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Stillwater; never a member.

442, La Salle-Peru, Ill.—John Stellmacher, age 41 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Chicago; now working in La Salle, Ill. Frank H. Corwin, age 43 years; at trade fifteen years; formerly a member of No. 442; allowed membership to lapse while on farm in Florida.

452, Tarentum, Pa.—J. A. Cassler, age 38 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade in Bethlehem, Pa.; also worked in New York city and Sioux Falls, S. D.

461, Cairo, Ill.—James S. Mitchell, age 37 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in office of Democrat; formerly a member of Cairo Union.

515, Iowa City, Iowa—Robert McLachlan; formerly a member of Iowa City Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1911.

519, Visalia, Cal.—Hans O. Paulson, age 31 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Joseph E. Noyes, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Tulare, Cal.; never a member.

524, Freeport, Ill.—Ernest R. Caldwell, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Freeport and Monmouth, Ill.; never a member.

526, Oskaloosa, Iowa—Arden McCoy, age 35 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Oskaloosa; formerly a member of No. 526, but allowed card to lapse while outside the business.

533, Huntington, W. Va.—Robert H. Miller, age 43 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Lexington, Ky.; formerly a member.

535, Flint, Mich.—Harold N. McArthur, age 30 years; learned trade in Muncie, Ind.; formerly a member of the union in Lansing, Mich.

558, Eau Claire, Wis.—Fred A. Fuhrmann, age 32 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Appleton; also worked in Racine, Chippewa Falls, and Janesville, Wis., and Aurora, Ill.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse.

559, Medford, Ore.—T. W. Fulton, age 36 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Port Townsend, Wash.; has worked in Elma, Wash., Yreka, Cal., and Rossland, B. C.; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse.

571, Chickasha, Okla.—William O. Hennings, age 48 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in West Union, Iowa; never a member.

578, Coffeyville, Kan.—D'Lin Miller, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized town.

590, Gary, Ind.—James E. Elwell, age 24 years; at trade eight years; worked in Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego; expelled by San Diego Union No. 221.

595, Athens, Ga.—Clarence T. Stout, age 21 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Joseph B. Parham, age 36 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Atlanta Union; allowed membership to lapse while in country.

623, Fitchburg, Mass.—Mary E. Jaquith, age 60 years; at trade forty-three years; learned trade in Fitchburg.

629, Bowling Green, Ky.—Selby Edwin Smith, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Bowling Green, Ky.; never a member.

633, Lawton, Okla.—Ray Paynter, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Walters, Okla.; never a member.

642, Hackensack, N. J.—Anthony Bivona, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in office of Keystone Press; never a member. Frank Earl Blair, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Harrisburg, Pa., and Ridgewood, N. J.; never a member.

643, Waterville, Me.—Jack Gaffin, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Lawrence, Mass.; also worked in Bar Harbor; never a member.

649, Ardmore, Okla.—Herbert D. Galloway, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Clinton, Ark.; never a member.

657, Regina, Sask.—William Bell; at trade fourteen years; formerly a member, but took traveling card when he enlisted at the outbreak of the war; now discharged on account of wound and working in Regina.

658, Perth Amboy, N. J.—John Biega, age 26 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Newark, N. J.

667, Chico, Cal.—Philip N. Hefner, jr., age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Mercury office; never a member.

668, Greensburg, Pa.—Robert Glass, age 32 years; formerly a member of San Francisco Union No. 21; suspended by that union for non-payment of dues.

681, Mount Morris, Ill.—A. H. Rittenhouse, age 38 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Norristown, Pa.; never a member.

695, Hallettsville, Texas—C. E. Gilbert, age 61 years; at trade fifty-one years; worked in Yoakum and Bay City in office of his own; never a member.

727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.—Hugh McEwan, age 49 years; at trade twenty-nine years; learned trade in Canandaigua, N. Y.; formerly a member of the organization. Earl C. Wilson, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; worked in Aberdeen, S. D., and unorganized towns; never a member.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

The following is a record of admissions, departures and deaths for the month of June, 1917:

ADMITTED.

2920—George W. Martin, Atlanta No. 48; age 77 years; admitted June 2, 1917.

2936—Frank A. Livingston, Providence No. 33; age 33 years; admitted June 3, 1917.

2932—W. A. Crockett, Hartford No. 127; age 28 years; admitted June 4, 1917.

2930—Oscar W. Humphrey, Pittsburgh No. 7; age 57 years; admitted June 9, 1917.

2946—W. P. Woodard, Seattle No. 202; age 56 years; admitted June 16, 1917.

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2958—Stephan Kirsch, Chicago No. 16; age 57 years; admitted June 20, 1917.

2942—N. T. Hickman, Birmingham No. 104; age 37 years; admitted June 25, 1917.

2956—Charles Ferguson, Columbia No. 101; age 41 years; admitted June 28, 1917.

2927—Robert E. Lackey, Chicago No. 16; age 60 years; admitted June 29, 1917.

2923—George Seelhorst, New Orleans No. 17; age 60 years; admitted June 29, 1917.

VACATED.

2926—U. G. Graham, Omaha No. 190; age 59 years; admitted April 18, 1917; vacated June 1, 1917; to be with relatives.

2754—Frank Nortonwicz, Chicago Bohemian No. 330; age 35 years; admitted July 4, 1916; vacated June 8, 1917; able to work.

2836—E. Pauline Anderson, Tri-City No. 107; age 31 years; admitted December 6, 1916; vacated June 16, 1917; no improvement, and wants to be with relatives.

2762—William J. Comiskey, New Haven No. 47; age 41 years; admitted August 20, 1916; vacated June 18, 1917; to go to work.

2764—Archie K. Marsh, Sioux City No. 180; age 28 years; admitted August 28, 1916; vacated June 28, 1917; able to work.

2698—William E. Peterson, Minneapolis No. 42; age 28 years; admitted May 14, 1916; vacated June 30, 1917; able to work.

DIED.

2925—Benjamin R. Utter, Omaha No. 190; age 29 years; admitted May 20, 1917; died June 5, 1917; tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

[Objections to the granting of old age pensions to the following petitioners must be filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

3, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bryan, George Edward—Age 60 years; joined Cincinnati Union in August, 1875; claims continuous membership since that time.

5, Columbus, Ohio.

Pirrung, Jacob A.—Age 60 years; joined Columbus (Ohio) Union May 5, 1877; went on honorary roll April 2, 1893; restored to active membership May 6, 1894; claims continuous membership since that time.

6, New York, N. Y.

McKenna, Hugh—Age 60 years; joined New York Union May 6, 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

Milhollen, Mortimer—Age 62 years; joined New York Union January 6, 1886; claims continuous membership since that time.

Wier, Henry Wilson—Age 64 years; deposited London card with New York Union February 22, 1892; claims continuous membership since that time.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dabney, George R.—Age 68 years; joined Pittsburgh Union June 7, 1868; continuous member since that time.

13, Boston, Mass.

Haslam, Thomas J.—Age 61 years; joined Baltimore Union July 31, 1875; was suspended for nonpayment of dues; reinstated January 26, 1884; claims continuous membership from that time.

16, Chicago, Ill.

Grove, John W.—Age 60 years; joined Cincinnati Union July 1, 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

18, Detroit, Mich.

Daniel, Frank—Age 68 years; joined Detroit Union March 14, 1886; claims continuous membership since that time.

52, Troy, N. Y.

Cahill, James—Age 65 years; joined Troy Union November 4, 1871; claims continuous membership since that time.

91, Toronto, Ont.

Piddington, Samuel—Age 76 years; joined Toronto Union May 1, 1869; claims continuous membership since that time.

101, Washington, D. C.

Ashford, William F.—Age 64 years; joined Des Moines Union in 1880; claims continuous membership since that time.

Morgan, Jacob C.—Age 75 years; joined Kearney (Neb.) Union April 18, 1890; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited card in Washington, D. C., December 15, 1894; claims continuous membership since that time.

160, Columbia, Mo.

Holden, Samuel T.—Age 60 years; joined Sedalia Union in May, 1884; allowed membership to lapse; readmitted at Columbia, Mo., August 1, 1901; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited withdrawal card in March, 1902; claims an accumulated active membership of twenty-five years.

257, Lisbon, Ohio.

Adams, Lawrence S.—Age 71 years; joined Pittsburgh Union March 1, 1870; allowed membership to lapse; was readmitted June 5, 1875; took traveling card; allowed same to expire, and was a charter member of Lisbon (Ohio) Union February 28, 1902; lost membership with surrender of charter of union, and was again readmitted March 18, 1908; claims an accumulated active membership of sixteen years.

556, Wilmington, N. C.

Davis, Thomas E.—Age 64 years; joined Wilmington Union in January, 1871; allowed membership to lapse in 1879; readmitted in 1887; membership again lapsed in 1895; reinstated October 24, 1902; claims accumulated active membership of thirty years.

660, Tallahassee, Fla.

Chancey, William H.—Age 70 years; joined Tallahassee Union December 2, 1906; claims continuous membership since that time.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ADRAT, G. J.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 4, 1917, of cerebral apoplexy. Age 48 years.

BROWNE, H. A.—At New York, N. Y., June 14, 1917, of cerebral apoplexy. Age 58 years.

BROWN, F. W.—At Camden, N. J., July 2, 1917, of heart disease. Age 67 years.

BROWN, W. C.—At Dallas, Texas, June 30, 1917, of meningitis. Age 59 years.

BUTLER, ROBERT—At Victoria, B. C., June 12, 1917, of hardening of liver. Age 75 years.

CUNNINGHAM, FRANK—At Marysville, Cal., July 8, 1917, of paralysis. Age 63 years.

CURTIS, C. C.—At Richmond, Va., June 26, 1917, of cardiac embolism. Age 43 years.

DE JARNATT, E. L.—At El Centro, Cal., July 1, 1917; drowned. Age 42 years.

DEMENT, C. R.—At Macon, Ga., July 9, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 36 years.

DENNY, F. S.—At Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1917, of rheumatism. Age 66 years.

ELLSWORTH, E. H.—At Oakland, Cal., July 11, 1917, of uremic poisoning. Age 50 years.

FANCHER, O. M.—At Sacramento, Cal., June 14, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 37 years.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
62, Utica—For June	$90 00	$2 00	$88 05	$88 05	$268 10
63, Toledo—For June	126 50	.....	126 75	127 05	380 30
64, Lafayette—For June	27 00	.....	18 00	18 30	63 30
65, Washoe—For June	17 00	.....	7 60	7 60	32 20
66, Portland—For June	44 50	.....	40 23	40 24	124 97
67, Lockport—For June	20 50	4 00	12 30	12 30	49 10
68, Keokuk—For June	8 00	.....	7 17	7 17	22 34
69, Newark—For June	17 00	.....	12 37	12 38	41 75
70, Lancaster—For June	49 00	.....	41 08	41 08	131 16
71, Trenton—For June	70 00	2 50	61 42	61 42	195 34
72, Lansing—For June	42 50	.....	32 10	32 10	106 70
73, Ottumwa—For June	17 00	.....	11 70	11 70	40 40
74, Belleville—For June	12 00	50	11 02	11 00	34 52
75, Burlington—For June	20 00	.....	16 38	16 38	52 76
76, Terre Haute—For June	54 00	2 00	57 12	57 12	170 24
77, Erie—For June	58 00	.....	58 57	58 57	175 14
78, Fort Wayne—For June	81 50	10 00	69 16	69 16	229 82
79, Wheeling—For June	53 00	.....	43 66	43 96	140 62
80, Kansas City—For June	257 00	.....	227 63	227 72	712 35
81, Bay City—For June	22 50	.....	19 28	19 28	61 06
82, Colorado Springs—For June	37 00	.....	37 00	38 50	112 50
83, New York Hebrew—For June	87 00	6 00	93 68	93 68	280 36
84, San Bernardino—For June	20 00	.....	20 30	20 30	60 60
85, St. John—For June	42 00	.....	33 26	33 26	108 52
86, Reading—For June	73 00	.....	54 38	54 68	182 06
87, Houston—For June	106 50	2 00	110 45	110 75	329 70
88, Hannibal—For June	10 50	.....	8 64	8 64	27 78
89, Chattanooga—For June	49 00	.....	39 07	39 36	127 43
90, Richmond—For June	86 50	4 00	72 59	72 66	235 75
91, Toronto—For June	581 50	10 00	476 79	477 39	1,545 68
92, Little Rock—For June	53 50	.....	53 45	53 45	160 40
93, Macon—For June	25 00	2 00	22 75	22 75	72 50
94, Jersey City—For June	53 50	75	55 95	55 95	166 15
95, Helena—For June	25 50	.....	33 25	33 25	92 00
96, Glens Falls—For May	11 00	.....	8 80	8 80	28 60
97, Peru—For June	9 50	.....	6 38	6 38	22 26
99, Jackson—For June	35 00	2 00	25 36	25 35	87 71
100, Norwich—For June	17 00	2 00	12 53	12 53	44 06
101, Columbia—For June	873 50	6 00	923 70	925 20	2,728 40
102, Ottawa—For June	214 00	4 00	183 00	183 30	584 30
103, Newark—For June	215 00	2 00	231 95	231 94	680 89
104, Birmingham—For June	84 00	.....	68 68	68 67	221 35
105, Goldfield—For May and June	5 00	.....	6 60	6 65	18 25
106, Madison—For June	15 00	.....	11 95	11 95	38 90
107, Tri-City—For June	91 00	5 10	86 90	86 90	269 90
108, Hagerstown—For June	12 00	4 00	7 56	7 56	31 12
109, Pittsfield—For June	18 00	.....	7 82	7 82	33 64
111, Knoxville—For June	27 00	.....	22 06	23 36	72 42
112, Scranton—For June	87 00	2 00	72 71	72 71	234 42
113, Atchison—For June	8 00	.....	4 85	4 85	17 70
114, Annapolis—For June	4 50	2 00	3 40	3 40	13 30
115, Salt Lake City—For June	79 50	2 35	94 65	94 95	271 45
116, Kenosha—For June	9 50	.....	7 20	7 20	23 90
117, Springfield—For June	62 00	1 50	48 64	48 70	160 84
118, Des Moines—For June	140 00	10 00	109 42	109 42	368 84
119, Jefferson City—For June	19 00	.....	16 95	16 90	52 85
120, Lynn—For June	52 00	.....	48 98	48 98	149 96
121, Topeka—For June	84 50	.....	86 83	87 13	258 46
122, Kalamazoo—For June	29 50	4 00	22 08	22 09	77 67
123, Wilmington—For June	32 50	.....	25 31	25 38	83 19
124, Bloomington—For June	34 00	1 50	33 20	33 21	101 91
125, Durham—For June	5 50	2 00	4 03	4 02	15 55
126, Butte—For June	47 00	4 00	50 45	50 45	151 90
127, Hartford—For June	73 50	8 25	66 68	66 78	215 21
128, South Bend—For June	41 00	.....	32 20	32 20	105 40
129, Hamilton—For June	72 00	.....	64 75	64 75	201 50
130, Halifax—For June	33 50	.....	33 95	33 97	101 42
131, New York Boh-Slav.—For June	23 50	.....	21 37	21 37	66 24
132, Camden—For June	30 00	40	27 18	27 19	84 77
133, London—For June	40 00	2 00	31 83	31 83	105 66
134, Paducah—For June	13 50	.....	10 05	10 05	33 60
135, Oneonta—For June	13 00	1 75	11 03	11 07	36 85
136, Duluth—For June	67 50	75	52 45	52 45	173 15
138, Austin—For June	35 50	1 50	37 35	37 40	111 75
139, Stratford—For June	13 00	2 00	9 23	9 23	33 46
141, Williamsport—For June	24 00	.....	18 50	18 50	61 00
142, Olympia—For June	11 50	.....	10 72	10 72	32 94
143, Danbury—For June	10 50	.....	9 48	9 48	29 46
144, Fresno—For June	39 00	.....	40 20	40 20	119 40
145, Jacques-Cartier—For June	112 50	.....	105 87	105 87	324 24
146, Charleston—For May and June	77 00	3 50	64 00	64 00	208 50
148, Wichita—For June	55 00	2 75	47 20	47 20	152 15

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
149, Saratoga Springs—For June	$10 00	.....	$7 92	$7 92	$25 84
150, Elizabeth—For June	34 50	.....	35 16	35 16	104 82
151, Oil City—For June	16 00	.....	13 41	13 41	42 82
152, Manchester—For June	26 00	.....	20 20	20 20	66 40
153, Meridian—For June	10 00	.....	8 77	8 77	27 54
154, Ann Arbor—For June	14 50	.....	12 60	12 60	39 70
155, Shreveport—For June	29 00	$2 00	30 40	30 40	91 80
156, Bowling Green—For June	7 00	.....	6 22	6 23	19 45
158, Springfield—For June	28 50	2 00	27 50	27 45	85 45
159, New London—For May	11 50	.....	10 43	10 43	32 36
160, Columbia—For June	7 00	1 20	3 55	3 55	15 30
161, Fall River—For June	36 00	.....	34 35	34 38	104 73
162, Jacksonville—For June	24 50	2 00	20 05	20 05	66 60
163, Superior—For June	15 00	.....	15 21	15 21	45 42
164, Kewanee—For June	7 00	.....	4 70	4 70	16 40
165, Worcester—For June	78 50	.....	68 62	68 62	215 74
166, Adrian—For June	7 00	.....	6 20	6 20	19 40
167, Schenectady—For June	44 00	2 50	43 12	43 11	132 73
168, Muskegon—For June	15 50	50	11 10	11 11	38 21
169, New Albany—For June	8 00	.....	4 92	4 92	17 84
170, Tacoma—For June	58 00	.....	59 95	59 95	177 90
171, Elgin—For June	18 00	.....	16 32	16 33	50 65
172, San Antonio—For June	63 50	2 00	62 15	62 15	189 80
173, Dallas—For June	104 00	.....	119 32	119 32	342 64
174, Los Angeles—For June	260 00	9 00	280 53	281 42	830 95
175, Pueblo—For June	27 50	28 55	24 95	24 95	105 95
176, Montreal—For June	267 00	2 00	233 55	233 84	736 39
177, Springfield—For June	74 50	75	63 63	63 59	202 47
178, Passaic—For June	14 50	50	15 34	15 34	45 68
179, Leadville—For June	5 00	.....	5 17	5 48	15 65
180, Sioux City—For June	59 00	2 00	53 65	53 65	168 30
181, Meadville—For June	9 50	.....	7 26	7 26	24 02
182, Akron—For June	56 50	2 00	51 60	51 60	161 70
183, Savannah—For June	18 50	2 00	15 30	15 30	51 10
184, Wyoming—For June	13 50	.....	12 35	12 35	38 20
185, Bradford—For June	19 50	.....	16 99	16 99	53 48
186, Fargo—For June	21 50	25	22 10	22 05	65 90
188, Waco—For June	34 50	.....	35 11	34 11	103 72
189, Blue Grass—For June	17 50	.....	14 42	14 42	46 34
190, Omaha—For June	125 00	4 00	125 00	125 60	379 60
191, Winnipeg—For June	261 40	.....	237 67	237 68	736 75
192, Cedar Rapids—For June	43 50	2 00	39 37	39 36	124 23
193, Spokane—For June	104 50	.....	101 95	101 95	308 40
194, Joliet—For June	47 50	2 00	41 60	41 77	132 87
195, Paterson—For June	47 50	.....	43 04	43 34	133 88
196, Logansport—For June	17 50	2 00	10 95	10 95	41 40
198, Fort Worth—For June	57 50	2 00	56 65	56 65	172 80
199, Zanesville—For June	22 00	.....	18 39	18 39	58 78
200, Youngstown—For June	47 00	2 40	51 75	51 75	152 90
201, Victoria—For June	48 00	2 00	52 46	52 94	155 40
202, Seattle—For June	204 50	.....	215 10	216 60	636 20
203, Bluff City—For June	17 00	.....	16 59	16 59	50 18
204, Kingston—For June	13 50	.....	9 25	9 25	32 00
205, Jamestown—For June	26 00	.....	15 68	15 68	57 36
206, Sedalia—For June	7 50	.....	6 56	6 57	20 63
207, Eureka—For June	13 50	.....	9 97	9 98	33 45
208, Cambridge—For June	9 00	.....	5 72	5 72	20 44
209, Lincoln—For June	60 70	6 00	51 82	51 83	170 35
210, Capital—For June	21 50	.....	23 83	23 83	69 16
211, Oshkosh—For June	15 00	35	11 61	11 62	38 58
212, Pawtucket—For June	22 50	.....	17 62	17 62	57 74
213, Rockford—For June	25 50	2 00	20 28	20 70	68 48
214, Pendleton—For June	5 50	.....	5 15	5 15	15 80
215, Decatur—For June	31 50	.....	24 70	24 70	80 90
216, Springfield—For June	117 00	.....	121 55	121 53	360 08
217, Murphysboro—For June	6 50	.....	4 35	4 55	15 40
218, Sioux Falls—For June	25 00	6 00	22 70	22 70	76 40
219, Canton—For June	42 00	3 00	40 59	40 58	126 17
220, Columbus—For June	10 50	50	8 65	8 65	28 30
221, San Diego—For June	65 50	.....	63 00	63 00	191 50
222, Montgomery—For June	13 50	.....	11 90	11 90	37 30
223, Marysville—For June	12 00	.....	9 80	9 85	31 65
224, Brockton—For June	46 50	2 00	43 84	43 84	136 18
225, McKeesport—For June	12 50	.....	13 38	13 38	39 26
226, Vancouver—For May	103 50	.....	99 45	99 45	302 40
227, Cripple Creek—For May and June.	7 00	.....	6 61	6 61	20 22
229, Crawfordsville—For June	13 50	2 00	10 47	10 47	36 44
230, Danville—For June	23 50	.....	20 25	20 25	64 00
231, San Jose—For June	39 50	.....	36 05	36 05	111 60
232, Binghamton—For June	60 50	.....	54 41	54 42	169 33
233, Niagara Falls—For June	32 00	.....	18 91	18 97	69 88
234, Corsicana—For May and June	12 50	1 00	8 95	8 95	31 40

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
235, Rahway—For June	$15 50	.....	$13 99	$13 99	$43 48
236, Ogden—For June	20 00	.....	17 50	17 50	55 00
237, Sandusky—For June	16 50	$0 30	11 26	11 26	39 32
238, Steubenville—For June	13 50	2 00	13 17	13 17	41 84
239, Carbondale—For May and June	12 50	30	9 17	9 17	31 14
240, Altoona—For June	23 00	.....	23 70	23 70	70 40
241, Twin Falls—For May and June	14 00	.....	11 10	11 14	36 24
242, York—For June	30 00	14 00	13 51	13 51	71 02
243, Hutchinson—For June	25 50	2 00	22 70	22 70	72 90
244, Cumberland—For June	12 00	.....	11 14	11 14	34 28
245, Woonsocket—For June	20 00	.....	11 99	11 99	43 98
246, Winona—For June	13 50	50	8 10	8 10	30 20
247, Chicago Swedish—For June	18 50	.....	16 65	17 64	52 79
248, Peterboro—For June	20 50	2 00	16 23	16 24	54 97
249, Fort Smith—For June	21 00	2 00	20 05	19 94	62 99
250, Beaver Valley—For June	16 00	35	13 35	13 35	43 05
251, Muscatine—For June	12 00	.....	9 86	9 86	31 72
252, Bridgeport—For June	45 50	2 00	52 92	52 92	153 34
253, Holyoke—For June	26 50	2 25	23 56	23 56	75 87
254, Riverside—For June	10 00	1 75	9 63	9 63	31 01
255, Anaconda—For June	27 50	75	26 60	26 60	81 45
256, Great Falls—For June	35 50	2 00	42 95	42 95	123 40
257, Lisbon—For June	6 00	.....	3 64	3 65	13 29
258, Easton—For June	49 50	.....	47 47	47 47	144 44
259, Waltham—For June	7 50	.....	6 00	6 00	19 50
260, Findlay—For June	10 00	.....	9 05	9 05	28 10
261, New York Italian—For June	30 00	.....	30 56	30 23	90 79
262, Uniontown—For June	13 50	.....	14 12	14 10	41 72
263, Asheville—For June	23 00	2 00	21 14	21 14	67 28
264, Sheridan—For April, May and June	19 50	4 00	20 75	20 25	64 50
265, Ottawa—For June	5 00	30	3 70	3 50	12 50
266, Elkhart—For June	12 00	2 00	10 80	10 80	35 60
267, Frankfort—For June	12 00	.....	11 37	11 37	34 74
268, Gloversville—For June	13 00	.....	10 83	10 83	34 66
269, Peekskill—For June	5 50	.....	3 87	3 87	13 24
270, Newcastle—For June	19 00	.....	14 00	14 00	47 00
271, Boise City—For June	32 50	2 00	33 10	33 10	100 70
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan.—For June	8 50	.....	7 84	7 84	24 18
273, Red Lodge—For June	2 00	.....	2 30	2 30	6 60
274, Amsterdam—For June	11 50	1 00	11 02	11 02	34 54
276, New Bedford—For June	40 00	.....	38 64	38 64	117 28
277, Missoula—For June	18 00	.....	17 45	14 45	49 90
278, Escanaba—For June	7 45	2 00	5 44	5 44	20 33
280, Marietta—For June	17 50	.....	10 60	10 40	38 50
281, Marlboro-Hudson—For May, June	5 50	.....	3 51	3 51	12 52
282, Sterling—For June	13 50	2 00	9 21	9 20	33 91
283, Oklahoma City—For June	100 50	7 00	97 16	97 46	302 12
284, Anderson—For June	15 50	.....	11 15	11 23	37 88
286, Marion—For June	15 50	.....	15 39	15 39	46 28
287, Frankfort—For June	6 00	.....	5 35	5 35	16 70
288, Galesburg—For June	20 00	.....	20 45	20 45	60 90
289, Titusville—For June	6 00	15	4 62	4 62	15 39
290, Hamilton—For June	7 00	.....	6 42	5 92	19 34
291, Aurora—For June	16 50	1 00	19 29	19 40	56 19
292, Grand Junction—For June	7 00	.....	7 00	7 40	21 40
293, Pensacola—For June	11 00	.....	10 16	10 16	31 32
294, Waukegan—For June	7 00	.....	6 41	6 73	20 14
295, Newport—For June	3 50	.....	2 86	2 86	9 22
296, Lima—For June	28 50	.....	20 59	20 59	69 68
297, Concord—For June	9 00	85	6 96	6 96	23 77
298, Massillon—For June	8 50	.....	7 20	7 28	22 98
299, Tampa—For June	39 00	.....	34 99	34 99	108 98
300, Port Huron—For June	15 00	.....	14 16	14 16	43 32
301, Richmond—For June	20 50	.....	16 07	16 08	52 65
302, Quebec—For June	78 50	.....	60 17	60 47	199 14
303, Cleburne—For May and June	12 00	.....	7 37	7 38	26 75
304, Albuquerque—For June	19 50	.....	21 60	21 85	62 95
305, Newburgh—For May and June	56 50	1 35	41 14	41 14	140 13
306, Alton—For June	13 00	4 00	8 80	8 80	34 60
307, New Brunswick—For June	8 50	.....	8 01	8 01	24 52
308, Watertown—For June	12 00	4 40	9 34	9 34	35 08
310, Lowell—For June	34 00	2 00	30 68	30 68	97 36
311, Grand Forks—For June	14 50	.....	17 16	17 16	48 82
312, East Las Vegas—For June	3 50	.....	2 80	2 80	9 10
313, Texarkana—For June	8 50	.....	6 50	6 50	21 50
314, Meriden—For May and June	25 00	2 75	23 00	23 60	74 35
315, Poughkeepsie—For June	25 00	.....	20 27	20 26	65 53
316, North Adams—For June	15 00	.....	10 30	10 30	35 60
317, Woodstock—For June	6 00	.....	3 35	3 35	12 70
318, East Liverpool—For June	13 50	30	9 45	9 48	32 73
319, Taunton—For June	11 50	.....	8 89	8 89	29 28
320, Pottsville—For June	16 50	.....	11 48	11 48	39 46

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321, Connellsville—For June	$6 50	.....	$8 29	$8 29	$23 08
322, Kingston—For June	7 00	.....	4 28	4 28	15 56
323, Hoboken—For June	47 00	.....	49 24	49 24	145 48
324, Racine—For June	22 00	.....	20 00	19 99	61 99
325, Cohoes—For June	12 00	.....	7 38	7 38	26 76
326, Rutland—For June	8 50	.....	4 34	4 34	17 18
327, Lincoln—For May	5 00	$0 15	3 67	3 67	12 49
328, Streator—For June	11 50	.....	9 69	9 99	31 18
329, Waterbury—For June	28 00	.....	27 85	27 86	83 71
330, Chicago Bohemian—For June	37 50	.....	26 30	26 30	90 10
332, Muncie—For June	29 50	2 00	22 50	22 50	76 50
333, Denison—For June	10 00	.....	7 95	8 25	26 20
334, Clinton—For June	12 00	.....	12 21	12 21	36 42
336, Oneida—For June	10 50	.....	8 17	8 17	26 84
339, Beaumont—For June	26 50	.....	33 50	33 50	93 50
340, Nelson—For May	4 00	.....	3 00	3 00	10 00
341, Spartanburg—For June	9 50	.....	8 27	8 27	26 04
342, Canton—Balance for May and June	9 50	.....	8 33	8 32	26 15
343, Fort Scott—For June	5 00	.....	3 60	3 60	12 20
344, Green Bay—For June	17 00	2 00	9 40	9 42	37 82
345, Olean—For June	11 50	.....	9 31	8 31	29 12
347, Wabash—For June	6 00	.....	3 60	3 60	13 20
348, Girard—For June	7 00	.....	7 48	7 48	21 96
349, Waterloo—For June	31 00	2 00	28 02	28 01	89 03
350, Joplin—For June	29 00	.....	23 05	23 05	75 10
351, Sharon—For June	17 50	2 75	13 98	14 01	48 24
352, Phœnix—For June	37 00	2 50	36 30	36 30	112 10
353, Newport News—For June	14 00	2 00	10 99	10 99	37 98
355, Bellingham—For June	17 00	.....	19 85	19 90	56 75
356, Jacksonville—For June	11 00	.....	8 25	8 25	27 50
359, Sault Ste. Marie—For June	7 00	.....	5 08	5 08	17 16
361, Tuscaloosa—For June	5 50	.....	4 11	4 11	13 72
362, Traverse City—For June	6 00	.....	3 92	3 92	13 84
363, Jackson—For June	12 00	.....	8 67	8 67	29 34
364, Coshocton—For June	9 50	.....	6 33	6 33	22 16
365, Derby—For June	2 50	.....	1 50	1 50	5 50
367, Globe—For June	11 00	.....	12 47	12 47	35 94
368, Litchfield—For June	16 50	.....	10 25	10 25	37 00
369, Taylorville—For June	6 00	.....	4 20	4 20	14 40
370, El Paso—For June	40 00	29 60	32 35	32 65	134 60
371, Rome—For June	5 00	.....	3 15	3 15	11 30
372, Clarksburg—For June	7 00	.....	9 61	9 61	26 22
374, DuBois—For June	10 50	.....	7 00	7 00	24 50
375, Prescott—For June	9 00	.....	12 33	12 33	33 66
376, Minot—For May and June	24 50	.....	19 60	19 60	63 70
377, Atlantic City—For June	22 00	.....	19 65	19 65	61 30
378, Brantford—For June	13 50	.....	9 60	9 70	32 80
379, Ithaca—For June	19 50	2 00	17 23	17 23	55 96
380, Augusta—For June	6 50	.....	4 40	4 40	15 30
381, Boone—For June	6 50	75	4 44	4 44	16 13
383, Martins Ferry—For May	7 00	.....	3 52	3 52	14 04
385, Greenville—For May	10 00	2 00	7 18	7 17	26 35
386, Little Falls—For June	9 50	.....	5 60	5 60	20 70
387, Mount Vernon—For June	12 00	2 00	11 27	11 26	36 53
388, Walla Walla—For June	12 50	.....	13 15	13 15	38 80
389, Vallejo—For June	6 50	.....	6 12	6 14	18 76
390, Pontiac—For June	6 00	.....	3 75	3 75	13 50
391, Guelph—For June	14 00	.....	10 39	10 39	34 78
392, Pittston—For June	8 00	.....	7 46	7 46	22 92
394, Santa Barbara—For June	10 50	.....	9 50	9 50	29 50
395, Vincennes—For June	12 50	.....	8 69	8 69	29 88
397, Greensboro—For June	12 50	2 00	10 32	10 33	35 15
398, Billings—For June	19 50	.....	24 45	24 45	68 40
399, Plainfield—For June	14 50	2 00	12 93	12 93	42 36
400, Sunbury—For June	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
401, Hazleton—For June	20 00	.....	14 93	14 95	49 88
402, Barre—For June	9 50	.....	5 80	5 80	21 10
403, Tulsa—For June	50 00	2 00	47 80	47 80	147 60
404, Tyler—For June	5 50	.....	3 80	3 80	13 10
405, Santa Fe—For June	6 50	.....	4 10	4 10	14 70
406, Mason City—For May	11 50	.....	10 17	10 17	31 84
408, Ottawa—For June	7 00	.....	4 39	4 39	14 78
409, Lorain—For May and June	15 50	.....	11 43	11 42	38 35
410, Everett—For June	17 00	.....	19 05	19 05	55 10
411, Galt—For June	7 00	.....	4 40	4 40	15 80
412, Kokomo—For June	14 50	2 00	10 49	10 49	37 48
413, Prince Rupert—For June	5 50	.....	5 70	5 70	16 90
414, Marshalltown—For June	12 50	75	12 30	12 38	37 93
415, Butler—For June	14 50	.....	14 65	14 65	43 80
416, St. Catharines—For June	16 00	.....	9 75	9 75	35 50
417, Fort Williams—For June	7 00	.....	7 60	7 60	22 20

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418, Dodge City—For June	$5 00	$0 50	$3 90	$3 90	$13 30
419, Anniston—For June	9 50	.....	7 32	7 32	24 14
420, Mansfield—For June	8 00	1 00	6 42	6 42	21 84
421, Chatham—For June	4 00	2 00	2 16	2 16	10 32
422, Natchez—For May and June	7 50	.....	7 12	7 12	21 74
424, Orange—For June	30 00	.....	32 31	32 33	94 64
425, Canon City—For June	7 50	.....	4 45	4 75	16 70
426, Bristol—For June	6 00	.....	4 33	4 33	14 66
427, Vicksburg—For June	12 00	.....	12 65	12 65	37 30
428, Warren—For June	15 00	.....	10 26	9 26	34 52
429, Battle Creek—For June	17 00	2 00	13 17	13 17	45 34
430, Miami—For June	19 00	5 00	21 34	21 34	66 68
432, Stillwater—For June	2 00	2 00	1 60	1 60	7 20
433, Dover—For June	9 00	.....	6 96	6 96	22 92
434, Trinidad—For June	6 50	.....	6 30	6 30	19 10
435, Americus—For June	2 50	.....	1 20	1 20	4 90
436, Clarksville—For May	5 50	50	3 30	3 30	12 60
437, Franklin—For June	18 00	.....	14 04	14 34	46 38
438, Paris—For June	10 50	.....	8 64	8 64	27 78
439, Bakersfield—For May	15 00	.....	15 96	15 96	46 92
440, New York Hungarian—For June	13 00	.....	10 70	10 70	34 40
441, Salem—For June	15 00	.....	10 74	10 74	36 48
443, Mascoutah—For June	7 00	.....	4 90	4 90	16 80
444, Champaign-Urbana—For June	27 50	.....	16 40	16 40	60 30
446, Bangor—For June	13 50	2 49	6 70	6 70	29 39
448, La Crosse—For May	8 50	60	6 77	6 78	22 65
449, Calgary—For June	70 50	.....	65 55	65 85	201 90
450, Columbus—For June	6 00	.....	5 14	5 14	16 28
451, Medicine Hat—For June	8 50	.....	8 27	8 27	25 04
452, New Kensington—For June	11 00	.....	6 85	6 95	24 80
453, Norwich—For June	14 00	40	8 80	8 80	32 00
454, Huntington—For June	10 50	.....	8 27	8 28	27 05
456, Washington—For June	20 50	.....	10 43	10 42	41 35
458, Carlinville—For June	4 00	.....	2 87	2 87	9 74
459, St. Thomas—For May	11 00	.....	6 15	6 15	23 30
461, Cairo—For June	14 00	.....	10 71	10 71	35 42
463, Middletown—For June	18 50	.....	14 24	14 24	46 98
464, Vinita—For June	2 50	.....	2 55	2 55	8 60
465, Tucson—For June	16 00	.....	17 06	17 36	50 42
466, West Chester—For June	4 00	.....	2 66	2 66	9 32
467, Niles—For June	3 50	.....	3 22	3 26	9 98
468, Yonkers—For June	27 00	.....	25 40	25 40	77 80
470, Pittsburg—For June	11 00	.....	9 02	9 01	29 03
471, Sherman—For June	9 50	.....	4 75	4 75	19 00
472, Palestine—For June	6 00	.....	4 55	4 55	15 10
473, Moberly—For May	6 00	.....	2 85	2 85	11 70
474, Ashtabula—For June	8 50	.....	6 68	6 67	21 85
475, Fostoria—For May	6 50	.....	3 03	3 03	12 56
478, San Juan—For May	6 00	.....	3 05	3 05	12 10
479, Centralia—For June	2 50	.....	2 05	2 05	6 60
480, Tiffin—For June	10 00	.....	6 01	6 01	22 02
481, Iola—For May and June	12 00	.....	7 20	7 20	26 40
482, Athens—For May and June	7 00	.....	3 36	3 36	13 72
484, Muskogee—For June	25 00	75	26 91	26 91	79 57
485, Westerville—For June	4 50	.....	5 29	5 30	15 09
487, Middletown—For June	8 50	.....	7 67	7 67	23 84
488, Princeton—For May and June	13 00	.....	8 85	8 85	30 70
489, Livingston—For June	9 00	.....	8 00	8 00	25 00
490, Shawnee—For June	8 00	2 00	5 96	5 96	21 92
491, Pocatello—For June	6 00	.....	5 05	5 05	16 10
492, Bellaire—For June	9 00	.....	7 09	7 09	23 18
493, Henderson—For June	6 50	.....	5 70	5 70	17 90
494, Abilene—For June	8 50	2 00	6 60	6 60	23 70
495, Framingham—For June	20 50	.....	13 88	13 88	48 26
496, Eugene—For June	11 00	.....	9 81	9 81	30 62
497, Alliance—For June	5 00	.....	4 75	4 78	14 53
499, Okmulgee—For June	12 50	.....	10 25	10 22	32 97
500, Fremont—For June	7 00	.....	4 20	4 20	15 40
501, Clearfield—For June	2 00	.....	1 42	1 42	4 84
502, Chillicothe—For June	8 00	.....	5 85	5 85	19 70
503, Stamford—For May	3 50	.....	2 41	2 41	8 32
504, Charleroi—For June	10 50	2 50	6 60	6 60	26 20
505, Wichita Falls—For June	9 50	8 60	9 36	8 46	35 92
506, Ely—For June	4 50	2 25	5 76	5 76	18 27
507, Princeton—For June	5 00	.....	2 48	2 48	9 96
509, Greenville—For June	7 50	4 00	4 50	4 50	20 50
510, Lynchburg—For June	3 00	.....	3 65	3 64	10 29
511, Batavia—For June	14 50	.....	8 56	8 56	31 62
512, Pontiac—For June	7 50	.....	7 75	7 75	23 00
515, Iowa City—For June	5 50	.....	3 25	3 25	12 00
516, Norwalk—For June	8 00	.....	4 24	4 25	16 49
518, Marion—For June	3 50	.....	2 00	2 00	7 50

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519, Visalia—For June	$5 00	.....	$4 80	$4 05	$13 85
520, Mattoon—For June	6 50	.....	4 40	4 40	15 30
521, Palo Alto—For June	7 50	.....	6 50	6 50	20 50
522, Morristown—For June	7 50	$1 00	7 55	7 55	23 60
523, Tarrytown-Ossining—For June	12 00	.....	9 63	9 63	31 26
524, Freeport—For June	11 50	2 00	8 50	8 50	30 50
525, Amarillo—For June	13 50	.....	12 10	12 10	37 70
526, Oskaloosa—For June	9 00	.....	5 55	5 55	20 10
527, New Rochelle—For June	8 00	.....	6 23	6 24	20 47
528, Corpus Christi—For June	7 50	.....	6 55	6 55	20 60
529, Norwalk—For June	10 50	.....	7 48	7 38	25 36
530, Waverly—For June	5 50	.....	3 58	3 58	12 66
531, Gainesville—For June	6 50	.....	4 15	4 15	14 80
532, Lewiston—For June	18 00	2 00	5 00	5 00	30 00
533, Huntington—For June	19 50	.....	19 14	19 14	57 78
534, Allentown—For June	21 50	.....	15 12	15 43	52 05
535, Flint—For June	13 00	.....	11 70	11 72	36 42
536, Auburn—For June	23 00	.....	13 52	13 53	50 05
537, Mineral Wells—For June	6 00	.....	4 35	4 40	14 75
538, Washington—For June	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
541, Vernon—For June	10 00	.....	8 24	8 24	2 48
542, Shelbyville—For June	6 00	.....	4 58	4 58	1 16
543, Watsonville-Salinas—For June	9 50	.....	8 55	8 55	[illegible] 0
544, Douglas—For June	9 00	2 00	7 62	7 3	5
545, Waukesha—For June	3 00	.....	2 20	2 [illegible]	[illegible]
547, Kankakee—For June	12 50	75	10 59	10 [illegible]	[illegible]
548, Lancaster—For May	6 50	.....	3 10	3 [illegible]	[illegible] 0
550, Lewistown—For June	7 00	75	6 50	[illegible]	[illegible] 5
551, Lethbridge—For June	7 50	.....	9 50	[illegible]	[illegible] 50
552, Ada—For June	4 50	.....	2 70	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 90
553, Windsor—For June	8 00	.....	6 24	6 [illegible]	[illegible] 48
554, Pana—For June	4 50	.....	1 52	1 [illegible]	7 54
556, Wilmington—For June	26 00	.....	10 63	19 [illegible]	65 25
558, Eau Claire—For June	11 50	10 00	6 90	6 [illegible]	35 30
559, Medford-Ashland—For June	9 50	.....	10 02	10 [illegible]	29 52
561, Huron—For June	4 50	.....	3 36	3 [illegible]	11 22
562, Harrisburg—For June	7 00	4 00	4 90	4 [illegible]	20 80
563, Rock Springs—For May	7 50	.....	6 04	6 04	19 58
564, Aberdeen—For June	13 00	.....	9 23	9 22	31 45
565, South McAlester—For June	7 00	.....	5 45	5 45	17 90
568, Lake Charles—For June	9 50	.....	7 10	7 10	23 70
571, Chickasha—For June	3 50	.....	2 50	2 50	8 50
572, Marshall—For June	4 00	2 24	2 40	2 [illegible]	11 04
573, Aberdeen—For June	13 00	.....	11 78	11 77	36 55
574, Hot Springs—For June	13 00	.....	8 25	8 25	29 50
575, Port Arthur—For June	6 50	.....	7 59	7 59	21 68
576, San Luis Obispo—For June	5 00	.....	3 50	3 50	12 00
577, Santa Rosa—For May and June	15 00	.....	12 45	12 45	39 90
578, Coffeyville—For June	7 50	1 50	6 00	6 00	21 00
579, Santa Ana—For June	10 50	.....	8 80	8 80	28 10
580, Burlington—For June	7 00	.....	4 81	4 81	16 62
581, Fort Madison—For June	4 50	.....	2 39	3 20	10 09
583, Pasadena—For June	21 50	2 00	20 12	20 12	63 74
584, Independence—For June	7 50	.....	6 90	7 20	21 60
585, White Plains—For June	12 00	.....	10 24	10 25	32 49
586, Greeley—For June	10 00	.....	8 35	8 35	26 70
587, Guthrie—For June	9 00	2 00	5 32	5 32	21 64
588, St. Augustine—For June	7 50	.....	6 80	7 10	21 40
589, Santa Cruz—For June	9 50	62 20	7 37	7 38	86 45
590, Gary—For June	13 50	.....	15 33	15 63	44 46
592, Fort Collins—For June	6 50	.....	6 38	6 38	19 26
593, Brainerd—For June	6 50	.....	4 58	4 58	15 66
594, Mount Carmel—For June	5 50	.....	3 99	3 99	13 48
595, Athens—For June	5 50	2 00	5 06	5 06	17 62
596, Houghton—For June	15 00	.....	11 42	11 43	37 85
597, Martinez—For June	4 50	.....	4 10	4 10	12 70
598, Morgantown—For June	13 50	75	9 33	9 33	32 91
599, Herrin—For June	10 50	.....	7 10	7 10	24 70
600, Petaluma—For June	6 50	.....	6 07	6 06	18 63
601, Warren—For June	14 00	.....	11 20	11 20	36 40
602, Greenville—For June	8 00	.....	5 72	5 72	19 44
603, Deadwood—For May	3 00	.....	1 85	2 20	7 05
604, Edmonton—For June	42 50	2 00	48 15	48 15	140 80
605, Emporia—For June	6 00	2 00	4 74	4 74	17 48
608, Chanute—For June	5 50	2 00	4 05	4 05	15 60
609, Winston-Salem—For June	11 00	3 50	9 46	9 49	33 45
611, Reno—For June	17 00	.....	16 70	16 70	50 40
612, Appleton, etc.—For June	12 50	4 00	9 01	9 00	34 51
613, Enid—For June	16 50	75	12 50	12 50	42 25
614, North Yakima—For June	15 00	.....	13 60	13 90	42 50
615, Manistee—For May and June	6 00	50	3 44	3 44	13 38
616, Tonopah—For May	3 50	.....	5 35	5 35	14 20

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617, Wallace—For June	$4 00	.....	$4 80	$4 80	$13 60
618, Watertown—For June	6 00	.....	4 80	3 80	14 60
619, Sapulpa—For June	5 00	.....	3 80	4 80	13 60
623, Fitchburg-Leominster—For June	20 50	$2 00	16 31	16 31	55 12
624, San Mateo—For June	10 50	60	7 50	7 50	26 10
625, Salisbury—For June	3 00	2 00	1 80	1 80	8 60
626, Manila—For May	4 50	.....	5 78	5 77	16 05
627, Moose Jaw—For June	18 50	.....	22 40	22 45	63 35
628, Somerville—For June	12 00	.....	9 37	9 37	30 74
629, Bowling Green—For May and June	6 50	.....	5 08	5 09	16 67
630, St. Cloud—For June	12 50	2 00	9 36	9 36	33 22
631, Miles City—For May and June	14 50	.....	14 50	14 50	43 50
632, New Westminster—For June	11 50	.....	13 85	13 85	39 20
633, Lawton—For June	4 50	2 00	3 75	3 75	14 00
634, Lewiston—For May	6 00	.....	6 05	6 05	18 10
635, Poplar Bluff—For June	5 00	.....	3 73	3 72	12 45
637, Portsmouth—For June	14 50	.....	13 60	13 60	41 70
638, Salina—For June	11 00	.....	8 20	8 20	27 40
640, Berlin—For June	3 50	.....	2 36	2 36	8 22
642, Hackensack—For June	17 50	.....	15 13	15 12	47 75
643, Waterville—For June	9 00	4 00	6 68	6 69	26 35
644, Bluefield—For June	9 00	2 00	5 55	5 55	22 10
645, Elyria—For May	7 00	.....	4 68	4 68	16 36
646, Shamokin—For June	14 50	.....	8 70	8 70	31 90
647, Hattiesburg—For June	5 50	.....	2 95	3 05	11 50
648, Bartlesville—For June	8 00	.....	6 96	6 96	21 92
649, Ardmore—For June	6 00	.....	3 60	3 60	13 20
650, Long Beach-San Pedro—For June	29 50	.....	24 50	24 50	78 50
652, Cleveland Hungarian—For June	14 00	.....	9 58	9 58	33 16
657, Regina—For June	58 00	2 00	60 75	60 75	181 50
658, Perth Amboy—For June	12 00	2 00	7 92	7 91	29 83
659, Madisonville—For June	3 50	.....	2 22	2 22	7 94
660, Tallahassee—For June	9 00	.....	9 76	9 76	28 52
661, Chandler—For May and June	5 00	2 00	4 00	4 00	15 00
664, Fredericton—For June	6 00	2 00	3 80	3 80	15 60
667, Chico—For June	9 50	.....	7 95	7 95	25 40
668, Greensburg—For June	16 00	2 75	10 87	10 85	40 47
669, Durant—For June	4 50	2 00	3 20	3 20	12 90
671, Morris—For May	4 50	2 00	2 83	2 82	12 15
675, Marion—For June	18 00	.....	16 03	16 03	50 06
677, Dunkirk—For June	6 50	.....	2 89	2 89	12 28
679, New Britain—For June	6 50	.....	6 75	5 65	18 90
680, Wenatchee—For June	5 50	.....	6 88	6 88	19 26
681, Mount Morris—For May and June	30 50	2 00	22 93	22 93	78 36
682, Astoria—For May	7 50	.....	6 29	6 29	20 08
683, Baker—For May and June	7 50	.....	6 75	6 75	21 00
684, Portsmouth—For June	4 00	.....	2 77	3 07	9 84
685, Parsons—For June	10 00	.....	5 70	6 70	22 40
686, Newburyport—For June	4 00	.....	2 65	2 65	9 30
687, Greenfield—For June	9 50	.....	6 25	6 22	21 97
688, Temple—For June	11 50	2 00	10 10	10 10	33 70
689, Modesto-Turlock—For June	13 00	.....	12 30	12 60	37 90
690, Devils Lake—For June	7 00	.....	4 98	4 98	16 96
692, Ellensburg—For June	8 50	2 00	7 34	7 34	25 18
695, Hallettsville—For May	2 50	.....	1 58	1 58	5 66
696, Paragould—For June	4 00	.....	2 86	2 86	9 72
697, Waycross—For June	5 50	4 20	4 45	4 45	18 60
698, Coalgate—For June	5 00	.....	3 36	3 36	11 72
699, Bremerton—For June	1 00	2 00	4 74	4 74	12 48
703, St. Johns—For June	4 00	.....	2 52	2 51	9 03
704, Van Wert—For June	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
705, Prince Albert—For June	4 50	4 00	5 75	5 75	20 00
707, Imperial Valley—For June	16 00	.....	15 00	15 30	46 30
708, Boulder—For June	6 50	.....	7 50	7 50	21 50
709, West Palm Beach—Apr., May, June	14 00	.....	17 12	17 12	48 24
710, Sheboygan—For June	9 00	.....	6 30	6 30	21 60
711, Northampton—For June	4 00	.....	2 96	2 96	9 92
713, Fort Dodge—For June	20 00	.....	19 50	19 50	59 00
715, Pottstown—For May and June	6 00	.....	3 62	3 62	13 24
716, Michigan City—For June	8 00	.....	5 43	5 43	18 86
718, Kamloops—For May	2 50	.....	2 70	2 70	7 90
720, Mount Vernon—For June	11 00	.....	7 08	7 08	25 16
721, Asbury Park—For June	15 00	4 34	11 76	11 76	42 86
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford—For June	4 50	.....	3 15	3 15	10 80
723, Kalispell—For May	7 00	.....	6 40	6 40	19 80
724, Hillsdale—For June	4 00	.....	2 50	2 50	9 00
726, Swift Current—For June	5 00	.....	3 50	3 50	12 00
727, Hibbing-Virginia—For June	18 50	7 15	16 26	16 27	58 18
728, Xenia—For June	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
729, San Rafael—For June	6 00	.....	4 85	4 85	15 70
730, Bucyrus—For June	8 50	.....	5 82	5 82	20 14
733, Kittanning—For May and June	11 00	.....	7 31	7 31	25 62

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734, Antigo—For June	$6 50	.....	$3 50	$3 50	$13 50
736, International Falls, etc.—May, June	9 00	$0 25	6 25	6 30	21 80
737, Brownwood—For June	8 50	.....	6 68	6 67	21 85
738, Richmond—For May and June	8 50	68	7 60	7 60	24 38
739, Faribault—For May and June	4 50	2 50	2 70	2 70	12 40
740, Drumright—For June	6 00	.....	1 52	1 52	9 04
742, Longview—For June	3 50	.....	2 45	2 45	8 40
744, Alexandria—For June	6 50	.....	5 74	5 75	17 99
746, Staunton—For May	2 50	.....	70	70	3 90
747, Urbana—For June	10 50	75	6 72	6 72	24 69
748, Belton—For June	2 00	.....	80	1 20	4 00
749, Fredericksburg—For June	2 00	.....	1 37	1 36	4 73
750, Provo—For May	6 50	50	6 18	6 18	19 36
751, Punxsutawney—For June	2 50	2 00	1 87	1 87	8 24
752, Hillsboro—For June	4 50	.....	3 75	3 75	12 00
753, Kirksville—For May and June	8 50	30	5 72	5 72	20 24
756, Rocky Mount—For June	3 50	.....	2 81	1 81	8 12
757, Big Spring—For June	2 00	.....	1 30	1 25	4 55
758, Oatman-Kingman—For June	4 00	.....	4 35	4 35	12 70
759, Mart-Marlin—For May and June	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
760, Arcadia—For June	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
761, Goldsboro-Kinston—May and June	6 00	.....	3 85	3 95	13 80
763, Johnson City—For June	5 00	40	2 18	2 23	9 81
764, Havre—For June	7 00	.....	6 15	6 16	19 31
765, Detroit Hungarian—For June	4 00	2 00	4 14	4 14	14 28
766, Bisbee—For June	8 00	1 25	8 65	8 40	26 30
767, Cushing—For June	2 50	.....	1 80	1 80	6 10
768, Sturgis—For June	3 00	.....	2 20	2 20	7 40
769, Plattsburgh—For June	5 50	.....	3 40	3 40	12 30
770, Owatonna—For June	5 00	.....	3 37	3 37	11 74
771, Keene—For June	6 00	.....	4 37	4 40	14 77
772, Hastings—For June	4 50	.....	3 00	3 00	10 50
773, Raton—For June	4 00	.....	2 97	2 98	9 95
774, Piqua—For June	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
775, Laramie—For May	6 00	.....	6 30	6 30	18 60
776, Idaho Falls—For June	8 50	.....	7 90	7 90	24 30
777, Robinson—For May	3 00	.....	1 84	1 84	6 68
778, Ridgway—For June	5 00	.....	3 06	3 07	11 13
779, La Grande—For June	3 50	.....	4 05	4 05	11 60
780, Bend—For May	4 00	10 00	3 00	3 00	20 00
781, Silver City-Deming—For June	5 00	.....	5 25	5 25	15 50
782, Orlando—For June	6 00	20	4 35	4 35	14 90
783, Mount Vernon—For June	4 00	.....	2 82	2 81	9 63
784, Miami—Charter fee and arrears	1 00	12 00	80	80	14 60
785, Hempstead—Charter fee	.....	16 00	.....	.....	16 00
786, Coldwater—Charter fee	.....	12 00	.....	.....	12 00
German-American—					
1, Philadelphia—For June	27 00	.....	32 17	32 16	91 33
2, Cincinnati—For June	16 65	.....	16 92	16 93	50 50
3, St. Louis—For June	25 65	.....	33 37	33 66	92 68
4, Buffalo—For June	12 15	.....	12 21	12 21	36 57
5, Rochester—For June	3 15	.....	3 52	3 53	10 20
6, Cleveland—For June	12 15	.....	14 13	14 12	40 40
7, New York—For June	114 75	.....	156 22	156 23	427 20
8, Newark—For June	10 35	.....	13 54	13 85	37 74
9, Chicago—For June	41 85	.....	51 03	51 32	144 20
10, Milwaukee—For June	29 70	.....	37 39	37 40	104 49
11, Baltimore—For June	10 35	.....	9 08	9 07	28 50
12, Louisville—For June	5 40	.....	6 23	6 24	17 87
13, St. Paul—For June	9 90	.....	9 10	9 10	28 10
14, Indianapolis—For June	4 95	.....	5 30	5 30	15 55
15, Evansville—For June	3 60	.....	3 85	3 85	11 30
16, Pittsburgh—For June	12 60	.....	14 58	14 58	41 76
19, Columbus—For June	3 60	.....	5 57	5 58	14 75
20, Davenport—For June	2 70	.....	3 08	3 07	8 85
21, Detroit—For June	10 80	.....	12 53	12 52	35 85
Mailers—					
1, Boston—For June	76 00	.....	51 65	51 65	179 30
3, St. Louis—For June	40 00	.....	40 44	40 44	120 88
5, Toronto—For May	29 00	.....	25 00	25 00	79 00
6, New York—For June	272 85	7 60	224 36	224 36	729 17
7, Kansas City—For June	31 00	.....	19 22	19 22	69 44
8, Denver—For June	23 50	2 00	19 72	19 73	64 95
9, Los Angeles—For June	25 50	.....	22 80	22 80	71 10
10, Indianapolis—For June	22 00	.....	17 91	17 90	57 81
11, Newark—For June	8 50	.....	5 39	5 39	19 28
12, Cleveland—For June	24 00	4 00	21 80	22 10	71 90
13, Portland—For June	11 50	.....	9 45	9 45	30 40
14, Philadelphia—For June	2 50	.....	96	96	4 42
15, Omaha—For May	8 50	14 00	5 30	5 30	33 10

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16, Louisville—For June	$14 50	.....	$9 93	$9 93	$34 36
17, Cincinnati—For June	29 50	.....	32 19	32 19	93 88
18, San Francisco—For June	35 50	.....	33 55	33 55	102 60
19, Memphis—For June	12 00	.....	9 80	9 80	31 60
21, Salt Lake City—For June	5 50	$2 00	5 20	5 20	17 90
25, Butte—For May and June	9 00	.....	9 30	9 30	27 60
26, Albany—For June	9 50	2 00	6 78	6 78	25 06
30, Oklahoma City—For June	10 00	2 00	5 89	5 89	23 78
31, Nashville—For May	3 00	.....	2 00	2 00	7 00
32, Seattle—For June	6 00	25	4 50	4 50	15 25
33, Utica—For May	3 50	.....	1 65	1 65	6 80
34, Atlanta—For June	16 50	.....	8 25	8 25	33 00
35, Toledo—For June	8 00	.....	5 70	5 70	19 40
37, Girard—For June	3 00	.....	1 82	1 82	6 64
39, Montreal—For June	10 50	2 00	7 44	7 39	27 33
40, Detroit—For May	10 50	8 00	5 25	5 25	29 00
42, Fort Worth—For June	2 50	.....	2 10	2 10	6 70
43, El Paso—For June	3 50	.....	2 82	2 83	9 15
53, Dayton—For June	2 00	.....	80	80	3 60
54, Tacoma—For June	2 00	.....	1 61	1 61	5 22
55, Topeka—For June	12 00	.....	5 44	5 44	22 88
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—					
1, Boston—For June	9 50	2 00	5 35	5 35	22 20
3, Scranton—For June	16 00	.....	17 10	17 10	50 20
9, Milwaukee—For June	2 00	.....	1 76	1 76	5 52
10, Philadelphia—For June	5 00	.....	5 00	5 00	15 00
TYPE FOUNDERS—					
1, Jersey City—For June	2 00	35	1 10	1 10	4 55
SUNDRY—					
Interest on General Fund—					
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	157 75	.....	.....	157 75
Interest on Pension Fund—					
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co.	.....	.....	175 00	.....	175 00
State of Massachusetts bonds	.....	.....	750 00	.....	750 00
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	72 46	.....	72 46
City of Chicago bonds	.....	.....	1,900 00	.....	1,900 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	.....	.....	800 03	.....	800 03
City of Ottawa bonds	.....	.....	200 00	.....	200 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	.....	.....	180 00	.....	180 00
Province of Ontario bonds	.....	.....	166 34	.....	166 34
Interest on Mortuary Fund—					
Porto Rican bonds	.....	.....	.....	320 00	320 00
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	.....	118 08	118 08
San Francisco Geary St. Ry. bonds	.....	.....	.....	630 00	630 00
Saskatoon bonds	.....	.....	.....	325 00	325 00
Union Printers Home—					
Clerical and stenographic work	.....	105 00	.....	.....	105 00
Per capita tax and assessments collected on cards	626 65	.....	414 66	414 32	1,455 63
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns	.....	90 00	.....	.....	90 00
Sales of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Duplicate cards	.....	12 00	.....	.....	12 00
The Typographical Journal—					
Subscriptions	.....	1 10	.....	.....	1 10
Advertising	.....	246 49	.....	.....	246 49
Total	$29,666 35	$1,678 10	$32,389 29	$29,586 54	$93,320 28

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance	$150 00
Columbus No. 5—Special assistance	153 50
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance	62 50
Chicago No. 16—Benefits	73 00
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance	80 00
Savannah No. 183—Special assistance	20 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits	88 75
Canon City No. 425—Special assistance	50 00
New England Typographical Union—Special assistance	500 00
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions—Special assistance	67 70
John Baker—Expenses to and services in Everett and five weeks' services by order executive council	203 75
W. W. Barrett—Expenses to and services in Gary and Philadelphia and services and expenses in Indianapolis	$375 81
B. G. Brady—Expenses to and services in Manchester, Providence, and services and expenses in Boston	243 82
Charles S. Brown—Services and expenses in New Orleans	286 50
D. I. Campbell—Expenses to and services in Durham, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Richmond, Greenville, Fredericksburg, Norfolk and Charleston	368 75
William Corless—Expenses to and services in Pottsville, Shamokin, Uniontown, Connellsville, Johnstown and Harrisburg	272 51

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J. J. Dallas—Expenses to and services in Manchester, Providence, New London, Fall River, New Bedford, Lewiston and services and expenses in Bangor..... $256 21
James Drury—Expenses to and services in St. Johns, London, Toronto, Granby, Farnham, Sherbrooke and services in Montreal 126 41
W. H. Gadd—Expenses to and services in Dodge City, Oklahoma City, Miami, Sapulpa and Salina 167 16
Theodore Eichhorn—Expenses to and services in Indiana, Pa..... 21 57
Max S. Hayes—Expenses to and services in Columbus, Fremont, Elyria, Piqua. Sidney, Wooster, Mount Vernon, East Liverpool, Akron and Lima..... 280 15
H. P. Hanson—Services and expenses in Nashville 258 40
C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to and services in St. Thomas, Lockport, London and Syracuse 249 73
J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to and services in Hempstead, Auburn, Canandaigua, Elmira, Camden, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Flemington, Somerville, Newark, Middletown, Goshen, Corning and services in New York..... 246 85
Hugo Miller—Expenses to Toledo..... 35 52
J. E. Pendergast—Expenses to and services in Reading, Jonesville, Mount Clemens, Monroe, Saginaw, Flint, Coldwater, Bronson, Sturgis, Albion, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and Allegan..... 235 45
John A. Philips—Expenses to and services in Greensburg..... 56 08
Charles T. Scott—Services in Los Angeles and expenses to Santa Barbara.... 236 20
M. G. Scott—Expenses to Philadelphia, Manchester and New York..... 165 58
Charles N. Smith—Expenses to and services in Kansas City, Omaha, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and services in New York..... 644 95
Union Label Trades Department of American Federation of Labor—June per capita tax 157 59
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Messages 122 32
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.—Messages.. 23 30
Central Union Telephone Co.—Long distance tolls 2 65
Committee on Apprentices—Spires Press —2,000 apprentice lists..... 23 00
International Commission on Supplemental Education—June expenses..... 45 37
Union Label Schoolbook Campaign—E. P. Barry, services in Indianapolis and expenses to Marion, $60.70; postage, $7; Spires Press, 1,000 lists Textbook Publishers, $24 ..... 91 70
Label Advertising—Postage, $50; expressage, 93 cents; clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending July 21, $125; Spires Press, 6,000 booklets Union and Non-Union Publications, $192; 5,000 envelops, $14.50 ..... 382 43
Publicity Campaign—Postage, $146; clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending July 21, $125; Spires Press, 2,500 supplements to June Bulletin, $230; 800 letter circulars re liberty bond subscriptions, $9; 2,000 July Bulletins, $106.75; 6,000 booklets Somewhere in France, $130.75; 5,400 blotters, $26... 773 50

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays 12,034 31

GENERAL FUND.

American Federation of Labor—June per capita tax 472 77
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—June per capita tax..... 75 09
Newton Claypool—July office and storage room rent 315 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights and power $2 89
Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending July 21..... 1,366 65
Postage, $90.65; exchange, $6.99..... 97 64
Remington Typewriter Co.—Carbon paper 1 50
Clark Typewriter Shop—Rebuilding typewriters 41 00
M. G. Scott—June salary as president... 291 66
J. W. Hays—June salary as secretary-treasurer 291 66
W. W. Barrett—June salary as first vice-president 12 50
Hugo Miller—June salary as second vice-president 40 00
Charles N. Smith—June salary as third vice-president 25 00
L. E. Morrison & Co.—Filing cases..... 37 00
International Allied Printing Trades Association—Labels 19 00
Western Type Foundry—Matrices..... 49 30
Union Towel Supply—June towel service 6 00
Belle Douglas—Janitor's services..... 15 00
Cartersburg Spring Water Co.—Ice and water 15 00
George J. Mayer Co.—Seals..... 7 00
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels..... 5 00
W. B. Burford—Office supplies..... 5 80
R. L. Elder—Office shelving..... 32 45
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—Filing cabinets and guides 333 90
Central Union Telephone Co.—Phone rentals 41 50
Kautz Stationery Co.—Office supplies... 47 45
Charles P. Balz—Electric lamps, wall bracket and repairs..... 7 45
O. R. Brown Co.—Pen carbon..... 1 72
Patterson's American Educational Directory—One copy directory..... 4 75
R. L. Polk & Co.—Copy directory..... 8 00
Bastian Brothers—Watch fobs..... 149 75
Joe M. Johnson—Advance expenses to Colorado Springs account Home trustees' meeting 200 00
Union Box Co.—File boxes..... 3 60
Hollenbeck Press—500,000 per capita tax stamps, $130.78; binding five JOURNALS, $13.11 ..... 143 89
Membership fee returned..... 5 00
Indianapolis Lumber Co.—Drawer divisions 2 00
Spires Press—1,000 address file cards, $3; 1,000 supply memorandum blanks, $3; 250 cards and case for Representative Gadd, $2.75; 10,000 traveling cards, $70.39; 500 contract file cards, $3; 1,000 gummed labels, $2.75; 4,000 manila sheets tabbed, $6; 3,500 postals re purchase liberty bonds, $45.50; 3,500 circulars re liberty bonds, $18; 15,000 manila following sheets, $17; 5,000 receipts of remittance notices, $12.25; 850 circulars and 850 post cards re payment of dues by enlisted members, $19.25; 500 special ruled ledger sheets, $12; 9,000 envelops for president, $44.75; 15,000 stamped envelops for secretary-treasurer, $345 ..... 604 64
Convention Expenses — Spires Press — 1,000 committee report blanks, $5.75; 8,000 proposition blanks, $26; 5,200 attendance cards, $16..... 47 75
International Board of Auditors—Expenses to and services in Indianapolis, D. W. Baird, $199.15; J. M. Dugan, $12.35; Fred Barker, $15.95..... 227 45

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Postage 234 51
Hollenbeck Press—Stock, composition, presswork, binding and mailing Vol. 51, No. 1 ..... 3,587 76
Clerk hire five weeks ending July 21.... 375 20
Wallace Addressing Machine Co.—10,000 stencils 23 03
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.—10,000 stencils 25 00

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OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Newton Claypool—July office rent	$50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights	2 90
Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending July 21	412 00
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—13,700 register cards, $84.35; 1,000 blue guide cards $8.50; (one-half charge)	46 43
Hollenbeck Press—1,500 pension checks, original and duplicates, three kinds	25 33
Spires Press—Printing 6,850 register cards	17 50
Indianapolis No. 1—Fifteen pensioners	300 00
Philadelphia No. 2—Forty-five pensioners	860 00
Cincinnati No. 3—Twenty-nine pensioners	560 00
Albany No. 4—Fifteen pensioners	265 00
Columbus No. 5—Eight pensioners	160 00
New York No. 6—Two hundred fifty-nine pensioners	4,905 00
Pittsburgh No. 7—Ten pensioners	195 00
St. Louis No. 8—Thirty-two pensioners	630 00
Buffalo No. 9—One pensioner	20 00
Louisville No. 10—Nineteen pensioners	450 00
Memphis No. 11—Six pensioners	120 00
Baltimore No. 12—Seventeen pensioners	345 00
Boston No. 13—Fifty-eight pensioners	1,145 00
Harrisburg No. 14—One pensioner	20 00
Rochester No. 15—Four pensioners	80 00
Chicago No. 16—One hundred five pensioners	2,085 00
New Orleans No. 17—Twenty-five pensioners	500 00
Detroit No. 18—Ten pensioners	200 00
Elmira No. 19—Three pensioners	60 00
Nashville No. 20—Eleven pensioners	205 00
San Francisco No. 21—Thirty-four pensioners	670 00
Dubuque No. 22—Four pensioners	55 00
Milwaukee No. 23—Three pensioners	50 00
Baton Rouge No. 25—One pensioner	20 00
Galveston No. 28—One pensioner	20 00
Peoria No. 29—Five pensioners	100 00
St. Paul No. 30—Ten pensioners	245 00
Norfolk No. 32—Six pensioners	105 00
Providence No. 33—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 34—Two pensioners	40 00
Evansville No. 35—One pensioner	20 00
Oakland No. 36—Seven pensioners	140 00
Grand Rapids No. 39—Seven pensioners	125 00
St. Joseph No. 40—Three pensioners	60 00
Augusta No. 41—One pensioner	20 00
Charleston No. 43—Two pensioners	40 00
Sacramento No. 46—Eight pensioners	160 00
New Haven No. 47—Two pensioners	40 00
Atlanta No. 48—Nine pensioners	180 00
Denver No. 49—Eighteen pensioners	355 00
Valley City No. 50—One pensioner	20 00
Troy No. 52—Seven pensioners	140 00
Cleveland No. 53—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Raleigh No. 54—Three pensioners	60 00
Syracuse No. 55—Twelve pensioners	240 00
Stockton No. 56—One pensioner	20 00
Multnomah No. 58—Three pensioners	60 00
Quincy No. 59—Three pensioners	70 00
Utica No. 62—One pensioner	20 00
Toledo No. 63—Seven pensioners	135 00
Lafayette No. 64—Three pensioners	60 00
Portland No. 66—Two pensioners	40 00
Lockport No. 67—Six pensioners	120 00
Newark No. 69—One pensioner	20 00
Lancaster No. 70—One pensioner	20 00
Trenton No. 71—Eight pensioners	160 00
Lansing No. 72—Two pensioners	40 00
Belleville No. 74—One pensioner	20 00
Burlington No. 75—One pensioner	15 00
Terre Haute No. 76—Four pensioners	80 00
Fort Wayne No. 78—Two pensioners	40 00
Wheeling No. 79—One pensioner	20 00
Kansas City No. 80—Ten pensioners	195 00
Colorado Springs No. 82—Three pensioners	60 00
San Bernardino No. 84—Three pensioners	60 00
St. John No. 85—Three pensioners	60 00
Reading No. 86—Two pensioners	40 00
Houston No. 87—Seven pensioners	140 00
Hannibal No. 88—One pensioner	$20 00
Chattanooga No. 89—Five pensioners	100 00
Richmond No. 90—Seven pensioners	135 00
Toronto No. 91—Twenty-two pensioners	460 00
Macon No. 93—One pensioner	20 00
Jersey City No. 94—Three pensioners	60 00
Helena No. 95—One pensioner	20 00
Peru No. 97—One pensioner	20 00
Jackson No. 99—One pensioner	20 00
Norwich No. 100—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 101—Sixty pensioners	1,200 00
Ottawa No. 102—One pensioner	20 00
Newark No. 103—Six pensioners	120 00
Birmingham No. 104—Seven pensioners	135 00
Tri-City No. 107—Three pensioners	60 00
Knoxville No. 111—Three pensioners	60 00
Scranton No. 112—Five pensioners	100 00
Atchison No. 113—Two pensioners	40 00
Salt Lake City No. 115—Three pensioners	60 00
Springfield No. 117—Two pensioners	40 00
Des Moines No. 118—Three pensioners	60 00
Jefferson City No. 119—One pensioner	20 00
Lynn No. 120—Two pensioners	40 00
Topeka No. 121—Five pensioners	100 00
Kalamazoo No. 122—Five pensioners	85 00
Bloomington No. 124—Two pensioners	40 00
Butte No. 126—One pensioner	20 00
Hartford No. 127—Six pensioners	120 00
South Bend No. 128—Three pensioners	60 00
Hamilton No. 129—Five pensioners	100 00
Halifax No. 130—Three pensioners	60 00
London No. 133—Two pensioners	40 00
Paducah No. 134—Three pensioners	60 00
Oneonta No. 135—One pensioner	20 00
Duluth No. 136—One pensioner	20 00
Williamsport No. 141—Two pensioners	40 00
Fresno No. 144—Two pensioners	40 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Three pensioners	60 00
Charleston No. 146—One pensioner	20 00
Elizabeth No. 150—Five pensioners	100 00
Manchester No. 152—One pensioner	20 00
Ann Arbor No. 154—One pensioner	20 00
Shreveport No. 155—One pensioner	20 00
Springfield No. 158—One pensioner	20 00
Fall River No. 161—Two pensioners	40 00
Jacksonville No. 162—Six pensioners	115 00
Worcester No. 165—Three pensioners	60 00
Adrian No. 166—One pensioner	20 00
Schenectady No. 167—Two pensioners	40 00
Muskegon No. 168—One pensioner	20 00
Tacoma No. 170—One pensioner	20 00
Elgin No. 171—One pensioner	20 00
San Antonio No. 172—Seven pensioners	135 00
Dallas No. 173—Three pensioners	60 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Twenty-one pensioners	410 00
Montreal No. 176—Five pensioners	100 00
Springfield No. 177—Four pensioners	80 00
Meadville No. 181—One pensioner	20 00
Akron No. 182—Three pensioners	60 00
Savannah No. 183—One pensioner	20 00
Wyoming No. 184—One pensioner	20 00
Bradford No. 185—Two pensioners	40 00
Waco No. 188—Two pensioners	40 00
Blue Grass No. 189—One pensioner	20 00
Omaha No. 190—Six pensioners	120 00
Winnipeg No. 191—One pensioner	20 00
Cedar Rapids No. 192—One pensioner	20 00
Spokane No. 193—Three pensioners	60 00
Logansport No. 196—Three pensioners	60 00
Fort Worth No. 198—Four pensioners	75 00
Zanesville No. 199—Four pensioners	80 00
Youngstown No. 200—One pensioner	20 00
Victoria No. 201—One pensioner	20 00
Seattle No. 202—Seven pensioners	140 00
Bluff City No. 203—One pensioner	20 00
Jamestown No. 205—One pensioner	10 00
Springfield No. 216—Two pensioners	40 00
Sioux Falls No. 218—One pensioner	20 00
Canton No. 219—One pensioner	20 00
Columbus No. 220—Two pensioners	40 00
San Diego No. 221—Five pensioners	100 00
Vancouver No. 226—Four pensioners	90 00
Danville No. 230—One pensioner	20 00
San Jose No. 231—Two pensioners	40 00
Binghamton No. 232—One pensioner	20 00

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Rahway No. 235—One pensioner	$20 00
Carbondale No. 239—One pensioner	20 00
Altoona No. 240—One pensioner	20 00
Hutchinson No. 243—One pensioner	20 00
Woonsocket No. 245—One pensioner	20 00
Chicago Swedish No. 247—Four pensioners	80 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner	20 00
Fort Smith No. 249—One pensioner	20 00
Beaver Valley No. 250—One pensioner	20 00
Riverside No. 254—Two pensioners	40 00
Fulton County No. 268—One pensioner	20 00
Peekskill No. 269—One pensioner	20 00
Norwegian-Danish No. 272—One pensioner	20 00
Sterling No. 282—One pensioner	20 00
Marion No. 286—One pensioner	15 00
Titusville No. 289—Two pensioners	40 00
Grand Junction No. 292—One pensioner	20 00
Pensacola No. 293—One pensioner	20 00
Massillon No. 298—One pensioner	20 00
Tampa No. 299—Two pensioners	40 00
Quebec No. 302—Ten pensioners	200 00
Newburgh No. 305—One pensioner	20 00
Lowell No. 310—One pensioner	20 00
East Liverpool No. 318—One pensioner	10 00
Rutland No. 326—One pensioner	35 00
Waterbury No. 329—One pensioner	20 00
Muncie No. 332—One pensioner	20 00
Denison No. 333—Two pensioners	40 00
Fort Scott No. 343—One pensioner	20 00
Green Bay No. 344—One pensioner	20 00
Phœnix No. 352—One pensioner	20 00
Jackson No. 363—One pensioner	10 00
Taylorville No. 369—One pensioner	20 00
El Paso No. 370—Two pensioners	40 00
Guelph No. 391—Two pensioners	40 00
Hazleton No. 401—One pensioner	20 00
Barre No. 402—One pensioner	20 00
Tulsa No. 403—Three pensioners	60 00
Everett No. 410—One pensioner	20 00
Marshalltown No. 414—One pensioner	20 00
Orange No. 424—Three pensioners	60 00
Bristol No. 426—One pensioner	20 00
Warren No. 428—One pensioner	20 00
Champaign-Urbana No. 444—One pensioner	20 00
Huntington No. 454—One pensioner	20 00
Cairo No. 461—Three pensioners	55 00
Yonkers No. 468—One pensioner	20 00
Sherman No. 471—One pensioner	20 00
Princeton No. 488—One pensioner	20 00
Pocatello No. 491—One pensioner	20 00
Bellaire No. 492—One pensioner	20 00
Henderson No. 493—One pensioner	20 00
Eugene No. 496—One pensioner	50 00
Okmulgee No. 499—One pensioner	20 00
Tarrytown-Ossining No. 523—One pensioner	20 00
Allentown No. 534—One pensioner	20 00
Waukesha No. 545—One pensioner	20 00
Lancaster No. 548—One pensioner	20 00
Wilmington No. 556—One pensioner	20 00
Charleston No. 560—One pensioner	20 00
South McAlester No. 565—One pensioner	20 00
Hot Springs No. 574—Two pensioners	40 00
San Luis Obispo No. 576—One pensioner	20 00
Pasadena No. 583—One pensioner	20 00
St. Augustine No. 588—One pensioner	20 00
Mount Carmel No. 594—One pensioner	20 00
Salisbury No. 625—One pensioner	20 00
Somerville No. 628—One pensioner	20 00
Lewiston No. 634—One pensioner	40 00
Poplar Bluff No. 635—One pensioner	20 00
Bluefield No. 644—One pensioner	20 00
Benton Harbor-St. Joseph No. 762—One pensioner	15 00
Johnson City No. 763—One pensioner	20 00
Philadelphia G.-A. No. 1—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati G.-A. No. 2—Three pensioners	60 00
St. Louis G.-A. No. 3—Four pensioners	80 00
Buffalo G.-A. No. 4—Three pensioners	60 00
Cleveland G.-A. No. 6—One pensioner	20 00
New York G.-A. No. 7—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Chicago G.-A. No. 9—One pensioner	$20 00
Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Three pensioners	45 00
Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Six pensioners	120 00
Louisville G.-A. No. 12—Two pensioners	40 00
Indianapolis G.-A. No. 14—One pensioner	20 00
Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Two pensioners	40 00
Pittsburgh G.-A. No. 16—One pensioner	20 00
Detroit G.-A. No. 21—One pensioner	20 00
Boston Mailers No. 1—Two pensioners	60 00
St. Louis Mailers No. 3—Two pensioners	40 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati Mailers No. 17—One pensioner	20 00
At Large—One pensioner	20 00

MORTUARY FUND

Newton Claypool—July office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights	2 50
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—13,700 register cards, $84.35; 1,000 blue guides, $8.50 (one-half charge)	46 42
Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending July 21	412 00
Spires Press—Printing 6,850 register cards	17 50
Hollenbeck Press—100 books application blanks for benefit	24 69

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

A3815.	Philadelphia No. 2—L. H. Rumrill	400 00
A3816.	Ottawa No. 102—J. B. Langlois	400 00
A3817.	Brownwood No. 737—L. J. Krams	100 00
A3818.	Detroit No. 18—J. R. McEwan	400 00
A3819.	Victoria No. 201—Robert Butler	400 00
A3820.	Los Angeles No. 174—O. T. Thomas	400 00
A3821.	Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Christian Thren	400 00
A3822.	New York No. 6—John Price	400 00
A3823.	Albany No. 4—D. L. Gilbert	75 00
A3824.	Sacramento No. 46—O. M. Fancher	400 00
A3825.	New Orleans No. 17—John Knox	400 00
A3826.	Jefferson City No. 119—H. T. Moeller	400 00
A3827.	Chicago No. 16—F. S. Denny	400 00
A3828.	Chicago No. 16—Burial expenses J. B. Hutchison	111 00
A3829.	Toronto No. 91—Percy Nixon	300 00
A3830.	New York No. 6—Burial expenses D. Y. Kinniburgh	156 90
A3831.	Hartford No. 127—J. S. Ryan	400 00
A3832.	San Antonio No. 172—L. W. Tubb	400 00
A3833.	Kamloops No. 718—George Steedman	400 00
A3834.	Columbia No. 101—C. C. Curtis	400 00
A3835.	Omaha No. 190—W. H. Ingalls	400 00
A3836.	New Bedford No. 276—C. A. Nelson	400 00
A3837.	Cincinnati No. 3—Philip Koch	400 00
A3838.	Boston Mailers No. 1—J. A. Tobin	400 00
A3839.	Toronto No. 91—A. W. Oliver	400 00
A3840.	Columbia No. 101—I. I. Tomlin	400 00
A3841.	Camden No. 132—F. W. Brown	75 00
A3842.	New York No. 6—G. J. Greenwood	400 00
A3843.	Ottawa No. 102—A. J. Staples	400 00
A3844.	Dallas No. 173—W. C. Brown	75 00
A3845.	Holyoke No. 253—August Lehmann	400 00
A3846.	Kankakee No. 547—A. J. Wall	400 00
A3847.	Chicago No. 16—H. C. Nelson	400 00
A3848.	San Diego No. 221—Frank Hathaway	400 00
A3849.	New York No. 6—G. J. Adrat	400 00
A3850.	New York No. 6—H. A. Browne	400 00
A3851.	Columbia No. 101—W. M. Hamilton	400 00
A3852.	Los Angeles No. 174—W. E. McLernon	400 00
A3853.	Alton No. 306—Part benefit W. H. Malcolm	320 00

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A3854.	Boston No. 13—W. A. Gregory..	$400 00
A3855.	Logansport No. 196—J. A. Thompson	400 00
A3856.	Chicago No. 16—W. R. Wade...	70 00
A3857.	Macon No. 93—C. R. Dement...	400 00
A3858.	Montreal No. 176—Patrick Loughren	400 00
A3859.	Milwaukee No. 23—C. C. Williams	400 00
A3860.	El Paso No. 370—J. W. Hogan..	400 00
A3861.	Imperial Valley No. 707—E. L. DeJarnatt	400 00
A3862.	New York Bohemian No. 131—Joseph Kopecky	400 00
A3863.	Marysville No. 223—Frank Cunningham	400 00
A3864.	Valley City No. 50—G. N. Goodrich	400 00
A3865.	Tacoma No. 170—R. R. Rice....	400 00
A3866.	Oakland No. 36—E. H. Ellsworth	400 00
A3867.	Knoxville No. 111—E. A. Fortenberry	125 00
	Total	$75,797 55

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

General fund	$19,300 14
Home fund	12,034 31
Old age pension fund	32,389 29
Mortuary fund	29,586 54
Prescott memorial fund	10 00
Total	$93,320 28

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense expenses and benefits	$7,598 71
General expenses	5,053 46
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL expenses	4,245 50
Home fund transferred to treasurer	12,034 31
Mortuary fund	19,161 41
Old age pension fund	27,704 16
Total	$75,797 55

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 20, 1917, general fund, old age pension fund, mortuary fund	$1,046,827 12
Receipts to July 20, 1917	93,320 28
Total	$1,140,147 40
Expenditures	75,797 55
*Balance	$1,064,349 85

* Of the balance on hand, $646,988.53 is in the old age pension fund, $308,483.66 in the mortuary fund, and $108,877.66 in the general fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 20, 1917.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand June 20, 1917	$104,886 49
Receipts to July 20, 1917	19,300 14
Total	$124,186 63
Expenditures	16,897 67
Balance	$107,288 96

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance in fund June 20, 1917	$1,578 70
Receipts to July 20, 1917	10 00
Total	$1,588 70

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$88,424 80
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Cash on hand	152 86
*Total	$108,877 66

* Includes Prescott memorial fund.

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance on hand June 20, 1917	$298,058 53
Receipts to July 20, 1917	29,586 54
Total	$327,645 07
Expenditures	19,161 41
Balance	$308,483 66

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$48,342 96
Fletcher American National Bank	61,353 58
Liberty loan bonds	30,076 12
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$308,483 66

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance on hand June 20, 1917	$642,303 40
Receipts to July 20, 1917	32,389 29
Total	$674,692 69
Expenditures	27,704 16
Balance	$646,988 53

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$61,219 21
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50
New York city bonds	131,275 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,800 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41
Vigo county (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
Total	$646,988 53

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Balance on hand June 20, 1917	.....
Receipts to July 20, 1917	$12,034 31
Total	$12,034 31
Transferred to secretary-treasurer Home fund	12,034 31
Balance	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 20, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from June 21, to July 20, 1917, inclusive:

1917. RECEIPTS.

July 2.	Interest on bank deposits	$42 03
July 3.	Sale of calf and barrels per superintendent	16 50
July 6.	Donation to endowment fund by a friend	25 00
July 9.	William R. Wade, deceased, per superintendent	1 70
July 18.	Refund on supercote and conduit per superintendent	4 74
July 20.	Cash transferred by secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	12,034 31
	Total	$12,124 28

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Metzler Co.—Groceries	$524 29
Sydal Produce Co.—Eggs	27 00
Mowry Creamery Co.—Cheese and ice cream	11 30
Dern Tea and Coffee Co.—Coffee, baking powder and paper napkins	97 10
Hollywood Creamery Co.—Butter	279 00
Ira J. Morse—Vegetables	194 08
National Commission Co.—Eggs, poultry and fish	486 82
Armour & Co.—Butter, cheese and meats	388 96
Swift & Co.—Meats	736 93
Hemenway Grocery Co.—Fruits, vegetables and poultry	438 93
J. R. Taggart—Fruits and vegetables	37 00
Robinson Grain Co.—Flour, hay and grain	381 94
Fleischmann Co.—Yeast	6 60
Hub Clothing Co.—Suits and hats	666 16
Gardner Shoe Co.—Shoes	52 00
Kaufman's—Clothing	13 14
Dan Higgins—Shoe repairs	18 00
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs and drugroom supplies	183 06
Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power Co.—Coke, light and power	114 69
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Coal	39 17
Monument Valley Fuel Co.—Coal	325 23
Seldomridge Grain Co.—Hay and seeds	76 57
Durbin Surgical Supply Co.—Belt and repairs	5 56
Hyde Paper Co.—Towels	52 50
Engelbach-Bishop Co.—Gaskets and tubs	10 20
Beckman Co.—Blankets	7 25
Borden & Yerigan—Sign	4 50
Peters Paper Co.—Napkins, plates and envelops	82 16
Southern Aseptic Laboratories—Cotton	96 50
Daniels-Fisher Stores Co.—Linen	140 12
Dickinson Hardware Co.—Hose, spoons, cups, etc.	152 68
Frank S. Betz Co.—Hose	4 36
Baum Brothers Co.—Formaldehyde and oil	80 65
Giddings & Kirkwood—Furniture, draperies, etc.	795 84
Hendrie & Bolthoff Co.—Electrical fixtures and wiring	179 90
Burley & Co.—Dishes and silverware	313 99
S. M. Duncan—Paint, enamel, lead and muresco	183 55
Paint Supply Co.—Paint, putty and lead	75 00
Continental Oil Co.—Linseed oil	146 06
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Screens, brush, trowel	41 60
Newton Lumber and Manufacturing Co.—Lumber, plaster, lattice and shingles	461 71
Hassell Iron Works—Cover and ring	6 00
New York Electric Co.—Installing signal light system	249 75
C. D. Robbins—Changing conductors	21 50
Colorado Springs Planing Mill Co.—Guards, ceiling, beams, etc.	$96 65
Roy A. Davis—Typewriter paper	6 50
Out West Printing Co.—Books, folders, ink, etc.	92 35
Prompt Printery—Tray slips	13 50
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice	111 18
H. Huffman—Corn planter	50 00
H. C. Loesch—Bolts, etc.	1 00
Carrick Harness and Implement Co.—Repairs and nickel letters	7 75
Stephen Clarke—Labor on lawns	198 25
F. W. Waddell—Sharpening tools	7 55
Star Laundry—Laundry service	105 45
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Service and tolls	9 55
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.—Telegrams	3 49
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams	2 69
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	127 50
Lucas Sporting Goods Co.—Croquet sets and cab tire	10 35
F. G. Hayner—Spectacles and repairs	21 75
Dr. Charles O. Giese—Expenses to New York to attend American Medical Association convention	165 04
Albert Sechrist Manufacturing Co.—Electrical fixtures	30 00
Texas Co.—Gasoline and oil	31 90
Tire Shop—Repairs	1 25
Denver Tire Service—Tires	49 00
Young Women's Christian Association—Help furnished	1 00
Mack's Sulphur Steam Bath Co.—Baths for Resident Donahue	10 00
L. W. Bortree, M. D.—Medical services account Residents Wasserman and McLavey	5 00
Osborn Cigar Co.—Tobacco	9 55
Dr. L. A. Allen—Anesthetics for four patients	20 00
Marksheffel Motor Co.—Flags	2 00
Evening Telegraph Publishing Co.—Advertising	7 70
Colorado Springs Gazette Co.—Advertising	6 66
Samuel H. Kinsley—Legal services	50 00
Dr. L. H. McKinnie—Services rendered Residents Finn and May	110 00
Seattle Typographical Union — Refund transportation A. L. Mallahan	60 85
Part expenses to Colorado Springs account meeting of trustees—M. A. Knock, $250; William Mounce, $200; Anna C. Wilson, $150	600 00
Home Convention Souvenir—Spires Press—2,500 special made envelops, $28.50; 344 post cards, $19.50; 2 halftones, $16; 2,500 sets photos mounted, $185	249 00
John C. Daley, Superintendent—Employes' salaries, $2,774.14; pensions, $561.50; transportation of residents, $98.83; labor on extension to main building, $1,254.11; general repairs, $312.19; labor on farm and garden, $263.40; labor on office, $109.20; car tickets account errands and funerals, $10.50; postage, $11.78; salary account barber, $100; freight on bottle caps, $3.95; freight on dishes, $4.03; freight on dinner plates and napkins, $1.77; freight on formaldehyde, $1.43; freight on supercote, $4.11; freight on envelops, tubs and lamp shades, $1.24; freight on floor oil, $2.92; 94 chickens, $37.75; dope license, $1; paper for blind, $4; Evening Gazette and Telegraph, 75 cents; Denver Post, 50 cents; notary fees, 75 cents	5,559 85
Total	$16,148 66

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund June 20, 1917	$28,502 21
Receipts to July 20, 1917	12,124 28
Total	$40,626 49
Expenditures	16,148 66
Balance	$24,477 83

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The balance reported consists of $20,452.05 on deposit with the Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, and $4,025.78 in the hands of Superintendent Daley, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of July, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

SUPERINTENDENT DALEY'S CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FOR JUNE, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

J. W. Hays (June 18)	$2,000 00
Sale of calf	15 00
Sale of two barrels	1 50
J. W. Hays (June 28)	2,500 00
Total	$4,516 50

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$2,774 14
I. T. U. pensions	561 50
Transportation of residents	98 83
Labor, extension to main building	1,254 11
Labor, general repairs	312 19
Labor, farm and garden	263 40
Labor, office	109 20
Car tickets account errands, mail and office	10 50
Postage	11 78
Salary account barber	100 00
Freight on bottle caps	3 95
Freight on dishes	4 03
Freight on paper plates and napkins	1 77
Freight on formaldehyde	1 43
Freight on supercote	4 11
Freight on envelops, tubs and lamp shades	1 24
Freight on floor oil	2 92
94 chickens	37 75
Dope license	1 00
Paper for blind	4 00
Evening Gazette and Telegraph	75
Denver Post	50
Notary fees	75
Money transferred to J. W. Hays	16 50
Total	$5,576 35

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 1, 1917	$2,085 63
Receipts for the month	4,516 50
Total	$6,602 13
Expenditures	5,576 35
Balance on hand July 1, 1917	$1,025 78

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

(Continued from Page 190.)

Meridian, Miss.—President, M. E. Rigg; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Galloway; chairman executive committee, R. L. Phillips.

Montgomery, Ala.—President, A. B. Roton; vice-president, J. I. Crockett; secretary-treasurer, Frank L. F. Avery; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Monroe.

New York (N. Y.) Hebrew-American—President, H. Rosensohn; vice-president, Z. Petrano; secretary-treasurer, Louis Feign; recording secretary, B. Weinstein; corresponding secretary, B. Rothstein.

Petaluma, Cal.—President, I. J. Otis; vice-president, W. A. Carter; secretary-treasurer, H. J. Olberg, jr.; sergeant-at-arms, F. Capucetti.

Sheridan, Wyo.—President, Frank Schaal; vice-president, Harry Hone; secretary-treasurer, D. F. Barker; sergeant-at-arms, Roy Poole.

Tucson, Ariz—President, H. A. DeFord; vice-president, R. K. Payne; secretary-treasurer, Howard Keener; sergeant-at-arms, James A. McArdle.

Utica, N. Y.—President, E. C. McCarthy; vice-president, W. J. Lowe; recording secretary, A. W. Phillips; financial secretary, Joseph E. Kinney; treasurer, R. E. Jones; sergeant-at-arms, William Bean.

Vancouver, B. C.—President, W. S. Armstrong; vice-president, R. G. Marshall; secretary-treasurer, R. H. Neelands; executive committee, R. Fleming, W. H. Jordan, J. R. Melsom, E. Ore, N. Williams; auditing committee, M. D. Buchanan, W. B. Currie, R. J. Lukey; conciliation committee, W. S. Armstrong, H. C. Benson; trustees, H. C. Benson, W. R. Trotter, George Wilby; reading clerk, H. L. Corey; sergeant-at-arms, H. F. Connell; delegates to allied trades council, George Bartley, R. H. Neelands, J. Rankin; delegates to trades and labor council, H. C. Benson, H. L. Corey, W. H. Jordan, W. R. Trotter; delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, W. C. Metzger, W. R. Trotter; delegates to Northwestern Typographical Conference, R. H. Neelands, H. L. Corey; sick committee, W. S. Armstrong, F. W. Fowler, W. H. Jordan, W. C. Metzger, A. J. Pelkey.

Waukegan, Ill.—President, Charles D. Nally; vice-president, Sam Bradbury; secretary-treasurer, William Chidley; sergeant-at-arms, Stanley J. Kennedy.

MAILERS' DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from Page 183.)

and expects to leave any time. Lester Conture has made attempts to join several branches of the service, but physical defects which were unknown to him have disqualified him, much to his disappointment. The union has taken action protecting any member's position and will also pay his dues.

L. W. PAGET.

MY DAD.

(Dedicated to fathers in general and my father in particular.)

My dad is one of the old-time men,
Reckon you've met 'em now and again.
Tall, straight as a hickory, slender as a reed,
And a man, by cricky, in word and deed.
Dad never was much for fortune and fame,
But he's a winner, by heck, in Life's old game;
Always hustling for seven or eight,
Yet never a murmur or a word at the fate
That made him the head of a family of ten;
For dad is one of the old-time men.

Yes, dad is one of the old-time men;
A fighter, too, but that was when
The Yankees got gay and the south said "come,"
And he marched to the music of fife and drum.
But when I was a lad in the dear old days,
The memory of which seems but a haze,
He was one of the mild and humble kind,
With a tender heart and an open mind;
Always a listener to the tales of woe
Of the men who lived in the long ago.

Always one of the old-time men,
And not a hero of tongue or pen,
Dad, when he reaches the realms above,
Will leave behind a story of love
For his old-time friends, and enemies, too,
That will tell of a man who was all true blue.
With a heart full of courage and a hope that is strong
Dad will have no fear when he joins the great throng
To stand before God in his judgment of them,
For dad is one of the old-time men.

Union Printers Home. CHARLES B. HARRIS.

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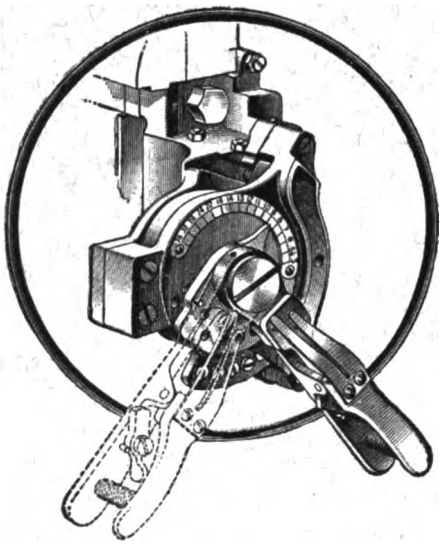

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J. W. HAYS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME LI SEPTEMBER 1917 NUMBER THREE

THE COLORADO SPRINGS CONVENTION

On Monday morning, August 13, the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union was called to order in the Temple theater, Colorado Springs, Colo., by Chairman William I. Reilly, of the local convention committee. After an invocation by the Rev. Frank Staff, addresses were delivered by President J. E. Cheely, of Typographical Union No. 82; Mayor Charles E. Thomas, Judge Samuel J. Kinsley, D. S. Gilmore and President Scott. During the intermission between the speeches an orchestra rendered selections of popular airs. One of the features of the musical program was the singing of George Hemus, a member of No. 82, with Mrs. Hemus the accompanist on the piano. A song written by D. S. Gilmore, of No. 82, entitled "The Union Printers Home," was sung by the entire audience.

When the various addresses of welcome and the replies thereto were finished, Secretary-Treasurer Hays read the list of delegates, which, together with the late arrivals who deposited credentials after the opening session, numbered 224 in all. A reading clerk, assistant secretary, messenger and sergeant-at-arms were appointed to serve during the sessions.

President Scott announced the personnel of the various committees, and objection was made to the appointment of a committee on appeals. After an extended discussion, the chair was authorized to appoint the committee on a viva voce vote.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Contrary to the usual custom, a session was held on Monday afternoon, when a partial report of the committee on credentials was received. The report of the committee on laws was taken up, after messages had been read from various persons and organizations and a communication delivered by Vice-President Brophy, of the pressmen's union, written by President George L. Berry; a talk made by Charles A. Sumner, secretary-treasurer of the stereotypers and electrotypers' union, and felicitations extended by Doctor Rutledge, of the Woodmen's sanatorium.

Proposition No. 1, by Delegate Maher (New York), to amend article ii, by-laws, relating to the election laws, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 2, by Delegate Maher (New York), to amend section 5, article ii, by-laws, providing for a numbered perforated detachable stub on ballots issued by the International Union, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 3, by Delegate Maher (New York), to amend section 1, article vii, by-laws, providing for the publication of a list of deceased members with register numbers in THE JOURNAL, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 4, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend section 1, article viii, constitution, providing for an increase in officers' salaries, was reported unfavorably and a substitute offered. The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 5, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend section 10, article ix,

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constitution, relating to expenditure of money by the executive council and by order of the convention, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 6, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend sections 16 and 17, article v, by-laws, relating to the mortuary benefit, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 7, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend section 2, article ii, by-laws, relating to nomination of candidates for International offices, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend section 13, article ii, by-laws, relating to privileges of franchise, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The convention adjourned until 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, so that the delegates and visitors could enjoy a trip to Green Mountain Falls on the following day as guests of Typographical Union No. 82.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Communications were read from several individuals and organizations and the report of the committee on credentials was taken up. All delegates who presented credentials were seated with the exception of Charles Perry Taylor (Tacoma) and James Taylor (Victoria, B. C.). The election of the first-named had been protested by twenty-two members of No. 170, and the convention, by a roll-call vote of 161 to 54, sustained the report of the committee that he be not seated. The credentials of James Taylor had been given him while a resident of the Union Printers Home, and the report of the committee that he be not seated was sanctioned by the convention.

The committee on resolutions reported a substitute for Proposition No. 63, by Delegate Spurgeon (Indianapolis), relating to an endorsement of the stand taken by President Wilson and the United States government in the present world war, and the report of the committee was adopted.

H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, addressed the convention.

Scranton, Pa., was nominated as the convention city for 1918.

The committee on laws reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 9, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend the pension law, providing for reducing the pension to $4 per week to those who had received such pension after having their application for admission to the Union Printers Home rejected, and the report was adopted.

Proposition No. 19, by Delegate Honaker (Bluefield), to amend the pension law providing, for a pension of $5, $6 and $7 per week, according to years of continuous membership, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 30, by Delegate Owens (Cincinnati), to amend the pension law, increasing the pension to $6 per week, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 33, by Victoria (B. C.) Union, asking for the appointment of a committee and engaging an actuary to make an examination of the stability of the mortuary and pension funds, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 82, by the Baltimore convention, to amend the pension law, was reported unfavorably, as the matter had been covered in a substitute, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 34, by President Scott, to amend section 6, article v, by-laws, by striking out the 70-year clause, was reported unfavorably and a substitute offered. The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 10, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend section 5, article ix, constitution, changing the mortuary payments according to years of membership, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 11, by Delegate Strange (Winnipeg), to amend section 1, article iv, constitution, providing for delegates from district organizations, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 12, by Delegate Strange

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(Winnipeg), to amend section 87, general laws, relating to depositing of traveling cards, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 13, by Delegate Marshall (Chicago), to amend section 116, general laws, relating to charges and trials, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 14, by Delegate Hetherington (Boston), to amend article ii, constitution, providing for holding conventions in Indianapolis, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 45, by the Syracuse delegation, to amend article iii, constitution, providing for holding conventions in Indianapolis and once in ten years in Colorado Springs, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Announcement was made that Delegate Pampusch (Minneapolis) had died suddenly the preceding night, and that the officers would assist Delegate Cody (Minneapolis) in sending the remains to St. Paul, Minn., the home of the deceased.

The convention adjourned at 12:30 P. M. to join in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the Union Printers Home, the exercises to take place on the grounds of the institution in the afternoon of the same day.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Credentials were received from Delegate Wilson (Leadville) and the delegate was obligated.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays announced that the county coroner had given an opinion that the death of Delegate Pampusch (Minneapolis) was caused by heart failure, and that Representative Brady would accompany the remains to the home of the deceased.

The committee on laws reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 15, Delegate Wiley (Denver), to add a new section to the general laws relating to charges and trials, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 16, by Montreal Union, to amend sections 2 and 10, article ii, by-laws, and section 1, article v, and section 6, article vi, constitution, providing for a Canadian fourth vice-president, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 17, by Delegate Jackson (Sacramento), to amend section 105, general laws, giving regulars on seven-day papers the right to employ a substitute on their day off, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 27, by Delegate Gilbert (Austin), to amend section 106, general laws, making it optional with local unions to decide whether situations on seven-day papers shall be six-day situations or seven-day situations, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 31, by Delegate Colvin (Topeka), to strike out section 106, general laws, providing for six-day situations, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 18, by Delegate Anderson (Omaha), to strike out sections 106 and 107, general laws, providing for six-day situations, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays announced that the funeral services of Delegate Pampusch (Minneapolis) would be held at 3 P. M. at the undertaking parlors of Hallett & Baker, conducted by the Rev. Carl Reed Taylor, delegate from Kansas City Union No. 80.

Proposition No. 20, by Jackson (Tenn.) Union, to amend section 156, general laws, increasing strike benefits to $10 and $12.50 per week, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 21, by Delegate Wilson (Houston), to strike out section 9, article v, by-laws, providing that expelled residents at the Home shall not be eligible for the pension until one year after such expulsion, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 102, by the Albany delegation, to amend section 9, article v, by-laws, by prohibiting expelled residents of the Home from re-entry until one year after such expulsion, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

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Scranton, Pa., by a unanimous vote, was selected as the convention city for 1918.

Delegate Rifenberick (Albany) invited the convention to meet in the capital of the Empire State in 1919.

Delegate Mayer (Evansville) said that city intended to ask for the convention in 1920.

Proposition No. 22, by Delegate Bowen (Washington, D. C.), to amend section 14, article v, by-laws, providing for continuous membership of those engaged in the war with Germany, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 25, by Delegate Dickinson (Cleveland), providing for the same change in the by-laws as that covered in Proposition No. 22, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 44, by Minneapolis Union, to amend section 62, general laws, and section 1, article ix, constitution, providing for an additional tax of 5 cents per month to pay the mortuary assessment of members engaged in the present war, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 101, by the Chicago delegation, directing the International Union to keep in good standing all enlisted members, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 125, by the committee on laws, to strike out section 14, article v, by-laws, relating to continuous membership of Spanish-American war veterans, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 134, by the committee on laws, questions to be submitted to the referendum providing for the payment of dues and assessments of enlisted men, and levying an additional tax of 10 cents per month until peace is declared, was adopted.

Proposition No. 23, by Delegate Bowen (Washington, D. C.), to amend section 62, general laws, relating to members on the pension roll and at the Home having the option of accepting the minimum mortuary benefit, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 94, by Delegate Keller (New York), to amend section 3, article xvii, constitution, relating to number of endorsements required to submit amendments to a referendum vote, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 24, by Delegate Reeves (Duluth), to amend section 3, article xvii, constitution, making it necessary for a proposition submitted to the referendum by the executive council to receive twenty-five endorsements of local unions, was reported unfavorably and a substitute offered. The substitute of the committee was adopted by a roll-call vote of 108 to 88.

Several communications were read and resolutions received from the Tobacco Workers' International Union (Proposition No. 135), which were adopted.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Delegate Smith (Butte) explained the situation in that city in relation to the metal mine workers.

Proposition No. 26, by Delegate Gilbert (Austin), to strike out section 107, general laws, providing for six-day situations, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 28, by Delegate Owens (Cincinnati), to add new section to the general laws, providing for plainly marked matrices, was reported unfavorably and a substitute offered. The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 29, by Delegate Owens (Cincinnati), to amend section 121, general laws, providing that extra work be given to subs in order of priority, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 32, by Delegate Colvin (Topeka), to amend section 1, article ix, constitution, by increasing the pension assessment seven-tenths of 1 per cent and the weekly payment to $7, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 46, by Delegate Higgins (Syracuse), to add new section to general laws, providing for officers of local unions to act as delegates, was reported unfavor-

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ably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 47, by Kansas City Union, to add new section to general laws, providing for reporting all accidents in composing rooms, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 48, by Delegate Johns (New York), to amend section 128, general laws, relating to union officials retaining priority in their situations while at work in official capacity, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 49, by New York Hebrew-American Union, to amend section 36, general laws, relating to examination of apprentices, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 55, by Delegate Digges (Phœnix), to amend sections 18 and 19, article v, by-laws, relating to burial expenses, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 57, by the Kansas City delegation, to amend section 129, general laws, providing that members legally discharged can not be reinstated in their situations within six months without consent of the foreman, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 58, by Delegate Oliver (Denver), to amend section 53, general laws, providing for physical examination of apprentices, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 59, by the New York Mailers delegation, to add new section to general laws, declaring all classes of mailing a part of the mailing trade, was reported favorably, with the recommendation that resolution 17 be stricken from the book of laws. The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 67, by Delegate Connolly (Syracuse), to amend section 5, article vi, constitution, by providing that the secretary-treasurer be one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 68, by Delegate Connolly (Syracuse), to amend section 1, article viii, constitution, raising the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer to $7,000 per year, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 76, by the committee on laws, to amend section 66, general laws, providing that suspended members guilty of unbecoming conduct must make new application, was adopted.

Proposition No. 77, by the committee on laws, to amend section 1, article ix, constitution, providing for a minimum payment of 30 cents per month each for the pension and mortuary funds, was adopted.

Proposition No. 78, by the committee on laws, to amend section 52, general laws, increasing the registration fee according to age of applicant, was adopted.

Proposition No. 79, by the committee on laws, to add new section to general laws, prohibiting the use of the union's name in soliciting advertising for convention souvenirs, was adopted.

Proposition No. 78, by Delegate Hassett (Memphis), to amend section 36, general laws, prohibiting admission of any one past the age of 50 years, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 90, by Delegate Merritt (Houston), directing the secretary-treasurer to strike out sections 23 and 24, article v, by-laws, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 93, by the executive council, to amend section 139, general laws, prohibiting any expense of local union being added to penalty of convicted member, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 96, by Delegate Strange (Winnipeg), to amend section 127, general laws, including members of the Canadian militia in the classes of membership retaining priority in their situations when called to war service or while residents of the Home, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 97, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to amend section 2, article iii, constitution, relating to tie vote for delegates or alternates, was reported unfavor-

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ably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 100, by Delegate Gookin (Roanoke), to strike out section 7, article iii, by-laws, providing that expenses of delegates be paid by local unions, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 103, by Delegate Tullis (Dallas), to amend section 101, general laws, prohibiting granting of the label to a union with a scale less than $16.50 for a forty-eight-hour week, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 106, by Delegate Armstrong (Memphis), to amend section 11, convention laws, providing that committee on appeals shall be subject to confirmation by the convention, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 107, by Delegate Rutherford (Baltimore), to amend section 3, article v, constitution, providing for four-year terms of officers after the first election, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 108, by the Chicago delegation, relating to pensioning widows of members, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on miscellaneous business was received. A number of resolutions and memorials to deceased officers and members were presented, reported favorably, and the report of the committee adopted.

FRIDAY MORNING.

B. F. Scribner, an employing printer of Pueblo, Colo., addressed the convention as a representative of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

The committee on laws reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 98, by Delegate Haines (Tacoma), to add new section to the general laws relating to joint wage agreements, and the report was adopted.

By unanimous consent, Delegate Keller (New York) introduced a resolution (Proposition No. 136) authorizing the executive council to assist in securing an increase in salaries of printers in postoffice printing departments, and it was referred to the committee on resolutions.

The committee on laws reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 99, by Delegate Haines (Tacoma), to add new section to the general laws providing for co-operation with other printing trades in signing wage contracts, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 104, by Delegate Lougheed (Detroit), to add new section to the general laws relating to arbitration of wage scales, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 105, by Delegate Lougheed (Detroit), to add new section to the general laws relating to mutual arrangements between the International president and the chairman of the special standing committee of the newspaper publishers' association, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on appeals sustained the action of the executive council in the following cases: Proposition No. 70, by T. C. Hurt (Rock Island, Ill.); No. 71, by W. O. Schmidt (Vancouver, B. C.); No. 72, by the Green Bay (Wis.) Printing Company; No. 73, by R. L. O'Neill (Chicago); No. 74, by Joseph Phillis (Los Angeles), and No. 75, by Tulsa (Okla.) Democrat chapel. The report of the committee was adopted in each case.

The report of the committee on label and the committee on provincial, state and district unions were received and adopted.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

By unanimous consent, Delegate Walden (Jefferson City) offered a resolution (Proposition No. 137) expunging from the list of ex-delegates the name of George Robertson, a delegate to the Cleveland convention from No. 119, he having ratted, and the resolution was adopted.

The committee on health reported favorably on Proposition No. 61, by Delegate Martin (Cleveland Mailers), relating to sanitary conditions in mailing rooms, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on organization, committee on publicity and commit-

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tee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL were received, and the recommendations contained therein endorsed.

The committee on allied trade relations reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 66, by Seattle Union, and recommended that the refusal of President Scott to underwrite the blanket contract presented by Tacoma Union No. 170 covering scales for all the printing trades in that city be endorsed. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee's report on the question of closer affiliation of the printing trades was also endorsed.

The committee on Union Printers Home reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 41, by Delegate Wilson (Houston), to add a new resolution to the Home rules, prohibiting the transference of a tubercular resident to the main building of the institution, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 53, by Delegate Hunt (Fresno), to provide for reimbursing local unions for transportation money expended in certain instances, in sending members to the Home, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 62, by Delegate Bowen (Washington, D. C.), to instruct the president to appoint a committee to investigate the matter of establishing a branch Home, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 83, by the Baltimore convention, relating to establishing a branch Home, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 84, by the Baltimore convention, relating to establishing a Union Printers Home endowment fund, was reported unfavorably, as the question had been previously settled, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 115, by Delegate Appleyard (Tallahassee), relating to establishing a branch Home in Florida, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 116, by Delegate Appleyard (Tallahassee), authorizing the International president to appoint a committee of five to investigate the plan of establishing a branch Home in the southeastern section of the country, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 117, by Delegate Hughes (Albuquerque), relating to administering the plaster treatment for tuberculosis at the Union Printers Home, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The report of the committee on postal telegraph and telephone service, the committee on subordinate unions and the committee on press were received, and the recommendations of the committees adopted.

The committee on apprentices recommended that Proposition No. 109, by Delegate Stokes (Baltimore), authorizing the executive council to devise a form of examination for apprentices, be referred to the committee on apprentices, and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 110, by the New York delegation, to provide for the committee on apprentices to be composed of five members, one of the additional members to be chosen from the International Association of Teachers of Printing, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee endorsed the plan of the International Union in establishing a course of study to be in operation by January 1, 1918, and to be owned and controlled by the union. The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on returns and finances reported favorably on the supplemental report of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, pointing out that an examination of the vouchers, etc., proved that the funds of the organization were properly accounted for, the documents being accompanied by sworn affidavits of the auditors.

Proposition No. 185, by the Baltimore convention, relating to a memorial to Ottmar Mergenthaler, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion the matter was referred to the 1918 convention.

Proposition No. 183, by the Baltimore

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convention, relating to the erection of an office building, to be known as the "William B. Prescott Building," was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 64, by Delegate Spatny (Chicago Bohemian), relating to unionizing Bohemian newspapers in Chicago, was recommended to be referred to the executive council, and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 69, by Delegate Connolly (Syracuse), providing for raising a war emergency fund of at least $500,000, was reported favorably. The report of the committee was non-concurred in.

The committee on arbitration reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 123, by Delegate Merritt (Houston), to amend the arbitration agreement with the newspaper publishers' association, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee approved the action of the executive council (Proposition No. 124) in securing an amendment to section 6 of the code of procedure of the newspaper arbitration agreement, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on officers' reports reviewed the annual document published by the officials, and recommended that subordinate unions (Proposition No. 133, by Delegate McCarthy, of Boston) be asked to work in conjunction with the stereotypers and electrotypers in their jurisdiction in an endeavor to make all mat service union. The report of the committee was adopted.

An extended discussion arose over what has become known as "the Chicago situation," and Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) suggested that President Scott withdraw certain remarks in his annual report pertaining thereto. The question was put to the convention, "Shall the president withdraw that part of his report relating to Chicago?" and decided in the negative, only one vote (Delegate Wilson, of Leadville) being recorded in the affirmative.

The committee on resolutions reported unfavorably on Proposition No. 35, by Delegate Strange (Winnipeg), concerning a new International seal, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 36, by Delegate Strange (Winnipeg), to grant district organizations the privilege of submitting amendments to the convention, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 37, by Delegate Strange (Winnipeg), favoring an amendment to the constitution concerning non-printer proofreaders, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 38, by Delegate Coyell (Buffalo), relating to the publication of an authoritative history of the eight-hour strike, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 39, by Delegate Trump (Boston), relating to a general introduction of the five-cent newspaper, or at least the abolition of the one-cent newspaper, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 40, by Delegate Coplan (Toledo), endorsing the plan for a government old-age pension, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 43, by Delegate Strange (Winnipeg), was withdrawn by its author, with the consent of the convention.

Proposition No. 50, by the New York delegation, to instruct the International officers to negotiate for the establishment of a forty-four-hour week, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 51, by Delegate Trump (Boston), providing for the abolition of convention souvenirs, was reported unfavorably, as the matter had been covered by a previous action of the convention, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee offered a substitute for Proposition No. 52, by the Louisville delegation, extending appreciation for the entertainment afforded delegates and visitors by St. Louis Union No. 8, and the substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 65, by Delegate Spatny (Chicago Bohemian), favoring Bohemian independence, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 80, by the New York

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Mailers delegation, protesting against the increase in second-class postage, was amended and reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 89, by the New York Mailers delegation, protesting against any increased taxation on newspapers, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 95, by Delegate Keller (New York), demanding that the department of justice proceed expeditiously with the prosecution of the paper makers who have been indicted because of their alleged conspiracy to limit trade and extort unreasonable profits, was amended and reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 92, by Delegate Merritt (Houston), authorizing the executive council to fix a subscription price for the Monthly Bulletin, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 111 was ordered stricken from the minutes.

Proposition No. 112, by the Albany delegation, authorizing the committee on resolutions to draft a letter expressing loyalty of the union to the government and approval of the president's course thus far in the world war, and forward same by telegraph, was reported unfavorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 113, by Delegate Fullam (New York Mailers), recognizing the jurisdiction of mailer members over all mailing machines, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 114, by Delegate Naden (Chicago), relating to the recognition of the mailers' union by the Chicago newspaper publishers, was recommended to be referred to the executive council, and the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 136, by Delegate Keller (New York), instructing the executive council to assist in securing an increase in pay for members employed in postoffice printing departments, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 138, by the committee on resolutions, relating to the death of Delegate Pampusch, was reported favorably, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on federation of labor delegates submitted resolutions endorsing the action of the delegation at the Baltimore convention of the American Federation of Labor, and condemning any efforts on the part of federation organizers or other international trade unions to involve local typographical unions in sympathetic strikes or induce them to disregard their contractual relations. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on thanks was received, and the president declared the sixty-third session adjourned sine die.

Labor and Pro-Germanism.

Pro-Germanism in its most subtle form is to be combated through an organization formed last month in New York, to be known as the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. The following is its declaration of principles:

> It is the sense of this conference that it is the duty of all the people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics or religion, faithfully and loyally to support the government of the United States in carrying the present war for justice, freedom and democracy to a triumphant conclusion, and we pledge ourselves to every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose.

One does not need to have a particularly keen perception to recognize the fact that forces of disloyalty are actively at work in practically every community. THE JOURNAL is in daily receipt of literature sponsored by organizations that have high-sounding titles and by lying and trickery seek to divide the allegiance of the people, and especially those affiliated with union labor. These bodies almost invariably "play up" the word "peace" in their treasonable propaganda, but when the grain is sifted from the chaff it is readily seen that it is simply anti-Americanism in its most cunning form.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was organized by the chief officials of the American Federation of Labor and others prominent in the labor

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movement of the United States, and it is its purpose to voice the doctrines of the labor conference held in Washington on March 12, 1917. This conference was made up of national and international union officers, and the purposes and position of the labor movement in the war and making clear the demands of democracy were forcibly set forth at that time. The avowed purpose of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is to "more completely Americanize the labor movement," although there has been plenty of evidence that members of organized labor in the main are loyal to the core. But so-called "councils" of various kinds are striving vigorously to undermine America and America's cause, and it is to offset these treasonable movements that the new organization was launched.

The Convention's War Resolutions.

The following resolutions, pledging support to the president of the United States in the present world war, and urging on local unions the necessity of sustaining any of their members called to the service, that they may retain their good standing in the organization, were adopted at the Colorado Springs convention:

Whereas, The United States and Canada have entered the world war on the side of democracy as against autocracy and militarism, and have pledged all their resources of manhood and wealth to the prosecution of the conflict to the end that ultimate victory shall bring to the world and all its people the full and free enjoyment and advantages of man's true birthright, that of self-government, and the undisputed exercise of the right to associate himself freely with his fellows in the achievement of all good purposes under that birthright, denying to none the privileges and immunities he claims for himself; and,

Whereas, If organized labor pretends to claim a seat at the council table when negotiations for readjustment of political and economic relations are considered, and agreements between nations are again established, it must be ready to assume its full share of responsibility for proceedings that will lead to and make possible the assembling of that council; and,

Whereas, Many members of the International Typographical Union already have joined the colors, volunteering for service under the flags of their countries, and many more will be called upon to serve under the selective draft; and,

Whereas, This condition must have a disturbing effect on the orderly progress of the affairs of the printing and publishing industry, and throw an unusual burden on the membership of the International Typographical Union, in the maintenance of its relation with the employing printers and publishers, and in the management of its own affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union pledges its unswerving support to the president of the United States in his efforts to maintain the dignity and preserve the honor of the United States in all its relations with the world, and to secure the safety of all its citizens at home and abroad in the peaceful pursuit of their lawful business, and to insist upon the careful observance of all obligations and requirements of treaties and agreements solemnly entered into covering the rights of American citizens wherever they may be found; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention urgently directs attention of local unions to the necessity of sustaining such of their members as may be called upon to take up arms in defense of their country and its flag in good standing throughout the period for which they may be required to serve, that they may lose none of their rights and benefits as members of the International Typographical Union while they are discharging their high duty to their country and to mankind; and, be it further

Resolved, That we commend the action of the executive council in taking steps to enter into arrangements with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America to protect the rights of such members as are called out in their employment, to the end that when they are discharged from serving with the colors they may return to their situations in full enjoyment of all their rights.

Employing Printers' Convention.

The thirty-first annual convention of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, which will be held in Chicago, September 17, 18 and 19, is to be a strictly business convention, it is announced by the officers in charge. The program and publicity committee has announced that it will maintain a bureau of information and entertainment "that will serve the membership in the way of furnishing desired information on any subject in relation to convention matters or a visit to the convention." A well-balanced, comprehensive program has been arranged for the three days' session. A reading of it will convince any one that entertainment features have been largely eliminated. Serious business will be considered instead.

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AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

Herewith appear the proposed amendments to the constitution, favorably acted upon by the convention, which will be submitted to the referendum on Wednesday, October 17, 1917. They are followed by changes in the by-laws and general laws. Words in small caps indicate substitution or addition, and those in brackets, elimination.

Constitution.

FIRST PROPOSITION—Amend section 1, article ix, constitution, to read:

ARTICLE IX—REVENUE AND FUNDS.

Section 1. The revenue of the International Typographical Union shall be derived as follows: From dues, which shall be 45 cents per month per member; an additional one-half of 1 per cent assessment on earnings of members for old age pension fund, and an additional one-half of 1 per cent assessment on earnings of members for the mortuary benefit fund; PROVIDED, THAT NOT LESS THAN 30 CENTS EACH PER MONTH SHALL BE COLLECTED FOR THE OLD AGE PENSION AND MORTUARY FUNDS; from charters for subordinate unions; from necessary supplies at prices to be fixed by law. International dues AND ASSESSMENTS for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions, and shall be transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be considered delinquent and debarred from benefits: Provided, That unions located so far from headquarters as to make it impossible for their dues to reach there within the prescribed time shall not be considered delinquent if their remittances bear postmark date prior to the fifteenth of the succeeding month.

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SECOND PROPOSITION—Amend section 1, article viii, constitution, to read:

Section 1. The salary of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer, in full for the services rendered by each of said officers during the term of office, shall be the sums following: For the president, for services rendered as president of the International Typographical Union and as president of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $4,000 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918; $4,500 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1919, TO DECEMBER 31, 1919; $5,000 PER ANNUM THEREAFTER. First vice-president, $150 and traveling expenses to and from the conventions of the International Typographical Union; second vice-president, $500 per annum; mailer vice-president, $300 per annum; and secretary-treasurer, for services rendered as secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and as secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $4,000 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918; $4,500 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1919, TO DECEMBER 31, 1919; $5,000 PER ANNUM THEREAFTER.

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THIRD PROPOSITION—Amend section 3, article xvii, constitution, to read:

Section 3. Whenever ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY subordinate unions shall petition the executive council for the submission of any proposition or amendment, the endorsements of such petition having been secured within three months, the proposition or amendment shall be submitted to the membership within three months of the receipt of the required number of petitions, and the vote taken and canvassed in the same manner as amendments and propositions referred to the membership by the convention of the International Typographical Union. PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO SUBORDINATE UNIONS FOR ENDORSEMENT OR TO THE MEMBERSHIP FOR ADOPTION AS HEREIN PROVIDED, MUST BE DRAFTED IN PROPER FORM AND SHALL INCLUDE ALL SECTIONS OR ARTICLES AMENDED OR REPEALED BY SUCH PROPOSITION. LAWS OR PARTS OF LAWS TO BE REPEALED SHALL BE PLACED IN BRACKETS, AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND NEW LAWS SHALL BE PRINTED IN BOLD-FACE TYPE: Provided, The executive council may submit to referendum vote propositions which require immediate action without petition of [one hundred] local unions. All such propositions and amendments shall be published to the craft a reasonable time before the vote thereon.

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FOURTH PROPOSITION—To protect the membership of members in war service.

PLAN A.—Shall the question of paying the International per capita tax of 50 cents per month and the old age pension and mortuary assessments of 30 cents each per month for members in war service be referred to subordinate unions with power to act?

PLAN B.—Shall an assessment of 10 cents per member per month be levied to provide a fund from which subordinate unions shall be reimbursed for international per capita tax and old age pension and mortuary assessments paid by subordinate unions for members in war service? This assessment to be effective January 1, 1918, and to continue in effect during the war and until peace is declared by the governments under which this union has jurisdiction. Any surplus remaining undisbursed in such fund to be deposited to the credit of the old age pension fund.

By-Laws.

Amend section 6, article v, by-laws, to read:

Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in good standing for a period of twenty years [including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years], and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of $5 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

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Strike out section 14, article v, by-laws, which reads:

Section 14. Any member of the International Typographical Union in good standing at time of enlisting in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war shall be considered as having been a continuous contributing member during such enlistment, providing he re-established membership as soon as possible after his discharge from said war.

—

Amend section 1, article vii, by-laws, to read:

Section 1. THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL shall be published once a month and shall contain, in addition to the reports and other matter required by law to be published, the reports of the International and Home audits; official orders, charters granted, charters suspended, and the causes; a list of names and addresses of corresponding or financial secretaries of subordinate unions; A LIST OF DECEASED MEMBERS WITH REGISTER NUMBERS; state of trade; advertisements meeting the approval of the executive council; all reports (including detailed statement of expenditures) and proceedings of the officers and members of the corporation of

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the Union Printers Home; and such other matters as may be of interest and importance to the craft generally.

General Laws.

Amend section 52, general laws, to read:

Section 52. Subordinate unions shall collect, in addition to the local initiation fee, a registration fee from each initiate, as follows: LESS THAN 25 YEARS AT NEXT BIRTHDAY, $3; MORE THAN 25 YEARS AND LESS THAN 35 YEARS AT NEXT BIRTHDAY, $5; MORE THAN 35 YEARS AND LESS THAN 45 YEARS AT NEXT BIRTHDAY, $10; 45 YEARS AND OVER, $20; which shall be transmitted to the International Union with the name of the initiate. The secretary-treasurer shall apportion the receipts from registration fees as follows: One-third to the old age pension fund, one-third to the mortuary fund, and one-third to the general fund.

—

Amend section 66, general laws, to read:

Section 66. Members of subordinate unions shall stand suspended when four months in arrears for local or International dues or assessments. Suspended members shall have no standing in the organization and shall be entitled to no benefits. For reinstating suspended members the local union shall collect such local and International Typographical Union dues and assessments as were due at the time of suspension, together with such International per capita tax and assessments as would have accrued to the time of reinstatement. In addition to this there shall be collected a reinstatement fee of not less than $5. Two dollars of each reinstatement fee, together with all other dues and assessments due the International collected by subordinate unions, shall be transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Union and accrue to the International funds: PROVIDED, THAT WHERE A SUSPENDED MEMBER WORKS AT THE PRINTING BUSINESS OR IS GUILTY OF CONDUCT UNBECOMING A UNION MAN DURING THE PERIOD OF HIS SUSPENSION, HE MUST MAKE APPLICATION FOR NEW MEMBERSHIP. It shall be the duty of subordinate unions, on request of a member who is sick or disabled, and who shows that he is in destitute circumstances, to protect his membership in the organization during such sickness or disability, the local union to be reimbursed for this expenditure by the member benefited after recovery.

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Amend section 127, general laws, after the words "national guard," by adding the words "Canadian militia," the section to read:

Section 127. In cases where members are admitted as residents of the Union Printers Home, or who enlist for active service in the regular army or navy in time of war, or members of the national guard OR CANADIAN MILITIA who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman: Provided, That upon again reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them.

—

Amend section 128, general laws, to read:

Section 128. Any member of the International Typographical Union employed in an official capacity BY HIS LOCAL UNION OR BY THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, OR ANY MEMBER INCAPACITATED BY ILLNESS, shall not lose his priority in the office in which he is employed: PROVIDED, THAT AT THE END OF THREE MONTHS THE SITUATION MAY BE FILLED BY THE FOREMAN, BUT UPON AGAIN REPORTING FOR DUTY THE SITUATIONS FORMERLY HELD BY THESE MEN SHALL BE RESTORED TO THEM.

Amend section 139, general laws, to read:

Section 139. Upon first trial, should the accused be convicted, the MAXIMUM fine, if one be imposed, shall not exceed $25, AND THIS PENALTY SHALL NOT BE INCREASED BY ADDING THERETO ANY PART OF THE EXPENSE INCURRED BY THE UNION IN THE TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

—

Add new section to general laws under heading of "Powers of Subordinate Unions," to read:

Section —. On and after August 1, 1918, individuals or subordinate unions are forbidden to use the name of the International Typographical Union in any manner in soliciting advertising for convention souvenirs.

—

Add new section to general laws, to read:

Section —. All classes of mailing, regardless of whether done by hand or power, is part of the mailing trade, and is under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

—

Strike out resolution 17, page 109 of the book of laws, which reads:

17. That all classes of mailing, regardless of whether done by hand or power, is part of the mailing trade, and is under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

—

Add the following under the heading, "Resolutions:"

Resolved, That every effort should be made by line-casting machine manufacturers to make the face of matrices readable to the operator without requiring undue effort to read same.

A GOVERNMENT OLD AGE PENSION.

The following resolutions, endorsing the establishing of an old age pension system by the national government, were adopted at the convention last month at Colorado Springs:

Whereas, The United States of America is the only great nation in the world (excepting Russia) that does not provide old age pensions for its worn-out and worthy workers; and,

Whereas, The consequent necessity of American workers to provide their own benefits is a gross injustice, and frequently ends in failure through no fault of the workers; and,

Whereas, The government of the United States of America has demanded that its citizens protect the honor of the nation with their lives in a great war, while this government has not in the past been responsive to the demands of its workers to protect their honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, endorse and urge the passage of the old age pension bill introduced in congress by Gen. I. R. Sherwood, for the benefit of all American workers; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sherwood and to the editor of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

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WHAT WAS DOING BETWEEN SESSIONS

In the shadow of towering peaks, the International Typographical Union, for the third time, held its annual convention. And while it was one of the most fruitful sessions held in recent years from the standpoint of business transacted, so also it reached a climax in the way of entertainment. The attractions of the Pikes Peak region of Colorado are so varied and full of interest, especially to that great percentage of delegates and visitors who make up convention crowds, and who reside in the eastern section of the country, that the local committee was confronted with the difficult task of selecting the most attractive features with which to entertain the delegates and visitors at moments when the cares of business were thrown aside, and the time given over to carefree revelry. That the convention committee of No. 82 performed its work with a thoroughness that reached perfection, every one in attendance during the week will surely avow.

Saturday night preceding the opening of the convention is always the occasion of the "get-together," and this year was no exception. The affair was held in the Temple theater, where a high-class musical and vaudeville entertainment made the occasion very enjoyable, and between "stunts" a large supply of material that goes to make up a buffet luncheon disappeared as magically as the snow on a lofty Colorado peak under the rays of a summer's sun. Parenthetically, it may be said that the "get-together" was a howling success, notwithstanding the fact that Colorado is now a "bone-dry" state, and Manitou water was the only beverage furnished to quench the thirst of the merry typos.

Sunday afternoon, in connection with the local newspapers, the committee had set apart for an automobile ride through the world-famous Garden of the Gods and on to Manitou. The Garden of the Gods is one of the geological wonders of the world, and the little community of Manitou, filled to overflowing during the tourist season, lies at the foot of Pikes Peak, which stands majestically isolated, and rises to an altitude of more than fourteen thousand feet above sea level. The drive continued on to Broadmoor, past Prospect lake, and to the Union Printers Home, giving many their first view of the magnificent institution which the members of our craft are so proud to call their own.

Contrary to the usual custom prevailing for some years past, an all-day session of the convention was held on Monday. After adjournment visitors and delegates attended the Princess theater at the invitation of the local convention committee, and later in the evening they whiled away several hours in dancing at Stratton park pavilion.

A trip that will be remembered when all others are forgotten, and echoes of which are still reverberating wherever the convention goers congregate, was the outing at Green Mountain falls on Tuesday afternoon. Several delightful summer resorts are all but hidden in the mountain fastnesses of Ute pass, and those who were so fortunate as to be aboard the special trains on that day reveled for several hours in the gorgeous scenery of that section of the mountain country. At one point on the trip an outfit of cattlemen staged a real "wild-west" show for the edification of the crowd. An elaborate luncheon was also a part of the program for the afternoon.

During the week numerous small parties made "sunrise" trips to the summit of Pikes Peak, either by auto or cog road. Cripple Creek, Crystal park and other points were found especially attractive. A panoramic view of the world's greatest gold camp will remain with many of the convention visitors as one of the outstanding pleasures of the 1917 convention.

Sunday at Denver.

Between five and six hundred of the delegates and visitors were guests of the Denver ex-Delegates' Association on Sunday following adjournment of the convention. The Denver printers furnished more than a hundred automobiles to take the crowd over the park system and boulevards, a distance of seventy miles or more. A journey through Bear Creek canyon to Bergen park brought the crowd to a point where the "inner man" was regaled and renewed with an abundance of picnic edibles, and the meanderings then continued onward past waterfalls and trout streams, and the bewildering scenic grandeur, until the summit of Genesee mountain was reached, 9,400 feet above sea level. Then on to Lookout mountain, where the remains of Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"), famous Indian scout and wild-west showman, are buried. The committee having charge of the arrangements in Denver was composed of August Koester, A. P. Knill, John E. Collett, Thomas J. Duffy, Clint C. Houston, Robert F. Jones and Frank J. Pulver. There was not the slightest confusion at any time during the day, and the way in which the affair was handled stamps the committee as "efficiency experts" in the line of entertainment.

Home Anniversary Day.

The event of most interest was the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Union Printers Home, which took place on Wednesday afternoon of convention week. The board of trustees of the institution had mapped out an elaborate program for the occasion, and notwithstanding a drizzling rain started during the ceremonies (an uncommon occurrence, we are told, in the City of Sunshine), the more than two thousand printers and their friends and families were in accord in acclaiming it an event to be prominently recorded in the annals of the International Typographical Union. The grounds of the institution were never more beautiful, and Superintendent Daley had arranged a decorative effect that was in-

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comparable for its artistic beauty. The speakers' platform had been improvised under the west veranda of the main building, and the rostrum was decorated with the intertwined flags of the United States and Canada. The audience occupied chairs on the lawn under the trees in front.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays was master of ceremonies, and the gathering was honored and enlightened with addresses by Governor Gunter, Mayor Thomas, Horace G. Lunt, representing the chamber of commerce; President Scott and T. W. McCullough, associate editor of the Omaha Bee and a well-known member of the typographical union. These addresses will be found in the proceedings of the convention, printed as a supplement to this issue of THE JOURNAL.

When darkness came myriads of electric lights illuminated the building and grounds in brilliant fashion. Most of the visitors and delegates had friends or acquaintances among the Home residents, and several hours were spent in meeting former associates and in recalling past events and reminiscences of other days.

The addition recently completed adds largely to the comforts of the residents, and also provides accommodations for a score or more. It is constructed of the same Colorado cut stone and in every way conforms to the appearance of the original building.

A concert band engaged for the afternoon proved a drawing card after the set program was finished. When the speaking was over the crowd moved to two large circus tents, placed just outside the grounds to the south of the main building, where a barbecue was served cafeteria style, with the following menu: Potato salad, radishes, celery, pickles, baked beans, cold roast pork, barbecued beef, bread, cheese, coffee, lemonade, Manitou water, ginger champagne and watermelon. It was a great feast, and enjoyed as only such a collation could be by a gathering of hungry printers.

A luncheon was given Wednesday noon at the Acacia hotel by the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, the guests being Governor Gunter, Mayor Thomas, Horace G. Lunt and T. W. McCullough. Vice-President Barrett was present in place of President Scott, whose duties in connection with business of the convention prevented his attendance.

[The following editorials appeared in the Colorado Springs Gazette during convention week.]

PRINTERS HOME SILVER JUBILEE.

It never has been the policy of the International Typographical Union to follow, but the progressiveness of the organization was never more clearly demonstrated than in the establishment of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. When the institution was opened in 1892, the more conservative trade unionists viewed the practicability of the project with doubt. At the end of twenty-five years, the Home stands today as one of the best of its kind in the world, its mission established and its work constantly broadening.

The delegates to the sixty-third convention of the printers' craft have been invited to the silver jubilee which is being celebrated next Wednesday at the Home. Invitations also have been sent to a large number of Colorado Springs residents, so that both visitors and our own people may see what progress the trustees of the institution have made in taking care of the invalid printers.

The recent completion of a $75,000 addition to the Home makes it one of the largest of its kind in the world. As it stands today, it is a far cry from the original building, erected and furnished in 1892, at a cost of $70,000, every cent of which was paid on completion—an almost unprecedented occurrence in the history of benevolent institutions. Not only was the Home free from debt, but a surplus of more than $13,000 was in a bank to the credit of the building fund.

With the exception of an unsolicited gift of $10,000 from the late George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, as an appreciation of the printers, the original building was paid for with money furnished by members of the organization. A hospital annex, costing $40,000, was erected at a later date; then a library addition, laundry and boiler plant; superintendent's cottage, barns and so forth; and in 1912 a tuberculosis pavilion, costing $10,000, was added to the plant.

The Home is situated on eighty acres of land donated by citizens of this city, and the property has been appraised by conservative real estate men at more than a million dollars. The institution has spent approximately $1,750,000 in Colorado Springs during the twenty-five years of its existence, and business relations with merchants of the city always have been most cordial.

The Gazette wishes to heartily congratulate the members of the International Typographical Union, and the trustees, upon the completion of twenty-five years of successful management of the Union Printers Home. And we wish, also, to take advantage of this opportunity to express our appreciation of the fine relationship which has always existed here with this splendid organization.

A SUCCESSFUL CONVENTION.

The outstanding feature of the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which closed last night, was the dispatch and lack of friction with which the hundreds of delegates conducted the tremendous amount of business brought before the sessions. The various committees were confronted with a larger number of resolutions to pass upon than ever before in the history of the organization. Yet while many of the proposals were acted upon unfavorably, there was never a murmur from the delegate or group of delegates who introduced the measure before the convention.

Originally planned for a six-day conference, the convention adjourned last night, with all business finished, one day ahead of the scheduled time. During the week many measures of importance to the printer's craft were favorably passed upon.

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The national organization unanimously voted in favor of a resolution commending President Wilson for the course he has pursued in the war; voted down a proposal to adopt a uniform wage scale throughout the country, which the organization decided would be impracticable; agreed to furnish support to all members of the union who enlist for service in the war; rejected the proposal to hold the annual convention each year in Indianapolis, the national headquarters, with a meeting every tenth year in Colorado Springs; and also turned down the plan to establish a branch of the Union Printers Home in a southern state.

The closing session of the convention was featured by the presentations of gifts and votes of thanks to the local committee of arrangements, headed by William I. Reilly. The faithful and efficient efforts of this committee made possible one of the most satisfactory meetings the union has ever held. Their elaborate plans, while somewhat interfered with by the unusual amount of rain this week, were carried through without other difficulty, and the delegates are loud in their praise of the hospitality extended by the Pikes Peak region.

The city was glad to have them here, and the Gazette extends to the International Typographical Union a cordial invitation to visit Colorado Springs as soon again, and as often, as possible.

THE TYPO OF A BYGONE DAY.

One who knew the printers of a decade or so ago, but who has not watched the evolution of these craftsmen in the intervening period, will search in vain on the streets of Colorado Springs this week for a representative of the tribe that was familiar to him a little while ago. The veteran of rheumy eye, blowsy hair and blooming nose who, less than a generation past, peopled the printshops of the country, is not an attendant at the International Typographical Union convention this summer. Seek where you will in the places where the visitors foregather, and you will find no trace of him. Moreover, you may question his successors in the art preservative, who are here for the convention, and you will learn that he was not even left at home. His kind has disappeared from the earth altogether.

Who among newspaper folk does not remember the tramp genius of the late nineties and two score years before? Fettered by no home ties, brilliant in native genius and scholarly accomplishments, but too restless and too thirsty to make practical use of his attainments, he drifted from shop to shop until the end of his tragic day. Now his day has permanently ended, for his place has been filled by the clear-eyed young artisan with keen business instinct and trained brain and hand.

This newer printer not only has learned the value of trade organization and the strength of cooperation, but he has gone a step beyond his fellows in unionism by eliminating the wasteful, dangerous and valueless strike. He has learned that his interests and those of his employer are not at variance, but are identical, and that by friendly arbitration he can gain the ends he would lose by resort to force. No craft in all the labor movement has progressed so far as typography and none may claim a rosier prospect for the future.

But would it not have been a happy thought for some local to have brought just one of the "old boys" here, to revive reminiscences of the hand days when four galleys of brevier was a man's day's work, when Washington hand presses had not entered museums, and setting a job was largely a matter of curving brass rule? Those lovable old characters, luminous of nose and odorous of breath, are part of the history of newspaper making, and no epic of their time will be complete without a composite portrait of the peripatetic printer.

"INTERTYPE NEWS."

The first issue of a new house organ called "Intertype News" was mailed recently by the Intertype Corporation to its thousands of machine and supplies customers. It is a neat little booklet, consisting of eight pages and cover, the latter having a specially designed mailing flap which folds for mailing in such a way that no envelop is required. The cover layout is a combination of hand designing and Intertype faces, and the composition throughout, including large headlines, was handled on a multiple-magazine Intertype. The leading article in the first issue brings out the advantages of the new Intertype side magazine unit, which is standardized and therefore applicable to all models of standardized Intertypes. A double-page spread in the center of the booklet shows at a glance just what is meant when the Intertype is referred to as a standardized machine. The fact that all models are interchangeable, that a model A can readily be changed into a model C or a model B into a model C, is very clearly presented.

Perhaps the most striking article in the first issue is a statement by H. R. Swartz, the new president of the Intertype Corporation. Mr. Swartz, in his opening paragraph, says:

"I would like to emphasize the fact that our Intertype slogan—'the better machine'—is not merely an advertising phrase. I wish that all publishers and printers could realize how much that phrase means to every member of the Intertype organization. We have all worked hard to produce a machine worthy of such a slogan; and we all believe and know that we have succeeded."

Mr. Swartz then explains how all just criticisms of the Intertype have been considered by a committee of experts, and faults, however insignificant, corrected. He states that during the past year more than $100,000 was invested in new equipment for the manufacture of Intertypes of a quality higher than ever before.

Copies of Intertype News can be secured from any Intertype agency or from the corporation's general offices in the Terminal building, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Advt.

THE things that never happen are often as much realities to us in their effects as those that are accomplished.—Ex.

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INCREASES IN SCALES

THE scale of Green Bay, Wis., was increased $1 per week for journeymen and $2 for foremen, under an agreement signed with No. 344 to run two years from May 1, 1917.

* * *

HAND compositors in the book and job offices under the jurisdiction of Annapolis (Md.) Union No. 114 received an increase of $3 per week on July 2, the contract to be in force for one year.

* * *

BEGINNING June 15, last, the printers in both the newspaper and book and job branches at Elmira, N. Y., secured an increase in wages of $2 per week all around the first year and $1 the second.

* * *

BEGINNING July 1, 1917, the newspaper scale of Toronto, Ont., was fixed at $26.50 for day work and $28.50 nights. A year hence another dollar will be added. The old scale was $21 and $23, which makes a total advance in wages of $6.50 per week.

* * *

UNDER a contract which does not expire until six months after a formal declaration of peace in the present war, No. 449, Calgary, Alberta, Can., through a supplemental agreement, has succeeded in increasing the newspaper scale for handmen from $22 (day) and $24 (night) to $25 and $27.

* * *

GREAT FALLS., MONT., now has a flat wage scale of $36 for night work and $33 day. Foremen employed at night receive $45 per week and $39 on day work. The scale applies to both newspaper and book and job work. The increase amounts to $3 per week for book and job printers and $1.50 per week for newspaper printers.

* * *

THE publishers of the newspapers of Peoria, Ill., H. M. Pindell and H. M. Powell, the former of the Journal and the Transcript and the latter of the Star, have voluntarily increased the wages of their employes in the composing rooms $1 per week during the period of the war and until peace is declared. The increase is independent of the contract in force between the newspapers and Typographical Union No. 29.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE PENDERGAST assisted in negotiating a new book and job scale at Fort Wayne, Ind., last month, with a total increase of $4 per week for hand compositors and $2 for machine operators. The pay for night work was based on increases of $5 per week for handmen and $3 for operators. Half of the advance granted the hand compositors will be paid the first year, and the remainder divided, the next increase being paid July 10, 1919, and the final increase on July 10, 1921. The agreement covers a period of four years and five months.

THE book and job scale of No. 102, Ottawa, Can., is now on a flat basis of $24 per week, hand and machine, with an agreement running from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1919. The old rate was $20 for hand compositors and $21 for machine operators.

* * *

INCREASES in wages running from 50 cents per week to $3 have been arranged in a contract signed between the employers and No. 487, Middletown, Ohio. The agreement is for a year, beginning August 1, 1917.

* * *

WAGES on the newspapers at Everett, Wash., under a contract running for one year and eight months, are advanced $1.50 per week all around. This makes the scale $30 for day work and $33 for nights.

* * *

THE newspapers of Havre, Mont., have signed an agreement with No. 764, for a period of one year, and the wages were increased $4.50 per week—foremen, $28.50 and handmen and operators, $25.50.

* * *

THE new scale of Battle Creek, Mich., covering both branches of the trade, provides for an increase of $2 for foremen and handmen and $1 for machine operators, both day and night work.

* * *

THE Polish printers of Buffalo, N. Y., have signed an agreement for a year with the newspaper published in that language, the increase in wages amounting to $3 and $4 per week.

COURTESY—AND JOKE ON THE I. T. U.

The undersigned desires to acknowledge the courtesy of the following named gentlemen, visitors and delegates to the International Typographical Union convention who presented him with their visiting cards:

Clarence M. Dunkle, No. 12; W. S. Farmer, No. 92; Eugene J. Flynn, No. 7; R. A. B. Edie, No. 177; W. D. Spyres, No. 464; F. M. Baldauf, No. 174; P. S. Soneson, No. 82; Horace P. Newton, No. 20; John A. Karns, No. 180; Will H. Winn, No. 104; Edward E. Padgett, President No. 7; W. J. Corrigan, No. 8; Lytton Alley, No. 20; Richard J. Faulkner, No. 103.

A joke on the International Typographical Union, which appeared in the Colorado Springs Gazette, was printed at my request, and is here reproduced:

THE I. T. U.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Here is a joke on the International Typographical Union, and it actually occurred. Two pretty girls were going into a swell restaurant on Pikes Peak avenue, near Tejon street. One said to the other: "What is the I. T. U.? Everybody is wearing it on their hats?" The I. T. U. delegates please sit up and take notice. It is said that advertising pays. ONE OF THEM.

Home Resident. O. W. HUMPHREY.

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MARTIN R. H. WITTER

The news of the death of Martin R. H. Witter, on Thursday, August 2, was sorrowful intelligence to his many friends in St. Louis, none of whom were aware of his critical illness until they read the account of his death in the morning papers. Mr. Witter, at the time of his death, lacked but two days of being 71 years of age, and curiously enough, his funeral took place on the day which would have been celebrated as his birthday had not death intervened at this peculiar time. The funeral of the deceased was largely attended, not only by members of the typographical union but by many of the most prominent citizens of St. Louis, including the mayor of the city, civic officials, and members of the Grand Army post of which he was a past commander. President Marsden G. Scott, First Vice-President Walter Barrett, Second Vice-President Hugo Miller and Secretary Hays, of the International Typographical Union, and delegates to the International convention at Colorado Springs, representing nine states and the Dominion of Canada, paid their respects to the late ex-president of the International Typographical Union and were present at the obsequies. The funeral was held under the joint auspices of Ransom Post of the G. A. R. and Typographical Union No. 8. Charles Hertenstein, president of the local union, paid an earnest tribute to the character and services of the honored dead. Mr. Witter was a native of Missouri, and, although but fifteen years of age at the beginning of the civil war, saw considerable service in southern Missouri and Arkansas before its close. About the year 1867 he removed to St. Louis, joining the typographical union, and had been a continuous member of No. 8 since the date of his initiation, fifty years ago. In 1884, at New Orleans, Mr. Witter was elected president of the International Typographical Union, which office he held two years, or until the Pittsburgh convention in 1886. This convention is a memorable one in the annals of our organization, for it was at the Pittsburgh convention of 1886 that a check for $10,000 was received from George W. Childs and Anthony Drexel, the culmination of previous negotiations with International Typographical Union President Witter toward the establishment of a fund for a home for aged printers, from which generous gift as a nucleus has grown our present magnificent institution at Colorado Springs and our system of benefits which has won for us the respect and admiration of the world. From Mr. Witter's active business administration, crowned by this act of generosity and confidence on the part of our benefactors, emerged our conscious life as an International organization, and our ideas, previously vague and nebulous, from that time began to assume sculptured form and substance. With the Home as a tangible asset and an objective we have steadily progressed to our present assured position in the industrial life of the nation. During twenty-seven of the most active years of his life Mr. Witter occupied the position of foreman of the composing room of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In this capacity he enjoyed the utmost confidence of his employers and the respect of those whom he employed. His upright character and courteous treatment of every one with whom he came in contact earned for him well-deserved popularity and influence, which was always exerted toward the elevation of his fellow craftsmen to the higher planes of usefulness and the respect which he himself commanded. There was nothing of vanity or conceit in his character, and although he performed yeoman service in the cause of humanity, no one ever heard him boast of his accomplishments or achievements. He was remarkably modest and unassuming regarding his own personal merits. While an acknowledged leader in affairs pertaining to our local and International organization, and possessed of a dominant influence, he never made use of it for his personal advancement, preferring to remain modestly in the background. Nine years ago the republican party of St. Louis desired to put upon their ticket at the forthcoming election a representative workingman, a man of undoubted integrity, for the office of city register. The choice of the leaders of the party fell at once upon Mr. Witter. He was elected by a majority of over 20,000, running several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. Four years later he was re-elected by a substantial majority. At the conclusion of his second term, the office in the meantime having become appointive instead of elective, Mr. Witter's economic and efficient management of the affairs entrusted to his department induced his appointment to a third term. He was serving the first year of this term at the time of his death. Martin Witter was a useful man; kindly, generous, lovable. He deserved well of his generation. He departs from us not with empty hands, not as one without hope. The passing from our lives of a good man, one whom we have known and honored for so many years, is a renewal of our trust in the belief that there is no death. That what we call death is but an incident in life, a rolling away of the mists that obscure the hights toward which we are all blindly striving; and that our departed friend has entered into a wider and brighter sphere of usefulness, of which his earthly life was a natural and necessary antecedent, serene in the consciousness of duty faithfully performed.

HOMER A. DANFORD.

The following memorial was adopted by the St. Louis Globe-Democrat chapel:

The mournful intelligence of the death of Martin R. H. Witter, Thursday, August 2, 1917, was received by the members of the Globe-Democrat chapel with sentiments of profound regret.

We desire to extend our sympathies to the bereaved family and friends of our valued former member and loyal associate, whose broad sympathies and beneficent influence were for more than a quarter of a century a potent factor in our daily life.

Mr. Witter occupied the responsible position of foreman of the Globe-Democrat composing room twenty-seven years, with credit to himself and to the principles of unionism, which always found in him an ardent though conservative exponent.

In April, 1909, Mr. Witter severed his connection with the newspaper business to assume the duties of a municipal office, to which he had been called in recognition of his ability and well-known integrity of character.

Upon his retirement from the foremanship of

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the Globe-Democrat composing room the following tribute to his character was unanimously endorsed by the members of the chapel:

The graces of the gentleman have been ever present in his dealings with all men in the composing room, and in forming his judgments he eliminated from his mind all thought of personality or self-interest. Courtesy, kindness and consideration, together with self-reliance, dignity and forbearance, have always characterized his demeanor toward others, and no man was ever held in higher esteem by his associates or enjoyed a greater degree of confidence from all who knew him and properly understood his character and motives.

Mr. Witter was a continuous member of Typographical Union No. 8 fifty years, having been initiated July 7, 1867. He was elected delegate to the New Orleans convention in 1884 and to the Boston convention in 1891. At the New Orleans convention in 1884 Mr. Witter was elected president of the International Typographical Union and retained that office until the Pittsburgh convention of 1886.

The character of Martin Witter was representative to an eminent degree of that sterling element in our International membership to which must be attributed the high esteem in which our organization is held today by the business world. It was during his administration as president of the International Union that the movement toward the creation of a fund for the establishment of a home for aged union printers received its strongest initial impulse, developing into well-defined form and substance at the convention at Pittsburgh in 1886 and ultimate organization and establishment at Colorado Springs. From this time we date our real birth as a business factor in the industrial life of the nation. The Home was a tangible asset, the cornerstone of our International edifice, upon which has been erected the splendid superstructure which stands today as a model of beneficent organization.

Among the names of those whom we revere as the architects and designers of the organization of which we are justly proud, none holds more honorable place in our esteem than that of Martin R. H. Witter.

THE WASHINGTON STAR'S LIBERALITY.

On Monday, July 30, 1917, every employe of the Evening Star Newspaper Company received the following notice in their pay envelops:

THE EVENING STAR, July 30, 1917.

To the Members of the Star Family:

While, because of the abnormal cost of paper and the heavy taxation due to the war, the Star will not enjoy its usual prosperity this year, still the company can not be unmindful of the heavy increases in living expenses of those engaged in the work of producing the paper, and the executive committee has therefore directed that an additional pay roll be disbursed on August 1.

FRANK B. NOYES, President.

The Evening Star company has always shown great consideration for the welfare and uplift of its employes, through a desire to build up a better understanding and closer feeling of relationship between employer and employe. That the Star is succeeding in the perpetuation of these relations goes without saying. The company gives its employes two-weeks' leave with pay, and on many occasions has paid them their wages when sick, continued their names on the pay roll for months after the last call of "time," and interested itself otherwise.

Last year a model lunchroom was established for the benefit of the employes, and in December the directors voted an extra pay roll to be distributed Christmas day.

When the nation was called to subscribe for the liberty bonds, the Star company made it possible for every employe to do his or her "bit," and threw in the interest.

In addition to its many acts of kindness, the Star company has ever been mindful of the sanitary and wholesome surroundings of its employes.

Washington, D. C. HARRY C. SIMPSON.

PEACE.

Peace, downcast, sat upon the earth to mourn.
The broken wires were dangling from her lyre;
Her olive branch lay in the trenches, torn,
And clipped her pinions were—by martial fire.
Discouraged by ferocious waste, and sad,
She wondered what would be her task to do,
If all the world were going fighting mad,
To keep her triumph tranquil and be true.
Hope heard the thought above the guns' offense,
And came through poisoned gas to Peace's aid.
"There is no loss where rules Omnipotence,"
She said. "Rise, sing and fly; be not afraid.
Thy harmony is of the spheres, not strings;
Thy twig, the tree of life; the truth, thy wings."

WILLIS HUDSPETH.

THE SILVER JUBILEE.

(Air—"Marching Through Georgia.")

Out west, in the Rockies region, the realm of the columbine,
Nearby the grand old mountains with scenery so fine,
Is a wondrous institution that printers' hearts entwine,
As they go marching through Colorado.

CHORUS.

Hurrah, hurrah, we shout with joy and glee!
Hurrah, hurrah! 'Tis the silver jubilee
Of the Union Printers Home, where brotherhood we see,
As we go marching through Colorado!

A quarter of a century has passed since it was born,
And from a small beginning has grown like waving corn,
To grandeur and to beauty, while hills and plains adorn,
As we go marching through Colorado!

CHORUS.

The I. T. U. convention came out the other day,
And feasted at a barbecue to music grand and gay,
With meetings and with greetings we passed the time away,
As we went marching through Colorado!

CHORUS.

The boys were glad to meet them and shake them by the hand
And listen to the speeches and music by the band.
We hope again to greet them in this God-favored land,
When they go marching through Colorado.

CHORUS.

Then again, again, we'll sing the jubilee!
Hurrah! hurrah! we'll shout our joy and glee!
At the Union Printers Home, whose welcome hand is free,
As we go marching through Colorado!

Colorado Springs, Colo. OSCAR LANGFORD.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS

SCRANTON, PA.

"The Electric City, 1918."

By the action of the Colorado Springs convention in choosing Scranton as the 1918 convention city the above quotation has become a fact. For the past three years Scranton has put forward its claims before the International Typographical Union membership, and that its efforts were appreciated was shown when Scranton was the only city presented when nominations were made at the convention. Delegate M. W. Walton, of Scranton, placed his native city in nomination and was followed by Delegates James J. Hoban, of Cleveland; Thomas W. Johns, of New York; M. L. Higgins, of Syracuse; C. M. Leighley, of Pittsburgh; C. W. Casey, of Wilkes-Barre; D. I. Campbell, of Norfolk; C. S. Gookin, of Roanoke; J. P. Bowen, of Philadelphia; A. M. Rutherford, of Baltimore; W. A. Coyell, of Buffalo, and W. C. Trump, of Boston. The speakers all had a good word to say for the next convention city, which was a source of much gratification to the Scranton delegation present. The members of No. 112 will do their utmost between now and next August to make the 1918 convention a big success, and show the delegates to the sixty-third session and our friends throughout the country that their confidence in our ability to accomplish results were not misplaced. The Colorado Springs convention was one of the best ever, notwithstanding the weather being contrary to that "doped out" by the committee. The boys worked hard to please everybody, and were surely entitled to all the honors bestowed upon them. M. W. Walton, Frank McTague, delegates, and W. H. Hughes and A. J. Langan, boosters, comprised the Scranton delegation. In future letters the writer will have something to say of Scranton and the progress our convention committee is making to entertain our guests next August.

The Eureka Specialty Printing Company, of this city, recently secured the contract for printing all of the coupons to be used by the United Cigar Company for the next two years. It is the largest contract ever drawn up by a printing concern in this section. The same company only a short time ago was awarded the contract for printing millions of Christmas seals for the Red Cross. The office is specially equipped for printing coupons and is union throughout.

The offices of the Republican and Times, our morning and afternoon papers, respectively, presented lively scenes during the drawing of the great war draft. A large force was employed comparing the numbers as they were received with the names of the eligibles, so as to present as accurate a report as possible in their respective papers. Among the names published in the list were the following members of Scranton Typographical Union: Fred A. Ash, John Walton, Thomas Walton (sons of "Commodore" Walton), Clint M. Corless, James Rowe, Peter Richards, John Lally, Neill Lally, Fred Welker, Thomas Folan, James J. Gilmartin, Carl Lamping, Gerald McLane, Edward Kinney, Frank Kilcullen, John P. Kilcullen, Walter Kelley, Joseph Craig, Eugene Biglin, Fred Hanselman, Dennis Watson, Fred Schlager, Wallace Cutts, Anthony Henry, Edgar Wetzel, O. M. Hazelton, Robert Gemmel, B. A. Kraft, George Mapleson, Edgar Wetzel, Emelyn Evans, Richard Scott, George Bailey, Austin Frounfelker, Clarence Greenfield, Edward Greenfield, D. Harold Jones, Walter Morgan, Jay Osterhout and A. A. Grant.

Thomas F. McLaughlin, a prominent local attorney of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and one time member of Scranton Typographical Union, died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, July 19. Twenty-five years ago "Tommy" McLaughlin, as he was called in those days, held "cases" on the Scranton Times. He had ambition, studied when not working at his trade, and drifted into law. He had a lucrative practice, was an orator of note, and only five months ago delivered the principal oration at the Eagles' memorial exercises in this city.

Miss Mary E. Fay, a brilliant social writer of the Scranton Times, has harkened to the call of the political field, and her name will appear on the ballot at the coming primaries for the office of school controller. Miss Fay was named at a regular caucus of representative women of the city, who recognize in her ability a woman possessed of the highest ideals. Being in constant touch with the people through her newspaper work, she knows something of their needs. We look for Miss Fay to make the other candidates hustle on election day. She is a graduate of a prominent college, and is proficient as a linguist and musician. She is a member of the local Newswriters' Union No. 3.

P. G. Moran, who held many offices of trust while a member of No. 112, now the editor and proprietor of the Labor Union, an influential labor paper in Columbus, Ohio, was a visitor in Scranton during the month.

The biggest advertisement ever inserted in Scranton papers appeared July 6 in the Republican and Times. It consisted of eight pages in each paper and announced the opening of the new store of the Scranton Dry Goods Company. The store occupies the site of the old Wyoming House, which was a familiar hostelry to typos twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Steve McDonald, president of the central labor union, and a member of Newswriters' Union, No. 3, of this city, is a candidate for mayor at the coming primaries. His campaign has the endorsement of the central body. Labor has the necessary votes to elevate those seeking its suffrage to power. Mr. McDonald has been in the movement a good many years—has friends and foes—but we must all agree that he has the backbone and qualifications that are necessary to make a good mayor.

Joseph P. Gibbons, former member of No. 112, but now of "Big Six", New York, spent a week among his former co-workers in this city recently. "Joe" is a live-wire in union matters; never tires of "boosting" the International Typographical

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Union, with a good word occasionally for his old town—Scranton.

Charles H. Dennis, of the International Correspondence Schools proofroom, spent a week recently at his old home, Red Bank, N. J.

W. B. Twigg, of the Anthracite Press, this city, took in the sights of Detroit for a few weeks during the month of July.

Floyd Roof, of the International Correspondence Schools chapel, recently purchased ninety acres of land at Chinchilla, Pa., about six miles from Scranton. Mr. Roof is one of No. 112's most substantial members, who sees a bright future in this progressive little hamlet. He has not as yet made known what he intends to do with his newly-acquired possession.

James B. Skeoch, of the International Correspondence Schools chapel, was receiving the condolence of his co-workers recently over the loss of his mother. The deceased had reached the ripe age of 72 years, came from good old Scotch stock, and was a devout Christian woman during her life. A. J. LANGAN.

OHIO TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

The semi-annual session of the Ohio Typographical Conference will be held in Akron, Ohio, October 13 and 14. We are hoping to make this the most successful conference of any Ohio has yet enjoyed, both from the point of attendance and genuine enthusiasm. Headquarters will be at the Howe hotel, which is amply able to take care of all delegates and visitors.

We hope to have President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays attend this conference, as they have not been present at any conference since the one at Columbus in 1914.

Besides the business sessions there will be several extraordinary social features. Ohio printers should not fail to attend this session, as we are contemplating entertaining the full quota of delegates of every local union in Ohio.

Akron, Ohio. F. W. DANNER.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At the last meeting of the union the newspaper scale committee reported that the International Board of Arbitration had ruled in support of the contention of No. 16's representatives, that the contract and scale of prices were separate documents, and that the existing contract, amendments thereof or any new contract proposals can become subjects for arbitration only by mutual agreement. The committee asked for an increase of power in conducting negotiations, which was granted, but at this writing no agreement has been reached. R. H. Marshall presented his resignation as a member of the scale committee. It was accepted, and President Foster announced the appointment of John A. English to fill the vacancy. A new job scale committee was also appointed, consisting of W. J. Hedger, Arthur W. Stutes and John A. Johnson.

The board of directors of the Mutual Aid Society has adopted resolutions which provide that all members of the society in any branch of military service in the present war shall be kept in good standing for the period of hostilities. Any claims resulting from disability received in such service will be referred to a regular meeting of the society for action.

Publication of the names of the men drawn for military service was the cause of a large amount of extra work in all the newspaper offices. The force of the American-Examiner did notable work on this job, according to Superintendent Lamphere. In the Examiner of Saturday appeared the list of names drawn in the Chicago district, classified alphabetically, giving number, residence and division. This necessitated the handling of 1,760,000 ems of agate. In nineteen hours the force got out the regular edition of the Examiner containing these names, forty-six pages of the Sunday edition and the eight regular editions of the American.

Delegates and visitors en route to the Colorado Springs convention thronged the Union Printers' club, Thursday, August 9, and many old friendships were renewed and new ones formed. The festivities lasted until the departure of the delegates' train at 10 P. M.

Cards of fifty-seven members of No. 16 who have joined the various branches of the military service have been deposited in the secretary-treasurer's office. This number will no doubt be largely increased, as many are known to have joined whose cards are not yet on deposit.

The Tucker-Kenworthy chapel held a picnic at Fox River Grove, Sunday, August 19. Baseball games and various athletic sports were indulged in. There was a large attendance, and all thoroughly enjoyed the outing.

New label offices as reported by Organizer Griffin are the Russian Publishing Company, 2407 West Division street, and the Carbery & Reed Company, 638 Federal street.

The St. Louis baseball club that was to represent that city in the Union Printers' National Baseball League tournament at St. Paul this year, had it been held, visited Chicago, August 7, 8 and 9, being scheduled to meet the local tournament team in three games. Tuesday's game had to be abandoned on account of rain. On Wednesday St. Louis won in eleven innings in one of the best games ever contested among printers. The two star pitchers—Du Caluwe and Schatzman—were opponents and as a result base hits were few and far between. The former struck out fourteen men and the latter twenty-two. Schatzman had been playing in the Western League and was in fine condition. Du Caluwe really deserved a draw, three poorly played bunts in the eleventh accounting for the winning runs.

Thursday's game was a one-sided affair. "Hank" Paynter, for the locals, was too much for the visitors, defeating them 9 to 0. He got excellent support, while Obermeyer was poorly supported and was hit hard in the first two innings. The visitors were well taken care of during their short stay. On Tuesday evening they were taken by automobile to the Chateau Des Plaines, fifteen miles west of the city, where a chicken supper was served. Wednesday morning they rode through the fashionable north side district to the North Shore inn in one of Chicago's fine double-deck auto busses, and after partaking of dinner were driven to the White Sox park. The distance covered was twenty-one miles. After the game the party had supper at King's, whence they went to Riverview Park, where the evening was passed. Thursday morning the ladies, chaperoned by Mrs. John McGowan, visited the big stores in the loop on a shopping tour, while the men "took in" the municipal pier. After Thursday's game the party was dined at King's and in the evening visited the Union Printers' club, where the Union Printers' band gave a concert. The proceeds of the games were donated to the fund for the purchase of baseball parapher-

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nalia for our boys in France. The St. Louis Athletic club contributed $25. Two accidents occurred during the first game. Walter O'Malley, left fielder of the Chicago team, had his right foot broken in two places in a collision with the shortstop, and Catcher Meyer of the St. Louis club had a thumb broken by a foul tip. Both received prompt medical attention. O'Malley's foot is still in a cast and Meyer is out of the game for the rest of the season. Owner Comiskey, of the White Sox, gave the boys the use of the grounds for the games. Commissioner Springmeyer, of St. Louis, had charge of the visiting party, and on leaving thanked the Typo Athletic club, which provided the entertainment, saying the three days reminded him of a "regular tournament." Commissioner Joe Oschger is president of the club; Joe Larson, treasurer, and Charles Goodwin, secretary.

Fred Boughner, an oldtimer, and well known by the members of No. 16, stepped from a Soldiers' Home car in Milwaukee and was struck by a car approaching from the opposite direction. His left leg was cut off and his back broken. He died the following morning.

Mrs. Mabel Brine, proofreader at the Central Typesetting Company, died at her home, 4153 West Adams street, Wednesday, August 1. She was a sufferer from cancer of the kidneys, and had been ill for some time. Burial was at Forest Home.

Other deaths: John C. Hughes, July 28, Forest Home; William F. Walter, July 21, Mount Greenwood; J. A. French, July 20.

W. L. Bessette, formerly of the Peterson chapel, is now a first-class petty officer in the United States naval reserves, at the Great Lakes training station. He is a son of E. E. Bessette, city salesman of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company and well known in typographical circles all over the country.

William Coughlin, son of James Coughlin, of the American-Examiner chapel, and himself the holder of a card in No. 16, has joined the naval reserves and is stationed at the camp in Grant park.

Curtis T. Beecher, Seventy-fourth company, Sixth regiment, United States marine corps, stationed at Quantico, Va., spent a ten-day furlough at the home of his parents here. He left Monday, August 6, to rejoin his regiment.

Philip Pfalzgraf, foreman of the Cincinnati Times-Star, was a visitor at the Union Printers' club on his way back from the convention.

President Foster returned August 18 from a two weeks' vacation. Vice-President Cann occupied the executive chair during the president's absence.

For any shortcomings in this letter the writer craves the indulgence of his readers, as he was forced to be away for nearly two weeks on business connected with the occupation by the government of his farm near Battle Creek, Mich., as a military reservation. The United States authorities have about 6,000 acres under lease at that point for cantonment purposes, and are building barracks for the accommodation of some 35,000 Michigan and Wisconsin troops of the national army.

For the following I am under obligations to C. M. Burlingame, of the Sears-Roebuck chapel:

An event altogether fitting and appropriate at this time occurred in the composing room of the Sears, Roebuck & Co. printing plant Saturday noon, July 28, it being the raising of a beautiful twenty-foot flag, the property of the chapel. Time was called by the chairman half an hour before the regular closing time, and while the Sears quartet sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" the flag was raised on high by veterans of the Spanish war, all members of the chapel. Five-minute addresses were then made by Messrs. Bagnall, Aspergen, Vogan and Mitchell, the remarks being of an intensely patriotic nature. The speakers demanded undivided loyalty to our government from every person residing within our borders, and each should do his or her share in the work before us now. The hyphenated citizens who in times past have claimed class distinction must be done away with. Here we must henceforth be American or un-American; loyal or disloyal; patriots or traitors. The man who leaves the old country to escape from unbearable conditions and a suppressive form of government is an undesirable citizen who will accept and enjoy the benefits and advantages of our free land at the same time worshiping the country from which he fled; and that country our enemy. At no time in the history of the United States have our people taken up the sword except in the cause of humanity and freedom—freedom of body, soul, and religious and political opinions—the right of a people to have a voice in their own government. And in this war, as in all previous conflicts, our cause being just, we shall conquer and again demonstrate that Old Glory is the emblem of freedom. All present joined in singing "America" and then gave cheers and Godspeed for our boys of the chapel who are leaving for the service. A fund has been provided by the chapel for the purpose of from time to time sending to our boys on duty packages of delicacies not always to be obtained in camp, including, of course, tobacco and other comfort. BRYANT L. BEECHER.

It is safe to say that but few of the members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 saw that motley group march along our splendid lake front promenade toward the close of a hot July day. But it was an inspiring sight, and to us it held an interest, for one of our boys was marching back to the maelstrom of war. On the first day of the recent "drive" of the British recruiting mission in Chicago, when the battle-scarred veterans of the Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders thrilled our citizens as they paraded the streets in fighting array, one of the assignments of the Kilties' band of pipers was to escort a group of recruits to the Central station, on their way to training camps in Canada. Marching side by side with the embryo soldiers and their friends, unsuspected by the onlookers, was one who already had been through the hell of the trenches in Flanders, wounded, honorably discharged after months of suffering, returning to where he saw his duty lay.

Since last December, William R. Kiloh had been working on a Chicago daily, having deposited a traveling card from Aberdeen, Scotland. Previously he had been with the Gordon Highlanders, whose headquarters are in his native town, during several months of fighting in Ypres salient, until he was wounded by shell fire at the battle of Hooge.

Kiloh comes of a fighting family. His father is in France with the British engineer corps. A brother, also of the Gordons, was wounded at Vimy Ridge recently. Another until lately had served with the British medical corps since the beginning of the war. The Canadian artillery prides itself on having a Kiloh at the front, and it was to join this brother that William R. re-enlisted for

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service with the dominion forces. When Uncle Sam declared war, still another brother enlisted in the Second Illinois infantry and is now in service. Truly a creditable answer to the call of democracy.

The following interview by S. J. Duncan-Clark, war expert of the Chicago Evening Post, is culled from that paper:

"But why are you going back?"

I put the question squarely to Private Kiloh, late of the Gordon Highlanders and Flanders. He had just come from re-enlisting, this time in the Canadian artillery.

The question had been in my mind all the time this slim, kindly faced Aberdeen boy had been talking to me. Why should this boy who had done his bit; who had been cruelly wounded; who had received his honorable discharge and was getting a pension, and who, recovered from his wound, was working at his trade and making excellent wages in a secure position—why should this boy go back?

Before I give you his answer, let him tell his story. Here it is put together in consecutive order. I dragged it from him bit by bit. These fellows who have been out yonder and come back do not talk easily.

"I went with the Gordon Highlanders, among the first of the territorials who were sent to fill the gaps in the 'contemptible little army.' We got orders to leave in February, 1915, and none of us knew where we were going until we landed in Havre. We were sent to the Ypres salient, and most of my fighting was done on the sector southeast of Ypres, in the region of Hooge and Hill 60.

"In those days it was a game of cat and mouse. We were the mouse and the Germans were the cat. They played with us. We never had any doubt as to the final outcome of the war, but we knew that for the time we were outnumbered, outgunned and outmunitioned.

"We were greatly troubled by spies in those days. The Germans seemed to have scattered them all through that country behind our lines. They wore every kind of disguise. Two of them turned up one day in Highland uniform, but one glance at them by a real Highlander ended their game—they had put their kilts on back to front.

"We had some regiments in which the men talked Gaelic. They came from the far north of Scotland, and their love for their own tongue got them into serious peril. A detachment was passing close to trenches in which there were English troops. The English overheard the strange language and took it for German, opening fire on the Scots. So orders were issued that there should be no more Gaelic talked on the firing line.

"I lived through many a close call without injury, and was beginning to believe in my luck, when one night along in July we were called from the support trenches to reinforce the first line after the Hooge chateau had been blown up by one of our mines. The Germans were preparing to counter-attack. I started forward with a batch of sixteen. We had to advance under the barrage of the enemy. I remember putting the thought of danger out of my mind with the reflection that so far I had escaped. The next moment I was down—a shattered ankle.

"That took me out of the fighting. The bones were badly broken; part of them had to be removed. But my ankle is as good as ever again. I have a barely perceptible limp, that's all.

"Before the war I was a socialist and a pacifist—an internationalist. I am still a socialist, but that pacifist stuff doesn't stand the test of real life. There are lots of us socialists in the trenches. We are going to see this war through, because it must be won for the safety of the world, and then we will go home to see that the democracy we have been fighting for is made worth while."

I put the question I had been wanting to ask.

"Why are you going back to the firing line?"

He seemed embarrassed for a moment, and when he answered he was not looking at me. His vision had penetrated the office walls and crossed the seas.

"Over there," he said, "my kindred are fighting. I know how the men feel. This is a job that must be done, and done for all time, now, and it needs every man who is physically fit to help do it. Knowing what I do about it, I couldn't look those boys in the face if I didn't go back.

"Perhaps if I had never been there it might be different. But now, when I sit at my linotype machine at night I can see it all, and I think—'this ought to be a machine gun.'

"My comrades are buried over there, and—well, you see how it is, don't you? I just got to go!"

Private Kiloh rose from his chair beside the office desk, shook hands and walked out with his face toward the front again. The limp, as he had said, was scarcely perceptible.

FRANK S. RUSSELL.

PEORIA, ILL.

William Ritter, a member of No. 29 and son of Fritz Ritter, also a member of No. 29, has enlisted in the cause of Uncle Sam. This makes two who have gone to the front, the other being Curtis Bennett.

George Paige, one of the oldtimers of No. 29, is now safely landed in the Home. D. B. Clark made application to enter the Home, and is now on the waiting list. Charles ("Stump") Embick has been getting along fine since he returned from the Home.

The judge says he never felt better in his life and is working right along.

The boys are all well pleased with the new job scale which goes into effect January 1.

Benjamin B. Kellerstrass, one of the old members of the union, has been laid up for several weeks.

The condition of Charles O. Kothe continues about the same, with no improvement.

WALTER S. BUSH.

WHEELING, W. VA.

As chronicled in last month's JOURNAL, the continuation of the reading by President Sims of his history of the local union since its organization, in 1880, was even better than his previous readings, and they were par excellence. At the present time there are only three members now belonging to No. 79 who were charter members at that time, namely, John H. Winder, foreman of the Register; George B. Barr and Wiley T. Crosse. Mr. Sims mentioned many instances which were remembered by the older members present, particularly the strike in 1886, which caught the union unprepared financially. A committee, composed of Frank T. Hummel, Harry L. Mills and President Sims, was appointed by the union to have the history of the local union, as compiled by Mr. Sims, printed for the benefit of the members.

Fred J. Mueller, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, received an order from the Owl Print Shop for a model 17 machine. This machine will be on exhibition at the West Virginia state fair, the first week in September, and will be seen in the Owl Print Shop booth.

The Whitaker-Glessner Company, one of the largest steel corporations in the country, is installing an up-to-date printing plant in this city. L. W. Conger, formerly of Portsmouth, Ohio, has accepted the position as superintendent of this plant.

Norbert L. Baker, of the West Virginia Printing Company, was the first member of No. 79 to be drafted into service of the new national army.

B. J. Fisher, manager of the Fisher Typesetting

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Company, has stated that his plant is for sale or for rent. The Fisher company has been doing a good business, and Mr. Fisher's reasons for going out of business has not been learned by the writer.

W. H. ("Colonel") Doughty, who holds a "sit" in Charleston, W. Va., is spending a few weeks' vacation visiting his old-time friends in Wheeling and vicinity. He also made a trip to Steubenville and Canton, Ohio.

Joseph J. Emerick, of Charleston, W. Va., one of the oldest printers in this state, paid a visit to our city this month, the guest of his son, Earl K. Emerick, of the Register force.

Robert D. Henthorn, who has been "tickling the keys" on the Martins Ferry Times, has resigned and is now on the Intelligencer.

Joseph Thalman, the "Shorty" Comfort of the Register force, is taking the rest cure. He thinks a month or so will do him a heap of good.

Charles W. Levy, of the Owl Print Shop, has returned after a two-weeks' vacation spent in the lake region.

Arrivals: J. C. Briley, Ed W. Lepper, C. D. Patheal, R. P. Carter, Henry A. Stevens, Elmer Butler, Harry J. Fulton, Clyde E. Blair, Elisha Lewis. Departures: M. M. Martin, C. D. Patheal, J. C. Briley, Armour Johnston.

E. D. Conner.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Mention was made in the August issue of The Journal that Oakland was asking for an increase in scale. Since then much has been accomplished. The scale committee visited the newspapers and other offices concerned and with satisfactory results. San Francisco is at the present time negotiating a similar scale, which is being arbitrated at Indianapolis. It is identically the same as the proposed Oakland scale in wages and hours. Oakland Union and the newspaper publishers' association and the other offices have agreed to abide by the award of the arbitration board which is conducting the San Francisco scale matter. This will mean that when the award is made that Oakland and San Francisco will be on a par with each other. This is as it should be, as Oakland and San Francisco are practically one city, with Oakland being, in the writer's opinion, slightly more advanced in many ways than its sister city across the bay, though not in population. It is to be hoped that when this is published that the award will be rendered and both Oakland and San Francisco working seven hours a day and with a substantial increase in salary. It should be mentioned here that the proprietors of Oakland have agreed, in writing, to grant the increase from August 1.

The Berkeley Gazette has already granted the increase in pay and reduction of hours, the members of that chapel now getting $33 a week and a seven-hour day. Not only has the firm granted this increase, but it is stated that whatever the award may be the Berkeley Gazette will continue to pay the increase and work only seven hours.

The writer is indebted to the San Francisco Labor Clarion for this thought: The practice of permitting members, for sentimental reasons, to take up collections in union meeting assembled is hardly right. There may be many persons at the meeting who may not have the dime or quarter, or whatever it may be to donate, and it is rather embarrassing to have the hat passed around and one not be able to contribute his mite or "might" toward the undoubtedly worthy object. This is just a suggestion for the membership to dwell on. Perhaps if the matter were brought before the union in a different manner it may not be so bad, possibly by the president suggesting that all wishing to contribute for the relief of any one, to give to the chairman of chapel or secretary of union.

Some of our members have tendered their services to the country, among them E. S. Evans, who is now in active service; H. V. Sate, who enlisted in the hospital corps, as did E. J. McHenry. We have two officers in the army who were in the national guard, viz., Major Mallett and Lieut. G. R. Castle.

R. E. Morton, a member of Oakland Union and connected with the Mergenthaler company, has just returned from the wilds of the north, being up in Alaska in the interest of the firm. He was presented with a fine baby girl a week after his return.

M. P. Morgan, who has been in Honolulu for a few years, has returned to Oakland and is showing up around town.

William F. Hanley, who worked in Oakland ten years ago, is now subbing on the Enquirer after touring the country.

It is on the tapis that the Oakland Enquirer is changing hands, but the sale has not as yet been confirmed. The men who are behind the new concern are well-known newspaper men of vast experience and intend, it is said, to make it bigger and better than ever.

The many friends of George A. Tracy, president of San Francisco Typographical Union, will be pleased to hear of his appointment to the civil service commission of San Francisco. Mr. Tracy is widely known among printerdom, being at one time first vice-president of the International Typographical Union.

Seth Brown, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, passed through Oakland on his way to Sacramento to attend sessions of the state council of defense, of which he is a member, being appointed by Governor Stephens.

Joe A. Mulhall.

BISMARCK, N. D.

C. B. Gorham left some time ago to take a position as superintendent in a large job office in Fort Wayne, Ind. He has worked in all capacities for the Tribune company, and was holding the position of superintendent when he resigned. Frank Moule, who has had the ad job and been in the Tribune company's employ off and on for a number of years, has accepted the position made vacant by Mr. Gorham. The undersigned has taken the "sit" left vacant by Mr. Moule.

Business is fair and machine subs scarce, but by helping hold down one another's positions, a number of the boys have been able to take their summer vacations. Among them are Frank Moule, Frank Hobza, Roy Corwin and Sherman Knauss, all of the Tribune.

James McCormick, one of the oldtimers, who has worked some years in this city, has purchased an office of his own in Shields, N. D., and will no doubt welcome any of his friends who strike that little city.

Charlie Jennings and Jack Tracy passed through here and visited between trains while en route to the coast.

A trades and labor assembly was organized here last spring which at the present time numbers from

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400 to 500 members. A good share of the praise for organizing the assembly must go to Frank Milhollan, president of Typographical Union No. 140, and district organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Chester B. Frost, who has been employed at the Dakota Printing Company, took out a traveler recently and left for Frankfort, Mich.

Mr. Milhollan is a sticker for the advancement of organized labor and has done a great deal to help the labor cause in this district. He was sent as a delegate to the state trades and labor assembly, held in Fargo in May, and while there made good use of his time. He also stated on his return that everything looked bright in labor circles, and that the allied trades delegates carried away the laurels, securing every office but one.

No. 140 meets the second Monday evening of each month in the Baker hall, located on Main street. The hall is rented by the month, and as there is a good player piano in the hall with plenty of music rolls, if the members should see fit to bring their wives and the single men their lady friends, we do not see why there could not be some pleasant evenings spent after the business meetings are over.

A. Darling, of Missoula, Mont., deposited a traveler last month and has been working every day since his arrival.

Mr. McDonald, of Grand Forks, formerly machinist-operator on the Herald, who was appointed by Governor Frazier to take charge of the state labor bureau, is in Bismarck busily engaged with his new duties.

Bismarck Typographical Union so far has been fortunate in the draft drawing, not having lost a member.

We see in the July number of THE JOURNAL, in the Grand Forks correspondence, that they are heartily against the Nonpartisan League, although nearly all the unions in the state are for it, and the state federation endorsed the league policy.

Those who did not read the article in the July issue of THE JOURNAL, "Benefit of Union Membership," page 78, should glance over the article; it is worth reading. RALPH H. SPINK.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

At the regular meeting for August Clyde L. Timberlake was unanimously elected president to succeed Ben F. Wood, who tendered his resignation because of absence during the summer. J. W. Sims was elected recording secretary, H. D. Wilson having moved to Richmond, Va. C. S. Nesse was chosen to fill Mr. Wood's place in the allied council. C. C. Williams acted as financial secretary in the absence of C. E. Tracy, who was in attendance at the convention of the state federation of labor as delegate from the Typographical Union. The executive committee reported it was thought arrangements could be made by officers of the local and employers who are parties to signed contracts whereby any employe called to the colors by means of voluntary enlistment or the selective draft will be reinstated in his position if upon return he is physically fit to perform the duties. The call on Maricopa county has been greatly increased from the original number because of reapportionment, due to a number of the mining counties being composed largely of alien foreigners. Under this arrangement it seems about all of eligible age will be called, and as the younger printers especially are quite husky boys, there is little doubt many will see active service. The first to place himself in readiness is William P. Doheney, who resigned the editorship of the Arizona Labor Journal. Secretary C. E. Tracy was appointed by the board of control of the state federation to succeed Mr. Doheney. The membership voted to continue the fight against unfair theaters and the five-dollar fine for attending them, which has been in effect for some time, stands. Curt Miller, of Temple, and C. A. Reed, of Glendale, were obligated, and Mrs. Ruby R. Watson, of Mesa, was elected to membership. A letter from the secretary of the American Federation of Labor was read to the effect that the matter of deporting laborers from Bisbee, Ariz., would be taken up with the proper authorities at Washington.

A very good report was presented by J. W. Sims, secretary of the allied council. Ten dollars was voted in aid to the State Federation of Labor.

At a special meeting on August 15 the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Arizona State Federation of Labor, in recent convention, condemned the I. W. W. activities in this state, thereby adopting the same policies toward that organization as long ago adopted by the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, Bisbee Typographical Union No. 766 has wired President Scott as follows:

"BISBEE, ARIZ., August 10, 1917.

"Marsden G. Scott, Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"The Arizona State Federation of Labor has gone on record as favoring I. W. W. activities in this state. As our constitution does not recognize the I. W. W. as organized labor and as we do not uphold I. W. W. action here, we desire to withdraw from the state federation of labor.

"Kindly advise us in this matter by wire at once.

"BISBEE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 766.
"JOHN G. HOCK, President
"FRANK ARAIZA, Secretary."

Whereas, By such action Bisbee Typographical Union has placed the Arizona State Federation of Labor in an unfavorable light before the International Typographical Union and has placed odium upon typographical unions and the various craft unions composing the state federation of labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Phœnix Typographical Union No. 352 endorses and upholds the state federation of labor in its policy toward the I. W. W.; and, be it further

Resolved, That Bisbee Typographical Union be no longer recognized as a legitimate organization; that it be classed as the various mining company controlled organizations seeking to destroy organized labor in Arizona; and, be it further

Resolved, That the International Union be hereby petitioned to revoke the charter of Bisbee Local No. 766 on the ground of it having ceased to be in accord with labor union principles; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our delegate in the International convention, to the president of the International Typographical Union, to the secretary of the Arizona State Federation of Labor, to the editor of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, to the editor of the Arizona Labor Journal, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this union.

Another member has been accepted on the matrimony call. William Sutterlin and Miss Anna M. Hadsell were married on August 6 at the bride's home, 923 East McKinley street. Dr.

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George E. Varney, pastor of the First Baptist church, performed the double ring ceremony beneath a bower of roses and paper boughs in the presence of the relatives and friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Idora Hadsell, and the groom by Clyde L. Timberlake. Miss Christine Hadsell, niece of the bride, acted as flower girl. Mrs. Sutterlin is a daughter of B. A. Hadsell, a prominent pioneer, and is a highly esteemed young lady. She was educated in Arizona and taught in the public schools. The groom came to Phœnix seven years ago from Lancaster, Pa., and has been continuously employed as operator on the Republican. After a three-week's trip on the coast they will occupy their home at 9 South Thirteenth avenue. Previous to the wedding the bride's many friends gave a miscellaneous shower and the Republican chapel presented a beautiful set of table linen.

Printing has been quiet the past month and there have been few arrivals. W. S. SWENSON.

MINOT, N. D.

At an adjourned meeting of No. 376, held Sunday morning, August 12, the by-laws were placed on second reading and after some discussions were adopted and now only await the approval of President Scott before going into effect. The most radical change is the raising of the initiation fee from $7.50 to $15.

S. E. Hane, of the Messenger chapel, who enlisted in the army in April, has not been heard from since leaving Minot and is supposed to be "doing his bit" in France. Gus Anderson has returned to his old "sit" at the News chapel and G. E. Munger and Ben Schroeder turned in their slips and left the News chapel for new pastures.

State of trade at this writing is dull, and subs are not in demand.

Secretary S. E. George is planning a trip east in the near future and expects to eventually land in St. Paul. The boys are wondering how we will get along without our genial secretary, who has rendered faithful service for many moons.

E. D. HICKS.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

The annual wayzgoose of this local for 1917 has passed and nothing remains but fond remembrances of the day. It is still a long time before the outing of 1918, but owing to the fact that the state goes dry on January 1, 1919, the boys are already planning a celebration that will eclipse all others.

Charles G. Crago, assistant foreman on the Tribune, while spending his vacation whipping Belt creek for the elusive trout, received a telegram from Wheeling, W. Va., calling him to the deathbed of his father, who was one of the leading professors of his state. This was Mr. Crago's first trip to his home in many years.

Richard Straub, machinist on the Tribune, and Harold Dibb, operator on the same sheet, have just returned from a ten-days' hike through Glacier National park. The two walked about 110 miles while on their trip through the park and were in a blizzard near Gunsight pass, which they claim was the worst they have ever observed. One of the chalets at which they were to have stopped over night was completely wrecked by an avalanche before they reached it.

S. W. ("Dad") Brackett, who has been a member of this local for the last thirty years, is now entitled to the old age pension and is wearing a broad smile these days. He has been "too stiff" to follow the trade to any extent for some time past and the pension will be a great help to him.

E. S. Epley, a member of the Tribune job force, is spending a few weeks at Stevensville, Mont.

L. W. WENDT.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The most important matter in the labor movement in this section since my last letter was the annual convention of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, held in this city on August 13 and 14. At the opening session addresses were made by the following gentlemen: A. A. Gerald, for the city federation of trades of Columbia; L. A. Griffith, mayor of Columbia, for that city; Andrew J. Bathea, lieutenant-governor of South Carolina, in behalf of the state, and C. A. Thompson, of Charleston, for the state federation. Governor Richard I. Manning was prevented from attending because of the death of a grandchild. Mrs. Harriett Lynch, of Cheraw, state president of the equal suffrage league, made an instructive address in behalf of that movement.

In South Carolina there is an organization of farmers known as the Farmers' Secret Association. It sent six fraternal delegates, and a platform of principles, some of which were endorsed. The debate on the floor of the convention was spirited on these matters. The report concluded with the following significant paragraph, which was adopted:

> This federation does not approve of these recommendations being used to promote political success of any man or body. We stand for these principles and this endorsement does not include political support to any candidates or parties.

The following platform of principles was adopted:

> That a free schoolbook law be enacted, these books to be printed in South Carolina, if possible.
>
> That a provision be made for six factory inspectors, instead of two as at present, and that a sufficient amount be appropriated to make inspections twelve months, instead of ten as at present.
>
> That the minimum fine for violation of the child labor law be increased to $50.
>
> That the minimum fine for violation of law regulating hours of women in mercantile establishments be increased to $50.
>
> That the present law be amended so as to limit the hours of labor of women to ten hours a day.
>
> That a state labor bureau be established.
>
> That a law be enacted requiring that all schools shall be opened for at least seven months in each year.
>
> That the question of woman suffrage be submitted to the vote of the people.
>
> That the race segregation law be amended so as to affect all manufacturing industries.
>
> That a law be enacted providing for the examination and licensing of operators in moving picture houses having a seating capacity of over 200.
>
> That a law be enacted providing for medical inspection of schools.

The federation went on record as endorsing a bill that the wage scale of females in all branches of business be the equivalent of male.

A minimum wage for women clerks in South Carolina, and that all establishments shall have stools placed in them for clerks, and the establishments shall be kept in sanitary condition and shall be properly heated, was likewise endorsed.

The federation favored a workingman's compensation law, in case a person is hurt working for

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any corporation he be given or paid whatever rate he was receiving from the time the accident occurred until he is given a certificate from his doctor to return to work.

The following resolution, introduced by John L. Davis, representing Typographical Union No. 34, of Columbia, was adopted:

Whereas, It has been conclusively proven that long hours and the breakdown of legal standards for the protection of women and children means a breakdown in health and an increase in industrial accidents; and,

Whereas, There is danger that in the present excitement the public may lose sight of the importance of maintaining the educational and labor standards which have slowly grown up in this state and which are an essential bulwark of democracy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the South Carolina Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, protest emphatically against any attempt to lower educational standards or to weaken the laws safeguarding the workers, especially the women and children, and that we do all in our power to maintain and establish the one day of rest in seven, the eight-hour law, factory, fire and sanitary laws, as well as guard all other laws enacted for the protection of women and children in industry.

The federation favored a South Carolina law making members of all legislative bodies amenable to the initiative, referendum and recall.

After adjournment on the last day of the convention the delegates enjoyed a barbecue at Irwin park.

On August 10 Mrs. A. C. Sowers died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Grube. The deceased was 69 years of age and had been ill several months. She was a native of North Carolina, but had resided in Columbia for the past eighteen years. Her friends and acquaintances regret her demise. J. P. Sowers, president of Columbia Typographical Union No. 34, received expressions of sympathy from many members of the labor movement here. A delegation from our union acted as pallbearers at the funeral.

TOM F. MACNALLY.

DULUTH, MINN.

Members of No. 136 to the number of six were called in the first draft, and at this time it is not known just how many will finally be accepted for service.

S. M. Harrison decided there was not much choice between war and handling the bank on the night shift of the News-Tribune, so he joined the national guard, and will soon be on the way to Deming, N. M.

Officers and committees are busy on the label propaganda which is beginning to show some results here. The voluntary appearance of the label on the back page of the Duluth News-Tribune is a big encouragement to the members looking after this portion of the union's affairs.

Upon the recommendation of the relief committee, the laws committee was instructed to bring in for referendum an amendment providing for an increase of 50 cents in the local dues. For many years past No. 136 has maintained a sick fund by setting aside 20 per cent of the local receipts for relief purposes. During the past three years, however, the expenditures have exceeded the receipts by such an amount that the fund is nearly depleted. Being reluctant to discontinue this benefit, the membership may decide to increase the dues and place the added amount in the relief fund.

Gus Winberg, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Typographical Unions, was again a visitor at our last meeting, and presented a comprehensive outline of the work of that body during the past year and sketched the plans for its work during the coming one.

J. J. Anderson reported on the meeting of the state federation of labor. His report, well received by the union, told of the deflection of fifty delegates who were dissatisfied with the manner in which the so-called reactionaries managed the convention. His report further stated that the convention accomplished absolutely nothing in the way of constructive work for the benefit of the Minnesota unions.

One apprentice member and two new members were initiated at our last meeting. Arrivals and departures are few.

Work on the city directory will start the first of September, one month later than usual. The book and job end is quiet at the present writing, with work fair on the newspaper end.

WILLIAM E. TOWNE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The allied trades secretary, William Laun, reports the granting of the label to the Chicopee Journal Publishing Company, situated at Chicopee Falls. There is no such paper as the Chicopee Journal now, that paper going out of existence some years ago, but there is a flourishing job office in the Falls which bears that name, in charge of Mrs. Cassie Buyse, a former member of this local. Here is published the Hampden County Adviser, a paper devoted to the interests of farmers, and a weekly newspaper. The principal revenue to the plant is derived from job printing, however, of which there is a goodly quantity produced each month. The label negotiations have been going on for several months with the above happy result. A contract has been signed for a linotype machine and the composition for the papers will be done at home in the near future.

Lewis Maxwell Thompson, one of our sailor boys, reports that he has had a siege of hospital life, trouble having developed with his legs owing to the unaccustomed training. A minor operation was performed and Mr. Thompson hopes to be about before this letter is in print. Charlie Specht, the other sailor, paid a flying visit to the city the other day to attend his brother's wedding. It is understood that Charlie is now at sea and we are eagerly looking forward to some news from him from the other side soon.

Lincoln McAuley writes from a training school in New York city that he, with several hundred others, is undergoing a course of materia medica, anatomy and several "ologies," and that the course for the naval medical course is extremely stiff. He expected to be at school until the middle of September, after which his movements were uncertain.

Mention should be made of the change of ownership of the Daily News job print, a lease of which has been acquired for five years by James Lynch, owner of the Sprinifield Tribune, which he recently purchased from Tom English, and H. Hourihan, an advertising expert from Hartford. There is much mystery at the time of writing as to details, but it is understood that the shop will continue to be run on a union basis and that there will be no change in the personnel.

A. F. HARDWICK.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

The July meeting of No. 6, which was poorly attended, disposed of quite a lot of important business. Sixteen new members were obligated. A resolution presented by Peter J. Corcoran, to make a change in a section of the election law, was amended by John C. Maher to have a committee appointed to revise the whole law. President Rouse named Fred N. Cornell, John C. Maher and Peter J. Corcoran.

By a vote of the union, those joining No. 6 after September 1, 1917, will have to pay an increase in their initiation fee. New members over 22 years, $15; reinstatement fee will be $27. No change has been made for probation applicants, or those joining as full members at the age of 21.

The application for admission to the Union Printers Home of Michael Honan was endorsed.

The following applications for the old age pension were also endorsed: Henry Wier, Mortimer Milhollen, Henry Wooster and Hugh McKenna.

The convention of the New York State Federation of Labor will be represented by three delegates from No. 6—Clark Pierce of the New York Times, Fred McCann of the Morning Telegraph and Chester Fox of the Brooklyn Standard Union.

The intense heat during the latter part of July brought much suffering among some of our members, especially the night workers. Several of the book and job plants closed down and subs on the newspapers were as scarce as trenches on Park Row, much to the surprise of some of the regulars who pictured a night at the beach better than two payments to the Morris plan.

As a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Everett Glackin, president and secretary of No. 6 during the '80s, it was decided to hold a memorial banquet some Sunday afternoon in October and confine the attendance to those associates and admirers of Glackin who went through many union battles for that honest and conscientious leader. This notice is written with a view of reaching Glackin's old-time friends so that they may be able to communicate with any of the following men if they desire to participate: Robert Deery, S. Oppenheimer, John Crammond, James M. Donohue, Charles L. Kojan, John Tolan, Joe Hazzard, Owen Kindelon, H. L. Williams, B. J. Hawkes, Peter Flanagan, William Lenahan, William E. Boselly, and Nate Newman. The dinner will probably be held at the Broadway Central Hotel and the price of tickets not more than $2.50.

The Query club held its annual outing at Garfield, N. J., on July 29, introducing a new feature in selecting a mountain side for the event, which was largely attended. The scenery and general good time made many forget about the long trip they made to reach the grounds. John McParland, the chairman, aided by the rest of the committee, deserve great praise for their pains in making the affair a success.

Through the courtesy of H. Hipkins, the Rural New Yorker has been placed on the Union Printers Home list. Many of the numerous magazines published could reach the Home if the same interest was taken.

During one of the recent storms on Long Island the home of Secretary O'Connell was struck by lightning. Fortunately none of the members of his family was hurt.

The New York and Boston typo baseball teams, which played a game at Ebbets field for the benefit of the Sun tobacco fund on Tuesday, August 6, resulted in a defeat for the home team, the score being 9 to 1. John K. Tener, president of the National Baseball League, sent a telegram expressing his regret at not being able to attend. Ervin Wardman, vice-president of the Sun Publishing Company, volunteered to pitch the first ball, much to the delight of those present. Many other athletic feats were on the program, and with the musical selections rendered by Shannon's band, kept the crowd well entertained. Three hundred and sixty-eight dollars was generously contributed, which will be turned over to the Sun tobacco fund to buy smokes for our soldiers in France.

The committee appointed to revise the newspaper scale is meeting once a week and requests cooperation from any one with suggestions that will aid the members in their work. The committee is composed of the following: S. Oppenheimer, chairman; Chester Fox, secretary; Dan A. Dooley, E. H. Edwards, L. M. Grummond, George W. Morris and Louis S. Seijas.

The following deaths occurred since the last report: George Adrat, H. P. Brainard, Julia Fox, John E. Wesley, Charles A. Bowley and Adolph Reimers.

HORACE W. MASON.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The printing business in this section just at present is rather quiet. There have been numerous changes in personnel of the several composing rooms recently. R. C. Bonier, who has been with the Rapid Mailing Bureau for some little time, left that office to accept a situation in the job department of the John B. Clarke Company, and Arthur Howard left the Mirror and is subbing in the ad alley of the Union-Leader. Charles Wilson, who has recently come to this city from Concord, is now employed in the printing department of the Rapid Mailing Bureau, while Nat J. Spead, also from Concord, is working on the night side of the Union-Leader. John Broderick, of the Mirror office, has a ten weeks' leave of absence, during which he is assisting Leslie Ellis in getting out the vacation paper known as "Among the Clouds" and published at Mount Washington. William Arnold, assistant day foreman of the Leader, is spending a part of the vacation season on his farm in Goffstown.

Isaac R. Brown, machinist-operator on the night side of the Union-Leader, who has been ill, is somewhat improved, and Oscar Mannke, who has been out since early in the summer on account of illness, expects to report for duty within a few days. Harold Thompson has finished his five years' apprenticeship, being the first one in this city to go the long route, and is now a full-fledged journeyman. Mrs. A. T. Wallace, of Boston, Mass., is at present employed in this city, subbing for Mrs. Helen Russell Bignell in the Mirror office.

A delegation from this city accepted an invitation from the Boston Printers' Baseball Association to be its guests on the occasion of the Boston-New York game at Boston, August 14, and report a most delightful trip. They were taken on a sightseeing tour about the city, visiting many of the historical places with which Boston is so richly endowed. They lunched at the Clarendon and then were taken to Fenway Park, where a program of sports was given. These were followed by the ball game, at the end of which was a fine exhibition drill by several companies of Uncle Sam's boys. After the game autos were taken for a drive along the South Shore to Paragon Park, where dinner was served in the Palm Garden. The various at-

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tractions of the park were visited during the evening, and shortly before midnight the return trip was made to the city. Tuesday morning the visitors were taken for a brief trip along the North Shore, stopping at Bass Point for luncheon, visiting also Marblehead, Swampscott and Revere Beach en route. Those who went from this city were R. H. Folland, Harold Thomson and the writer.

It is doubtful if there is a paper in this section of the country that has a larger percentage of its force in Uncle Sam's service than the Union-Leader of this city. More than a dozen have joined the colors, and the boys have chosen many different branches, including cavalry, infantry, aviation, hospital, marine, navy, besides several who went in early and joined the Canadian forces before the United States went in. FRED T. IRWIN.

NOTES FROM UNION PRINTERS HOME.

John Dingell, a former resident of the Home from Detroit Mailers' Union No. 40, was a visitor during July.

Mrs. Anna Gibson, member of Denver Union No. 49, was here July 8 to visit her husband, Harold O. Gibson, resident from Calgary (Alberta) Union No. 449.

Mrs. Thomas Evans and Mrs. Roger D. Geary, of St. Louis, wives of operators on the Globe-Democrat, are in the Springs on a vacation.

W. E. (Ed) Brown, Seattle Union No. 202, visited the Home July 24. This was the first time he ever saw the institution, and to say that he was pleased, as well as greatly astonished at its magnitude, would be putting it mildly. Ed was on his way home after an extended visit to friends in the middle west.

Many of the readers of these letters from the Home have no doubt had more or less experience in running country newspapers. They are quite familiar with that class of pestiferous friends a country editor and publisher has to contend with, many of whom have to be pacified, and mollified, and crucified, in order to maintain his (the editor's) self-respect and the dignity of a man who is supposed to be capable of managing his own business. It is astonishing to find what a vast number of persons there are in the country who know what to put into the columns of a newspaper better than the editor does; who know just what to say and just how to say it; who are forever giving the suffering editor advice as to how all subjects of importance should be treated, how social and religious questions should be handled, whose little private affairs should be mentioned and whose should be ignored, and a thousand and one other little frivolous affairs in which nobody under the sun could possibly be interested except those who want the editor to run his paper according to their own selfish sentiments. A parallel to all these annoyances can be found, but in a more restricted sense, perhaps, in an institution like the Union Printers Home, where every resident (speaking comparatively) is a superior person—if judged alone by his or her own mental endowments—and is eminently qualified to advise what your correspondent's letters to THE JOURNAL should and should not contain. How many persons there are here who know just how an institution of this character should be run, I would hardly dare say. Nor, indeed, would I enumerate the capable persons who could conduct the affairs of government, state or national, better than those who are elected to handle them, for fear my estimate would be altogether too small. The only thing, therefore, that I can see to do and keep my "health," is to sail in shallow surroundings, never be tempted to range in the fields of giant intellects, but to work out my poor little stunts as it seemeth right and proper. So, whoever wants to advise me as to how my work should be done, or who I should mention in my Home personals and who I should not mention, the least I can do is to believe all wise counsels are kindly offered and thank my counselors generously for lending me their superior wisdom.

Thursday, July 19, was a memorable date to at least one resident of the Home. That is Miss Genevieve Gariepy, member of "Big Six," as the day was the anniversary of her birth. She gave a party to her friends that evening in the summer house on the croquet grounds, at which light refreshments were served, singing and story-telling of personal experiences were indulged in, and congratulations and good wishes offered. Miss Gariepy is quite a sport herself, notwithstanding her continuous membership in her union of twenty-five years. She joined the burro racers at the Home picnic on July 25 and rode an animal called "Big John" (a name familiar to all union printers in New York), and the way she handled the noble beast was wonderful indeed and a caution to all onlookers.

H. Augustin, member of No. 16 and employed by Rogers & Hall, job printers, Chicago, visited a friend of his, Louis Wenzel, a resident of the Home, the latter part of July.

Mrs. C. Burnett and her daughter Helen, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Eugene Worland, of Denver, cousins of Miss Clara Worland, resident from Typographical Union No. 1, visited the Home July 26.

Miss Laura J. Philbrick, sister of the Home bookkeeper, Miss Mildred Philbrick, after enjoying a week's visit here, the latter part of July, returned to her home in Superior, Wyo.

The residents of the Home who drew "prizes" in the selective draft lottery recently, were: J. C. Barth, Pittsburgh Union No. 7; A. D. Anderson, El Paso Union No. 370; Paul M. Coss, Waukegan Union No. 294; Alex Gordon, Winnipeg Union No. 191, and J. Hartney, Ottawa (Can.) Union No. 102. Of course, these young fellows will be exempted on physical examination, but the fact that their names were drawn out along with a million others shows the thoroughness and absolute fairness of the selective system adopted by the government. R. L. Henry, teamster at the Home, and two painters were also conscripted.

The annual picnic at Stratton park, given by the management to the residents of the Home and their friends, occurred Wednesday, July 25. The day was ideal and the spread was tempting and elaborate, enjoyed by at least 200 persons. The committees, consisting of Messrs. Gordon, Deneau and Thousand, arrangements committee, and Finger, Cook, Barber and Guth, committee on sports, spared no pains in making it an event worth while. One of the features of the day was the fife and drum corps furnished by Messrs. Jacques and Cosgrove. After luncheon the sports were indulged in, which consisted of five events, as follows:

Watermelon eating contest for men—Winner, H. Horowitz, silk tie; second, J. L. Losh, pair silk hose. Same, for women—Winner, Miss Helen Ross, pair gold pins; second, Miss Cecelia Daley, patriotic tie.

Hat trimming contest for men (ladies' hats)—

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Winner, A. E. Carlson, gold stick pin; second, H. F. Gordon, silk tie.

Peanut race—Winner, Mrs. M. M. Cherry, gold crescent pin; second, Mrs. H. Alexander, silk handkerchief.

Blindfold contest for men—Winner, G. B. Wheeler, briar pipe and half-pound tobacco; second, W. H. Jacques, half-pound box tobacco. Same, for women—Winner, Miss N. Anderson, collar piece; second, Miss Helen Ross, crepe de chine handkerchief.

Burro race for men—Winner, W. E. Toomey, leather belt; second, John Graham, pair cuff links. Same, for women—Winner, Miss M. Brown, fancy collar piece; second, Miss E. Duxstad, patriotic tie.

R. B. Miller, of Des Moines Union No. 118, and a friend of Resident J. A. McDonald, was a visitor at the Home in July. He was greatly pleased with everything he saw and heard.

B. S. Stearns, delegate to the convention from Honolulu (H. I.) Union No. 37, arrived here July 30, after a 3,400-mile trip from the islands in mid-Pacific ocean. He breakfasted at the Home and then went to Denver to greet old friends and former acquaintances, and then visit his former home in the state of Kansas, returning in time to take his seat in the convention, August 13. While here he presented our library with a number of publications concerning the Hawaiian Islands, printed in Honolulu, which for artistic beauty and perfection are only equaled by the best trade journals. Mr. Stearns is the first delegate that has ever been sent to International Typographical Union conventions from our far-away insular possessions.

J. W. ("Buck") Allerton, Home resident from Pittsburgh Union No. 7, was a prize winner in the display advertising contest held in July by the Scholtz Drug Company, of Denver. "Buck" is some artist.

H. W. Gragg and family, of Coffeyville, Kan., friends of G. W. May, resident from Coffeyville Union, were visitors at the Home during the latter part of July. They were on their way to the Pacific coast by auto conveyance.

During the severe thunder storm of July 19, a valuable young Holstein cow belonging to the Home dairy herd was killed by lightning. The animal was estimated to be worth $160.

S. M. Downer, half-brother of Resident J. A. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald and daughter were visitors at the Home the fore part of July. "Mac" took an auto trip with them to the summit of Pikes Peak, and he declares that it carried them all to a point nearer heaven than is generally reached by few printers. Mr. Downer is connected in a business way with the Omaha Bee.

The following excerpt from the Houston (Texas) Daily Post of a recent date is too good to be lost under the dust of oblivion and is therefore copied here that it may be perpetuated in the columns of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and preserved in the archives of the International Typographical Union. The number of union printers mentioned as being in the army fighting for the establishment of a universal democracy is evidently meant for those enlisted in the Canadian contingent under the British flag, for since the entry of the United States in the great conflict there must certainly be close on to a thousand more:

The union printers of America are doing their share for the preservation of liberty. With 600 members of the International Typographical Union in the ranks of the allies and forty-two already dead on the field of battle, that organization will never be accused of harboring any slackers among its members. The typographical union is one of the best examples of organized labor and has accomplished inestimable good, not alone for its own members, but for the ranks of labor in every industry in America.

W. W. Wilson, alias "Tug" Wilson, alias "Sheriff," born in Iowa sixty years ago, served his apprenticeship in Cedar Rapids, and by inclination a "Missouri River Pirate," was a visitor at the Home the week before the sitting of the convention. This time he hails from Denver No. 49 and came over just to greet his many friends here, where he was a former resident. Since war was declared the "Sheriff" says he had one opportunity to join the navy—the commander wanted his voice to be used as a megaphone. He wouldn't accept the job, however, as the discipline was too severe and the menu of the service didn't include anything to drink outside of distilled water, coffee and grape juice; besides, he was getting too old for strenuous duty.

George O. Musser, delegate to the convention from Muncie (Ind.) Union No. 332, and son of Capt. William A. Musser, resident from Cincinnati Union No. 3, greeted his father affectionately the week before the convention. The latter is still confined in the hospital, but this visit seemed to cheer him up wonderfully.

The Home grounds and buildings were gaily decorated with bunting and lighted with three thousand electric lights the week before the convention in honor of the delegates and visiting members from all over the United States and Canada. The barbecue dinner was served under mammoth tents erected just south of the lawns, under which tables and seats were placed sufficient to accommodate 2,500 persons.

Sam Avery, formerly of New York and a very much traveled young man, deposited his card in our local union the forepart of August, showing up in the newspaper composing rooms for work. In the early part of 1914 Mr. Avery left New York city and went to Paris, where he worked some months on the Paris edition of the New York Herald, studying the French language in the meantime. At the breaking out of the war he started for Australia via the Suez canal and spent several months on the trip, stopping over in various cities on his itinerary to work a few weeks and take observations. Arriving in Australia, he spent a year traveling all over that continent and New Zealand, working in all the cities and taking notes of what he saw and heard there. Then he departed for Honolulu, where the flag of his own country floated proudly, welcoming him back home again although he was distant near six thousand miles from his birthplace. After some weeks spent in the islands he took passage for San Francisco, the metropolis of the Golden West and the home of beautiful women. Early in the summer he came to Denver, from whence, after a season of toil he came over to the Springs to stay until after the convention. He will then depart on the last leg of his journey and get back home in New York after an absence of nearly three years. Mr. Avery is a young man, an interesting talker, and will some day, no doubt, put his experiences in concrete form to help make history.

During the month ending August 14 there were 2,662 visitors registered at the Home, including the union printers already mentioned in this letter and perhaps five hundred more who were here to attend the convention—altogether too numerous to name separately. August 15 was Printers Home

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day, when at least two thousand visitors partook of the hospitalities of this great institution.

Mrs. Daniel F. Keenan, member of New York Union No. 6, came all the way from "Little Old New York" to visit her husband, who is a resident of the Union Printers Home from Big Six, and feast her eyes on Nature's grandeur as displayed in the "Roof Garden of the World." She accompanied the New York bunch to the convention.

"Christmas at the Home," is the title of a poem printed in this year's convention souvenir by Oscar Langford, resident from St. Louis Union No. 8, and pronounced by competent critics as containing unusual merit. Mr. Langford is a natural born psalmist; in fact, he seems just full of poetic "eflutus" (whatever that may be), which, it is feared by many of his friends, will carry him away bodily some day into the realms of song and celestial melody.

The following are the vital statistics as they appeared on the records of the Home for the six weeks ending August 14, 1917:

ADMISSIONS.

James Cosgrove, New York No. 6; age 61 years; admitted July 11.

Robert T. Fitch, Blue Grass No. 189; age 40 years; admitted July 13.

Anton Ciz, Chicago Bohemian No. 330; age 43 years; admitted July 22.

J. H. Hanson, Pueblo No. 175; age 71 years; admitted July 29.

W. F. Driffill, Tri-City No. 107; age 35 years; admitted July 29.

F. B. Belcher, St. Louis No. 8; age 25 years; admitted July 30.

Lonnie Adams, Fort Worth No. 198; age 47 years; admitted July 30.

William Cotter, Cincinnati No. 3; age 34 years; admitted August 1.

Joseph S. Price, Chicago No. 16; age 55 years; admitted August 1.

Steve Buchovecky, Chicago No. 16; age 28 years; admitted August 1.

H. J. Gaither, Beaumont No. 339; age 40 years; admitted August 1.

A. F. Taysum, Provo No. 750; age 56 years; admitted August 1.

H. F. Burnham, New York No. 6; age 74 years; admitted August 2.

T. O. Lovendale, Hot Springs No. 574; age 49 years; admitted August 2.

A. B. Squeri, Columbus No. 5; age 28 years; admitted August 2.

H. B. Davis, Atlanta No. 48; age 39 years; admitted August 3.

H. C. Hartel, Buffalo No. 9; age 35 years; admitted August 3.

W. D. Yarrington, Dallas No. 173; age 53 years; admitted August 5.

J. W. Myers, San Francisco No. 21; age 44 years; admitted August 5.

Lynn F. Brooks, Imperial Valley No. 707; age 32 years; admitted August 6.

William K. Rutter, San Francisco No. 21; age 57 years; admitted August 8.

Samuel Sherman, Boston No. 13; age 81 years; admitted August 11.

Winston Hall, Santa Cruz No. 589; age 35 years; admitted August 11.

George E. Paige, Peoria No. 29; age 61 years; admitted August 12.

VACATED.

Thomas J. O'Gorman, New York No. 6; age 55 years; vacated July 9.

Edward U. McClellan, Chicago No. 16; age 45 years; vacated July 14.

Glen B. Russell, Saginaw No. 50; age 31 years; vacated July 21.

Edmund C. Palmer, New York No. 6; age 73 years; vacated July 25.

William H. Beck, San Francisco No. 21; age 57 years; vacated July 31.

William H. Coneen, New York No. 6; age 27 years; vacated August 10.

George E. Locker, Lincoln No. 209; age 44 years; vacated August 10.

EXPELLED.

A. Gordon, Winnipeg No. 191; age 25 years; expelled July 27.

DIED.

William R. Wade, Chicago No. 16; age 79 years; died July 3; nephritis.

C. W. Adams, Toronto No. 91; age 25 years; died July 15; meningitis.

Charles B. Harris, San Antonio No. 172; age 43 years; died July 26; spontaneous pneumothorax.

Mrs. W. C. Hoe, formerly Miss Paulsgrove, a former Home stenographer, was temporarily employed here during convention week assisting in the office work. B. F. SMYTHE.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

When Watts returns from Beadle Lake and Baleski returns from his annual visit to Grand Rapids, the boys of No. 429 will have completed their vacations for 1917. "Pep" Bibbins is again on the job after a brief visit to the farm. It might be said that this is "Pep's" first vacation since last May. "Dutch" Neller, after spending a week at Fine Lake, says the cheapest way to get fish is to buy them, and he is by no means alone in his belief.

The newspaper business is very good for August. In fact, better than ever before. Both the Morning Journal and Enquirer-News are planning new machines. This, of course, goes to show that business is above the average. Job work is as good as could be expected at this time, but not at all rushed. MILTON H. MAURER.

PORTLAND, MAINE.

The time, September 16; the place, Unity Hall, Pythian Temple; the occasion, the meeting of No. 66 after a three months' vacation, one of vital interest to every member. Let us all plan to be there. If you are a member of No. 66, this means you!

August 1, Albert H. Brown, of the Express-Advertiser, was married to Miss Adelaide B. Holway, a teacher in the Deering high school, many of Mr. Brown's co-workers being present at the ceremony. The honeymoon is being passed at Ferry Beach, and at their cottage there an auto party from the Express-Advertiser composing room enjoyed their hospitality and incidentally steamed clams (which grow there) and a picnic supper.

Mrs. Maude Sumner Hilton, of Truxton, N. Y., formerly of the Express-Advertiser, was a recent visitor. James M. Ham, a former president of No. 66, who has been working here recently, took out a traveler and left to try his luck on the Providence Journal. Mildred Henley enjoyed a vacation at Old Orchard and Madison; Ida Fichett at Augusta and Lisbon Falls. Harold Grey, with his family, went to East Harpswell, Elizabeth Cronin to Peaks Island. This latter resort, referred to last month, appeared in type as "Peaches" Island, not so great a misnomer as would at first appear, since every island in our famed Casco Bay is a peach. Mrs. Maude Center passed her week off at her home nursing a case of mumps—and they do say her resignation was a negligible quality.

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Albert Brewer has returned from a trip to Baltimore and is working on the Argus. Charles Worthen is at Bar Harbor for the summer. Richard Haskell, machinist on the Press, soon leaves to travel for the Lanston Monotype Company. James F. Ray, of the Press, is among those of the second contingent called to Plattsburg.

Howard Cooke, of Springfield, Mass., and George Mooney, of the Boston Post, were recent visitors.

The blueberry picking yarns told by those of our local who have autos in which to reach the plains would sound "fishy" did we not know the fight that is being waged against old H. C. of L., and the thrift evidenced in much canning. Amateur farmers are also displaying the gratifying results of their toil.

Representative Dallas' report in the August JOURNAL is packed with items of interest to the members throughout this district and should be carefully read by everybody. It is hoped that the gratifying results achieved in Lewiston will be duplicated in Bangor in the near future. The women printers, especially, should be in the organization, first for their own good and then to help rather than hinder their men co-workers. Come in, girls, you will never regret it.

A. GILLIATT.

KEOKUK, IOWA.

Emanuel King was initiated as an apprentice member at the July meeting.

G. S. Carver, foreman of the Gate City Constitution Democrat, accompanied by his wife, spent a week at Ottawa, Ill., last month. Albert Kiefer acted as foreman during his absence.

Miss Mary Lee, linotype operator on the Gate City Constitution Democrat, spent two weeks at her home in Creston, Iowa, during July.

No. 68 is represented in the regular army, William Smith having enlisted. The union decided to pay any member's dues who may enlist during the war.

The Gate City Constitution Democrat annual special edition is in process of making at this writing. It will be issued the last of August.

The Sunday Morning Optic, established by Al Hemingway about a year ago, has suspended publication.

Albert Kiefer, Fred Reeve and G. W. Eaton were elected as representatives to the trades and labor assembly.

G. W. EASTON.

MOUNT VERNON, ILL.

At a meeting of No. 720 on August 5 we entertained the members under its jurisdiction at Salem and Benton. The attendance was very good, with great enthusiasm shown by all present. The new president, A. L. Wheeler, is proving very successful in his chair.

Business has been so good that both the News and the Register have installed new machines.

Clarence Hall, a former member of this local, had the misfortune recently to get his right foot mashed off while working on the railroad near Mount Vernon.

Lawrence Fulmer, a member of this local, left recently for Arizona, where he will locate on a farm for his health.

So far as is known no member from this local has entered the services of any branch of the government service.

AUBREY CROWDER.

HOUGHTON, MICH.

Business is about the same as reported in our last communication—good.

Eugene Short has taken a position on the Mining Journal at Marquette, and Mr. Tiopelle, of Detroit, a former member of our local, has taken the position formerly held by Mr. Short on the News at Calumet.

John J. Myles, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, has taken the position formerly held by D. W. Colburn on the Gazette.

JOHN RODDA, JR.

MADISON, WIS.

The biggest attendance in many months was brought out at the August meeting of Typographical Union No. 106, when the first discussional, following the union meeting, was held. The local union voted in July to adopt this feature to make its meetings more interesting, and to bring out the entire membership. President Herman Strauss gave a fifteen-minute talk on the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs.

A committee of three has been appointed to secure a two-dollar per week increase for all printers. Owing to the high cost of living, the members feel that an increase of $2 will not be refused by the employers, and that it is not asking too much. The present scale is $18 for handmen and $20 for operators. A local ice company advertised for drivers at $85 a month. When this wage for unskilled labor is compared with the wage printers receive in this city, one wonders whether a printer is not worth as much as a truck driver.

Vacationitis has struck many members. Misses Eva Zirble, Lillian Dean and Frances Jones have left on a month's auto trip to Mount Sterling, Ill. Miss Alvince Boku is spending a month at Ripley Lake. Frank Schillinger has returned from a two-weeks' vacation on a farm, where he helped with the harvesting. Harry F. Horn has left with Company G for Camp Douglas; he is a member of the supply department.

D. WEISS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Despite the hot weather, the August meeting was one of the best attended in the past year. The new officers were installed and President Ames appointed his committees for the ensuing term. Rapid strides forward will be made by the local union during the coming year.

For the first time in years the typographical union marched in the Labor day parade.

An item which will bear reprinting appeared in the June issue of THE JOURNAL. The Scranton correspondent mentioned that the Red Cross Christmas seals to be sold this year are being printed by a concern in that city, the Eureka Printing Company, which is unionized in all departments.

The summer months have brought with them a slowing up of business, which, however, is not so pronounced as in some seasons past.

The book and job scale having expired, committees representing No. 10 and the employers are negotiating a new agreement.

W. G. McCormick, make-up on the Herald, is spending his vacation "back home" at Princeton, Ind.

The selective draft has passed E. L. Schneider with a 100-per-cent rating. The entire membership of No. 10 wishes Ernest well in his new field of endeavor.

Charles H. Booth, foreman of the Courier-Jour-

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nal, has gone to San Francisco and Seattle. He attended the convention at Colorado Springs.

Joseph C. Barrett, of the Herald, is back from a two-weeks' trip to Cincinnati.

George Kennel, ex-anchor man of the Herald bowling team, now on the Cleveland Leader, paid a flying visit to Louisville the past month.

William E. Ott, for over fifty years a union printer, is seriously ill, and fears are felt for his complete recovery.

After a successful summer social season the thoughts of the printer man are turning to bowling. The league will start its third season some time this month. Bowling as a winter exercise can not be equaled and the boys have found that great benefit is derived from it.

R. L. Higgins, of the Courier-Journal, is back from a vacation trip. FRANK P. BURKE.

HAMILTON, ONT.

EVERYTHING GOING UP.

Oh, where, tell me where has the old panhandler gone—
The printer with the sunburnt face we used to dote upon—
With sunny smile he'd greet you at the bottom of the stair,
And, with a flow of adjectives and consequential air,
Would tell of famous journalists he'd met in every clime,
Then calmly, gently, suavely extricate from you a dime?

Where is that modest, genial chap we're wont to rave about,
Who would receive a piece of change with grateful, gladsome shout,
And then, perchance, would spend it on the giver for a drink?
This species of the printer is well-nigh extinct, I think.

The tourist that you meet today is quite another chap,
He seems to think Dame Fortune should just nestle in his lap;
He'll take it as an insult, and may raise a mighty holler,
Unless you dig down in your jeans and give at least a dollar.

The exceptionally high patriotic spirit shown by the International Typographical Union in furnishing men and money to help bring to a speedy and successful termination the European war has been duly commended by the press in this part of the country, the Hamilton Daily Times, Industrial Banner and other journals having laudatory editorials on the subject. While the big local unions of the United States are deserving of praise for the admirable attitude they have assumed, the loyalty, generosity and sacrifice which some of the smaller typographical unions of Canada have displayed during the last three years should not be lost sight of. They have all done, and are still doing, "their bit" unflinchingly, faithfully and well. Hamilton Union not only keeps its many members at the front in good standing, but made a present of $25 to each one from its ranks who has gone forth to serve his king and country.

The distinguished-looking gentleman in the disreputable-looking auto, who might have been seen on any of the highways and byways between this glorious city and "little old" New York about the beginning of last month, was Albert Waite, of the Spectator news department, and just by way of emphasizing the fact that autos are like racehorses —you can never tell the good ones by their looks— he negotiated the entire journey, about twelve hundred miles, without a puncture or trouble of any kind. Some bird, eh?

It may be interesting to learn that T. G. Rothwell, who wrote the chatty letter published in last month's JOURNAL, enlisted in the 120th battalion in this city. "The Parson," as he is familiarly known, hails from Sioux City, Iowa, and dropped into Hamilton when the roll of drums and blare of trumpets were at their hight. He was seized with the martial spirit and consigned the printing business to the hellbox until he had settled affairs with the kaiser.

To fill a vacancy on the allied trades council, Henry Dodd was elected a delegate at the August meeting of No. 129.

Ed DuLong, 35 years of age, who learned his trade on the Thamesville Herald, and has worked on the Chatham Banner, Wallaceburg Herald and Dundas Star, is making application for membership in Hamilton Union.

The printer who once loved to scrap,
Must now keep his chip in his lap;
The old I. T. U.
With striking is through—
Does this mean we don't give a rap?

R. J. ROBB.

PITTSBURG, KAN.

Work at present in Pittsburg is very backward. We have plenty of help to take care of any rush that may hit us in the near future.

A member in our union reported that in the little town of Asbury, Mo., near here, a union label was in use which had been taken there illegally. The writer made a trip to the town and found the label and has taken steps to go after the man suspected of taking it there.

W. L. Sourbeer, H. S. Maple and Philip Harvey arrived and departed. F. H. SWINNEY.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Business is fairly brisk in this burg and No. 51 has about sixty-four members corralled in its lineup, with all working pretty steadily.

The old fight for the label is progressing rapidly here, and there are many firms getting back some of their advertising literature because it doesn't bear the label, and when our committee follows up the case we find that it was done in a label shop and the compositor had fallen "asleep at the switch." Lawrence is a strong union city and we are gradually but surely impressing on our fifty-eight varieties of nationalities that they should use the label. We don't stop at our own label, but boost all of the craft signs. We have Italian, Syrian, Polish and French offices in town carrying the label, and let it be said right here that they adhere more strictly to the use of the label than we do. Let all members stick the label on every job and let the proofreader mark it off.

The war draft did not hit many of our members, but three or four of them "took the bull by the horns" and enlisted. The union is taking care of them and is proud of them. The latest to go is "Jimmy" Dugan, of the Sun-American chapel, who enjoys the distinction of being the smallest boy in the union, although "Lon" Fectean, who was drafted and accepted, gives him a good run.

"Teddy" Wade dropped into our midst recently

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and, after a short visit renewing old acquaintances, departed on his way.

No. 51 is contemplating opening regular headquarters and a committee is looking up the matter with a view to securing a location.

B. J. KEAVENY.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

In lieu of mention in the notes of the death of M. R. H. Witter, the undersigned requested Homer A. Danford, of the Globe-Democrat, to write a few reminiscences, which appear elsewhere in this issue. It is safe to say no one is more qualified to do so, having been closely associated with Mr. Witter for many years.

The International Board of Arbitration met at Indianapolis, July 23 to 26, to consider the appeal from a unanimous decision by a local board of arbitration. The hearing was an appeal against the discharge of Albert Sexton by Hugh I. McSkimming, foreman of the Post-Dispatch. After hearing all the evidence, an executive session was held, attended by Dr. Leon Harrison, fifth member of the local board of arbitration, upon his request and by agreement, and it was unanimously decided that the preponderance of evidence was strongly in favor of Mr. McSkimming, and his action in discharging Sexton was approved. The appeal was dismissed and the decision of the local board was sustained. The following gentlemen composed the board: H. N. Kellogg, C. H. Rembold, D. B. Plum, M. G. Scott, W. W. Barrett and Hugo Miller. The cost of the arbitration of this case was $117.70. In payment of expenses, a check for $25 was offered by each side to Rev. Leon Harrison, fifth local arbitrator, which he returned with the following letter:

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 7, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. HERTENSTEIN—I deeply appreciate the spirit and the motive that animated you and Mr. Bradley in sending me the checks that were inclosed in your valued letter. I am sure I hardly need say to you that in my judgment the task of bringing about peace and a better understanding between the men who work and the man who hires the workers should be far removed from such considerations as compensation or any material expression of good will. I am sure you will not misunderstand me if I feel that I must return these various checks to those who so kindly sent them. I feel most privileged in your trust and confidence in thus being asked to discharge judicial functions in a matter of industrial justice and right. I will always be most happy to serve in this capacity and will deem it especially a pleasure to do so, if such service be considered a labor of love.

Very cordially yours,
LEON HARRISON.

William Maxwell Clark, one of our old-age pension members, died July 25, 1917, of Bright's disease after a long illness. The funeral was held Friday, July 27, from Kron's chapel, thence to St. Peter's cemetery. Mr. Clark was born in London, 1844; was initiated August 4, 1867, and for many years worked at Woodward & Tiernan's. Deceased is survived by a widow and son, the latter a member of No. 8.

A decision was made in the case of an employe working a third shift, beginning work at 11 P. M. and quitting at 7 A. M. Under the scale this employe is entitled to the night rate ($5.40) for seven and one-half hours. All overtime would be at the rate of $1.08 per hour.

During the month the following opinion was rendered to the chairman of the St. Louis Times on his question: "Does an enforced idle day, as a holiday, such as the Fourth of July, when the publishers suspend publication, serve to kill a day of accumulated overtime?" If an employe accumulates overtime, he must give it out when it amounts to a day's time. If he lays off, or is laid off, the lay-off operates to cancel accumulated overtime in an amount equal to the lay-off.

The following acrostic by William E. Barclay, of the Post-Dispatch chapel, dedicated to "Our Boys of the Army and Navy," was received a few days ago:

AMERICA.

[Copyright, 1917.]

A-m-e-r-i-c-a! Our home so good,
Melting pot of the Nations' brood—
Erecting a bulwark of Democracy,
Repelling the World's Autocracy—
In Thee we trust!
Columbia's Allies so sorely tried and true,
Await victory with the Red, White and Blue.

Let us reach our hands across the sea,
And enforce the law of Equality,
Nor cease our humane conflict, till our gallant
troops so true
Decide to make the tyrants crave a lasting peace
with you.

Our emblem, so starry, was born of the Sky,
For its sanction was given by Him—most high.

Let Capital and Labor, with brain and brawn,
Into the trenches leap—in daylight and dawn,
Bring succor and solace to heartbroken friends,
Enduring with courage the War God's base ends—
Respond—we must!
Till the toll of the bell of Liberty
Yeaned all mankind to Fraternity.

CHORUS.

Attention! Forward march! Brave men on land
and sea—
We've packed our "kit"—
We'll do our "bit"
On the firing-line for humanity.

The following members have notified Secretary Woods of having joined the army or navy since our last report: Leo J. Fay, E. M. Powers, Paul A. Rickart, Ben Vander Pluym, Edward Vander Pluym, W. C. Heins, Frank R. Coldewe, William M. Schisler, R. S. Maurice and Z. Guilbeault.

The following apprentices have also notified the secretary of joining some branch of the army or navy: Edward Byrd, J. Emmett Lentz, Patrick J. O'Brien, John N. Paige, Edward J. Rovane, Edward T. Sullivan, William G. Spence, A. E. Sexton, William Thompson and John Stragliati.

Journeymen and registered apprentices should notify Secretary Woods before leaving for military or naval service, so that a correct record may be kept by the union.

Chairmen should remember that it is the policy of the International Typographical Union not to register apprentices under 16 years of age, as a boy may leave other employment to accept the apprenticeship and then be forced out of the position, which would work an injustice through not being familiar with our laws.

Among the visitors in St. Louis recently was F. W. Steffen, secretary of Cleveland Typographical Union, who is a member of the school board of that city.

Quite a number of delegates and visitors spent some time seeing St. Louis and the various points of interest while on their way to the convention. All expressed themselves well pleased with the hospitality received in this city. The International

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officers also were in St. Louis, attending the funeral of M. R. H. Witter while here.

A. D. Scougal, editor of the Hardin County Ledger, Eldora, Iowa, was in St. Louis a few days ago on his way south. He met a number of his old acquaintances, among them being George W. Bradley, who worked with him in Sioux City, Iowa, many years ago.

Walter Foster, of the Globe-Democrat chapel, is much disappointed in not being able to join some branch of the army or navy. He has made application and taken the examination, but without avail, in each of the following branches of service: Navy, marine corps, First regiment Missouri infantry, Battery A, officers' reserve corps, base hospital unit No. 21 and Fifth Missouri infantry. This persistency in trying to serve his country is remarkable and speaks highly of his patriotism. We would like to see others whom we know show this same willingness to go to the front.

At this writing the following members of No. 8 are reported as being sick: M. G. Bromeling, Thomas C. Dugan, H. C. Haysler, Gerard Kimbrell, E. J. Kreppelt, W. H. Pritchard, E. E. Robbins, L. L. Sawtelle and J. M. Young.

The Query club, of New York, with Nate Newman at their head, stopped in St. Louis on their way back from the convention and were entertained at the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, T. J. McAuliffe representing the brewery. Hugh I. McSkimming, of the Post-Dispatch; Henry Suerig, secretary of the pressmen's union; Lou Reinhardt, secretary of the bookbinders' union, and George B. Woods, secretary of Typographical Union No. 8, assisted Mr. McAuliffe in entertaining them. Members of the club expressed themselves as surprised at the evidence of good-fellowship existing between the officials of the various allied trades, which speaks much for the advancement of closer affiliation.

The Post-Dispatch is now established in its new modern building, the transfer from the old building to the new being made without a hitch, which speaks volumes for the efficiency of the plans, as carried out by Foreman McSkimming. Later probably a description of the composing room will be given in THE JOURNAL notes. WILLIAM BRADBURN.

SAGINAW, MICH.

Glen Russell, who has been a patient at the Home for several months, returned last month greatly benefited. At the last regular meeting Mr. Russell gave the members a very interesting talk about the treatment he received while at the Home and spoke in the highest praise of the way in which the institution is conducted.

George Goodrich, a charter member of Valley City and a pensioner, died on July 10 of heart trouble. Mr. Goodrich was an operator on the News here for years, quitting the business about seven years ago. He was always an ardent worker in the interest of No. 50 and will be greatly missed.

Leeman and Peters' employes picnicked at Wenona Beach last month and report a good time. An unique comic program was issued by the boys to celebrate the event—a credit to our worthy president, A. Marxhausen.

A Labor day celebration was held here this year, the first in several years.

L. H. Swart, a former secretary of No. 50, has drawn a traveler and gone east, expecting to become owner of a paper somewhere in the south.

During the convention of the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions, held here in June, pictures of the Home were shown at the Palace theater here through the courtesy of Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

About fifteen members of No. 50 had to register for the draft. At present it is not known who will be called to the colors. ALFRED MACDONALD.

ALTOONA, PA.

Altoona is still on the map, as you can all see by the scale which we put through, and you can also read about the time which we had in putting it through. Many thanks to Mr. Corless and the scale committee for their excellent work!

Frank Barr was obligated to membership and also granted the use of the label at our last meeting. Mr. Barr has a job office and we all wish him good luck with the label, hoping for his active part in the future meetings. Arthur Gibbons, of the Altoona Times chapel, was registered as an apprentice.

Three cheers for our new president! Although he is little in hight we expect big things from him in deeds. JACOB F. MENGE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

The constitution of No. 55 was amended at the August meeting. The amendments adopted were the increasing of the dues 50 cents per month for the benefit of the sick and mortuary fund, 25 cents of that sum being rebated for attendance at meetings, and the establishment of two funds for the purpose of conducting the business of the union, namely the general fund and the sick and mortuary fund. The adoption of these amendments will without doubt place No. 55 on a good, sound financial basis. A donation of $100 was given the Red Cross. At this meeting a purse of $275 was presented by friends to Jerry R. Connolly, delegate to Colorado Springs, and a banquet was tendered him at O'Reilly's cafe in the evening. Two amendments to the International law were adopted by No. 55 and the delegates from this local to the convention at Colorado Springs were instructed to work for their passage. The amendments provided for the headquarters city to be the permanent place for holding conventions, beginning August, 1920, and that the delegates to these conventions by virtue of their office be the president and financial secretary of each local union.

The convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council, held here during July, was the largest and most successful gathering ever held in the history of the organization, and the entertainment provided was, in the opinion of the majority of the delegates, far superior to that provided at many international conventions.

A delegation from No. 55 was at the station on Thursday, August 9, to see the Query club special on its way to Colorado Springs to the convention. The local boys spent a pleasant ten minutes chatting with the boys from "Big Six" and others who were traveling on the special.

Up to this writing No. 55 has furnished three members to the government for service in the world-war.

James Ambrose Scanlon, ad foreman on the Herald, was presented by his friends with a gold chain, knife and pencil at the August meeting of No. 55. No, "Shorty" isn't going to be married,

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but just a remembrance by his friends for the many good things he has done in the past.

The Syracuse Journal has removed to its new building in Montgomery street. The office is one of the finest in the country. The composing room is well ventilated and there is plenty of daylight. The boys on the Journal were given a banquet by Manager Harvey Burrill previous to their moving to the new headquarters.

Norman G. Sprague, who has served No. 55 as secretary-treasurer for several years, resigned at the July meeting and Mordecai J. Gosnell was elected to succeed him.

George Wegner, a member of No. 55, died during the month. Mr. Wegner had made application to the Union Printers Home, but his illness proved fatal before he could arrange the trip.

Representatives McLoughlin and Kinskey, while in attendance at the recent convention, visited a few plants which have been unfair since the eight-hour strike. Their trip to these printing plants may bear some fruit in the near future.

Organizer Joseph McKimmie of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders was also a delegate to the recent convention. The bookbinders' organization in this city has been out of existence for several years. Mr. McKimmie will soon have the organization going in this city. He expects to visit here soon to finish up the work.

The next convention of the state allied printing trades will be held in Buffalo.

Inasmuch as the editorial reference in the August JOURNAL to the eulogy of the late Thomas J. Carroll, given by Commissioner Lynch at the convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council held in this city in July, contained only fragmentary excerpts that do not give an adequate idea of the beauty and rhythm of the effort, it is reproduced here in its complete form:

THOMAS J. CARROLL.

Born on August 28, 1870; died October 28, 1916. At the time of his death and for several years prior thereto, President of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council and Stereotypers' Union No. 1 of New York city; delegate from his local union to a number of the conventions of the International Stereotypers' Union, and at several of the conventions chairman of the committee on laws; president of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council; member of the New York Board of Education; loyal to his friends, charitable to those who opposed him. An ideal citizen, father and husband. Survived by a widow and nine children.

"What of the night, watchman? What of the night?"

Thus the question of the ancients, fraught with apprehension, with anxiety, aye with terror. What unseen and deadly enemies lurked without awaiting the opportunity to hurl themselves on the sleeping garrison, the peaceful slumbering village, the army outpost, and spread rapine, destruction and death? The lonely sentinel, pacing his weary rounds hour after hour, may hold within his alertness and his vigilance the fate of an army, the destiny of a nation. On the earnestness and zeal of one of God's ministers may depend the morality of a city, the eternal disposition of many immortal souls. What of the night? How goes it with a nation? Are the people vigilant and jealous of their liberties and their rights? Can they see behind the velvet mask the smirk of treachery and deceit, and under the alluring handclasp the mail-clad fist? For eternal vigilance is as much a necessity now as when it was said to be the price of liberty, and in these times of stress and turmoil it is as necessary to keep the world safe for democracy as it is to make it safe for democracy.

What of the night, you leaders of labor? Is the right to combine safe? May we go on with our usual activities, confident that you our sentinels are pacing your weary rounds, ever wakeful and ever vigilant to the end that the fruit of years of sacrifice and toil may not be pilfered from the tree of organization? No administrator is charged in respect to the guardianship of hard-won progress with greater responsibilities than is the trade-union official. He stands between capital and labor. He mediates on the one side and conciliates on the other. He knows full well that one false step on his part may mean the disruption of his union. He knows temperaments, conditions and obstacles, and he must be prepared and able to as resolutely combat over-confidence and radicalism among his own followers as he will, when convinced that it is necessary, fight with every weapon at his control for wages, hours and conditions. He must be prepared to patiently bear with the malignity, the sneers and the ill-advised opposition of his own people while he steers his ship of state among dangers and difficulties, as well as he must expect to encounter and overcome the promotion of that kind of discontent by those who are often the loudest proponents in the local unions, and eventually found to be in the service and the pay of the very employers with whom the harassed and assaulted labor leader is attempting to negotiate and concurrently maintain industrial peace.

We are met today to revere the memory of one whose whole life in storm and sunshine was one long chapter of unselfish devotion to the cause of the toilers. Employed by us of the printing trade, yet his efforts were by no means confined to that comparatively restricted field. He was ever on duty, making his ceaseless and weary rounds, listening for the cry of distress, prompt with the succor of his aid, his counsel and his advice. With him service in the sacred cause of labor was equally a duty and a creed, and in the rendering of that service he did it with an unselfishness and a spirit that made it a holy offering for the betterment of the conditions of God's people, those who in the sweat of their brows earn their bread. Yesterday's achievements were but an incentive to him to tomorrow's tasks, and each inch of progress won compensated for all of the pain and travail of the tortuous pathway and sharpened the sickle for the clearing out of the impediments to further advance. I know that every man and woman who is charged with responsibilities in the work we do is many times discouraged at the apathy and the indifference so often displayed by those they serve, and that if they counted the cost and the gain day by day few could maintain the courage to continue in the battle. It is only when we look in retrospect on a year, five years, ten years, that we realize the truth of the assertion that the gradual and continual fall of a drop of water will wear away a stone. We know of the conditions that labor was compelled to endure twenty, ten, five years ago. We know from experience of the devastating rigors of the eleven and twelve-hour day, as we also know of the blessings and compensations of the eight-hour day. We know of the petty brutalities and tyrannies of the small-souled boss doing such deeds here below as angels weep to see, and we also know of the manliness and freedom and liberty in the modern workroom in which every employe expects to and is expected to do his work well and conscientiously of his own accord, and not to be driven under the sting and lash of a feudal-like retainer, whose main qualification lies in his ability to drive, and drive by reason of a man's necessities allied with a scarcity of opportunities to labor.

All of these gradations in the upward trend of the economic mercury were familiar to our lamented former president. He passed through them all, and he played a man's part in separating the base from the pure, in the establishment of the truth of the doctrine that a man is a man, whether he works with his hands or his brain; that the object of life is not work but happiness, and that out of work will come happiness if toil is made incidental to life, through the provision

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for social as well as economic divisions of the day's activities.

We of labor rarely appreciate efforts in our behalf put forth in the lifetime of the individual. Rather are we prone to narrow criticism and unwarranted faultfinding. The smallest whisper of calumny with us soon grows into a mountain of denunciation. Achievement meets with but faint and grudging praise, while failure carries with it quick and lasting repudiation. Of failure, the life of our friend was to an unusual extent free, of criticism he had his share. Few bouquets came his way during his life; in death his grave was covered with nature's choicest blooms. In life only the smiles of his closest friends cheered him on his way, in death the pathway to his last resting place was dewy with tears. In life men oftimes said of him harsh and cruel things; in death voices spoke in awe and wonder of the glory of his work.

But so runs the stream of life. Men and women are much the same, no matter what road they tread, or that the way they walk is carpeted with roses or spread with thorns. In this man's life, however, there was manifested on its going out a spirit that cleansed the record of all that was inconsiderate and unkind. As usual, with those of us of labor who serve, our friend departed this life but poorly endowed with the wealth of the world, except as that wealth was represented in the priceless jewels of his children. And then his friends and those who knew him only by his work awoke. We know the story. It is not the place to repeat it here, except to say that his family has been placed above want; the wolf will not gnaw at that door. And in the other world, where we trust and believe the soul of Tom Carroll rests in eternal peace and happiness, we hope that last great outpouring of friendship and appreciation combined in a substantial testimonial to his loved ones may not be to him unwelcome, that it may be as sweet incense rising as balm from the altar of love and friendship.

Thomas J. Carroll is dead. He passed away in the prime of a life of usefulness and achievement, serving an organization that he loved and that had faith in him. During his lifetime he was a sentinel on the tower, a watchman in the darkest night. His record—made, his duty done, his lifework ended. The book is closed. Others will take his place, and of them we will also ask:

"What of the night, watchman? What of the night?"

The convention decided to print the eulogy of Commissioner Lynch as a separate document suitable for framing purposes. FLORINCE A. TAGUE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

At the last meeting of No. 150 the apprentice committee reported that two apprentices were ready to take the I. T. U. Course in Printing. No. 150 has made it obligatory that all apprentices have a certificate of graduation from the school before admitting them to full membership.

August has been a very hot month in these parts, although business is very good at present, with every one working.

The Journal has recently installed a monotype caster with the intention of adopting the non-distribution system as soon as the caster has gained sufficient headway to permit. William Sheeran is in charge.

J. L. Saunders, of the Times chapel, has put on a sub for the summer. Mr. Saunders is connected with a vulcanizing establishment and reports that the business requires all his attention.

John Mellick, of the Journal chapel, is spending two months with relatives at Port Washington, Wis. He reports that fishing is fine around there.

C. J. Sawdy has resigned his situation on the Evening Times and reports that he intends to open a job office in the very near future.

Eddie Neubauer, of the Journal chapel, is making a tour of the surrounding states in his auto. Charles Gustafson is covering the situation.

Edward ("Pop") Miller, of the Journal chapel, has put on a sub during the hot months. He is the oldest active member of No. 150, having been at the case for more than fifty years. William Robison is covering the situation.

H. L. JACKS.

KEENE, N. H.

John J. Hudson, our secretary-treasurer, is now at Concord with war comrades who expect soon to be in active service, and this causes a change to be made among our officers, as follows: Aubrey MacWha, president; William Preston, vice-president; Henning Youngdahl, secretary-treasurer.

The Sentinel Printing Company has gone onto a fifty-hour-a-week schedule since June 1. The job force has Saturday afternoon off and the news force quits an hour earlier four days a week. The other plant, which moved here from Boston, still continues the long hours (fifty-two and one-half hours a week).

The co-operative gardens owned by our members have done fairly well in spite of a dry spell of considerable duration. The copious rains recently will doubtless be very beneficial.

IRVING W. STAPLES.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

R. J. Farthing and S. E. Ballou have purchased the linotype machine in the McAndrew office, and are doing work for the trade.

The O. H. Legg Printing Company has moved from the third floor of the Waterbury building to a ground floor location.

W. S. Wrenn recently arrived from Chicago to become foreman of the Federal Printing Company.

Carl Mellin, operator at the Register office, was married on August 1 to Miss Hazel Casson of this city. The honeymoon was cut short by the summons to the groom to present himself at the Great Lakes training station on August 10, he having enlisted in the navy a few weeks previous.

Frank G. Nichols, apprentice member, is the latest to enter the service from here. This gives No. 118 nine journeymen and three apprentices who have volunteered.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Rickert and daughter Bernice, of Waterloo, visited friends in Des Moines on their way to the convention. Mr. Rickert, in addition to representing his union at Colorado Springs, is president of the central labor council and a member of the board of aldermen.

Messrs. and Mesdames W. H. Boyd, C. W. Brown, George D. Riggs, George H. Krukenmeier, Carl K. Smith and C. N. Pumphrey, and O. W. Miller from Des Moines attended the Colorado Springs convention.

The writer wishes to commend the Missouri Valley Typographical Conference to unions within its jurisdiction which have not yet affiliated, having found the secretary prompt and enthusiastic, always willing to co-operate with local secretaries. If you are not acquainted with its work and aims get in touch with Mr. Rhode and give the question of affiliation consideration.

W. G. WATERS.

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TRENTON, N. J.

The average member thinks that when he pays his dues to the union, in so far as he is concerned, his duty ceases then and there, and as to giving some of his time or leisure to the affairs of the union, or even grace it with his presence, is time wasted. We have about 110 members of this class. It would be well for all our members to bear in mind that they are cordially invited to attend the meetings at all times. At the last meeting just twenty-two members were present of a membership of 130-odd, notwithstanding the fact that a scale was to be adopted at that meeting.

Don't forget to boost.

Don't forget that you are welcome.

Don't forget there is work to be done and

Don't forget that your services are appreciated.

Paul F. Leary, of the Trenton Evening Times machine force, reported at Fort Myer, Va., August 25, for intensive training. John L. Haney, operator of the same force, enlisted in the aviation corps and is now training at San Antonio, Texas.

Louis Jones, of the MacCrellish & Quigley plant, has been ill for several weeks, and Clyde O. Hines, of the Times force, has been ill of ivy poisoning for some weeks. Both are recovering.

At the state federation of labor convention, held at Paterson, August 20, 21, 22, No. 71 was represented by Benjamin F. Wilson, W. A. Hannum and Reuben Forker.

A new scale of wages was adopted at the last meeting, to become effective October 8.

An effort is being made to bring the state federation of labor convention to Trenton next year.

Lafayette Hooper, foreman of the Trenton Times composing room, has returned from his vacation, which was spent in automobile touring, mainly in the New England states. He covered 2,000 miles and touched eight states.

Work is splendid in this city.

LEON G. BASFORD.

NEW ENGLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The past month has been an exceptionally busy one. A number of our members have been called to the colors, thereby making it possible for some of our unemployed to secure work.

The monotype school, conducted under the joint auspices of the Lanston Monotype Company and Boston Typographical Union, has been closed, owing to the inability to interest the members of No. 13 in sufficient number to warrant the continuance of the school.

The New England linotype school, conducted by E. N. Carver, a member of Boston Union, has been closed. Pursuant to an agreement entered into between Mr. Carver and officers of Boston Union and the New England Typographical Union two years ago, none but members of the typographical union were to be enrolled as students in the school. The result of this agreement proves that there is but one place in which the operation of typesetting machines can be taught, and that is in the composing room.

The California State Conference has been disbanded, owing to the inability of unions in that state to send delegates to the conferences. The distance from one end of the state to the other being so great, few unions were financially able to send delegates.

The Inter-Mountain Typographical Conference held a meeting in the city of Colorado Springs on Sunday, August 12. Many delegates to the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union were in attendance. Among the speakers was Secretary Murphy, of the New England Typographical Union.

The delegates from New England to the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union were assigned to committees as follows: W. C. Trump, of Boston, chairman of the committee on returns and finances; E. N. Cahill, of Lynn, chairman of the committee on provincial, state and district unions; F. S. Dunham, of Springfield, chairman of the press committee; Thomas O'Shaughnessy, of Boston, committee on thanks; Maurice Adler, of Boston, committee on apprentices; Leroy Hetherington, of Boston, committee on federation delegates; J. F. Murphy, of Providence, secretary of the committee on laws.

The Christian Science Monitor chapel, of Boston, and Lynn Union have presented the Union Printers Home with liberty bonds.

The organization committee of New Haven Union is making excellent progress and its work is commendable. Many other locals are laying plans for organization work.

Hit the Mohawk trail in June, 1918.

North Adams and 5,000 members!

Providence, R. I. JOHN F. MURPHY.

EASTON, PA.

The third annual picnic of the Free Press Publishing Company was held on Monday evening, July 16, at Island Park and the management invited the members of Easton Typographical Union, their wives and sweethearts. An elaborate dinner was served and the amusements at the park were at the expense of the company. The keys to the park were turned over to the Free Press and its invited guests, and the whole affair proved the best yet and the most enjoyable of any given. The ladies of the committee in charge of arrangements, to whom the credit for the success of the outing belongs, were Miss Amy B. Nicholas and Miss Inez Weeden, and they were congratulated on the manner in which they handled this large gathering. Calvin Yonson, the caterer of the park, provided for nearly two hundred guests which was appreciated by all present. The menu included an abundance of good things. Clarence N. Andrews was toastmaster and made a brief speech welcoming the Free Press employes and the members of Easton Typographical Union and guests.

Appropriate souvenirs were presented to Mr. Andrews and Evan Dalrymple, treasurer of the Free Press Company, both of whom were completely surprised. Mr. Andrews received a gold ring, replacing one which was lost some time ago; and Mr. Dalrymple's present was a gold stick pin, set with an opal. The presentation speech was made by W. F. P. Allis, secretary of the Free Press.

Short speeches were made by representatives of nearly all of the printing establishments in this city and Charles Reilly, president of Easton Typographical Union, spoke on behalf of the members of that organization, expressing their appreciation of being asked to participate in such an enjoyable occasion. Mr. Bitting of the Thomas W. Price Company, and David B. Skillman, college reporter of the Free Press, and a member of the Northamption county bar, made appropriate remarks.

At the conclusion of the speechmaking one verse

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of "America" was sung and everybody present adjourned to the dance pavilion, where Thomas' orchestra furnished music. For more than two hours old and young indulged in every amusement that the park affords.

The relations existing between Mr. Andrews, editor and general manager of this corporation, and organized labor makes us believe he is not only a father to the Free Press, but is one to Easton Union No. 258. CHARLES R. HAGER.

BRISTOL, TENN.-VA.

No. 426 will see to it that none of its members become delinquent while serving in the army during the war. Some of our members have also subscribed for liberty bonds.

Work is only fair, with an abundance of men to supply the demand.

Earnest T. Pippin, of the King Printing Company chapel, has returned from a vacation spent in Indiana.

George W. Hamlet, who was with the McGee Printing Company for several years, is now with the King Printing Company. He is succeeded at McGee's by his son, Charles Hamlet.

The Herald-Courier moved into new quarters, just across the street from its former location, in February, and has an almost entirely new equipment, consisting of a 24-page web press, stereotyping outfit and all the accessories that go to make up a splendidly equipped newspaper plant. It also added a model 14 linotype machine and discarded an old No. 2. P. S. Ezzell deposited a card from Norfolk and is tickling the keys on the No. 14. The composing room is on the second floor and the working conditions and sanitary arrangement are the best that have ever been known in the history of Bristol. Oldtimers say there is not a more sanitary composing room anywhere in the country. It has several large doors and windows, all the machines and smelters are thoroughly piped and a giant oscillating fan in one end of the room plays over the men continuously. JOHN R. DOVE.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A happy party of twenty persons left here for the Colorado Springs convention on August 6, with "Chief" Dawson at the head of the procession.

President William Young, of Philadelphia Union, and President William Hughes, of Scranton Union, were here in August mingling with their many friends.

Ned Sims, president of Wheeling Union, and John A. Weaver, of the same place, delegates to the convention, came to Pittsburgh to join the people who were in the party bound for the convention.

James P. Bowen, delegate to the convention from Philadelphia, was among the Pittsburghers in the coach on their way to Colorado Springs. "Jim" was handing to his friends an unique card bearing the reproduction of the original check given by George W. Childs to the president of the International Typographical Union calling for $10,000 as a foundation fund to start the movement for a Home for union printers. It was at the convention held in Pittsburgh in 1886 that the president of the International Typographical Union received the check from Mr. Childs.

James Edward Leslie, dramatic editor of the Dispatch, and a member of Typographical Union No. 7, died during the month of August, age 63 years. The following editorial, taken from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, expresses in eloquent terms the kind of a man Mr. Leslie was to those who knew him best:

It is given to few men to have passed three score and to have retained the heart of a boy. Yet that was the happy character of James Edward Leslie, dramatic editor of the Dispatch, who died suddenly yesterday morning, unfailing good humor, unflagging interest in life and the things that make life worth living, an untiring worker because he loved his work. Death came to him as he would have wished it, swiftly and painlessly, as softly as the dropping of the curtain at the end of the play. He was a familiar figure to the theater-going public of Pittsburgh, which had learned to trust his judgment, his honest hatred of shams, his enthusiasm for the good, the true and the beautiful. Among his associates in newspaperdom and in the theatrical world he will long be remembered gratefully. He was one of those rare spirits of whom it can be said it was good to have known him.

David J. Berry, publisher of the National Labor Journal, and a member of Typographical Union No. 7, has been appointed a member of the appeal board, the highest draft tribunal in Allegheny county.

Frank ("Deacon") White, of the Dispatch chapel, is back from a three-weeks' visit to his mother and relatives in southern Ohio.

CHARLES Q. LAFFERTY.

SAN MATEO, CAL.

On Thursday evening, August 2, a number of the members of Typographical Union No. 624 tendered a farewell dinner to Benjamin N. Fryer, who has enlisted with the Masonic ambulance corps of the United States army. Mr. Fryer received orders to leave with others in his unit for American Lake, and as soon as it became known the union decided to give him a royal send-off and farewell.

Secretary L. E. Harris got in touch with as many of the members as possible and as a result eleven printers sat around a large table in the dining-room of the Perichon House, where an excellent dinner was enjoyed. The table was tastefully decorated with flowers and in the center was a stand of colors consisting of the United States flag and two smaller French flags. To make the affair more realistic the napkins were neatly folded into a shape resembling a submarine. The various courses of the dinner were interspersed with a continuous rapid fire of jokes, laughter and the usual "printer's good fellowship."

Mr. Fryer, who is an Australian by birth, came to San Mateo in December, 1915, and took the position of linotype operator on the San Mateo County News, which situation he has held since that time.

There are several members of San Mateo Union, which embraces practically all of San Mateo county, whose names have been drawn for the new national army and still others who have offered their services to the country and may be called soon.

Following the dinner President T. W. Love, of the union, made a short address, and with his usual humor told of the honor that is felt by all in the fact that San Mateo Union is to be represented at the front among the first.

With a few well-chosen remarks, Mr. Sweetser introduced Benjamin N. Fryer, guest of the evening, who told of the aims and ambitions of him-

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self and other members of the unit, and said that there seemed to be a feeling in some quarters that the ambulance men were looking for an easy, safe job, when in reality it is the most dangerous of any branch of the service.

Secretary L. E. Harris was next introduced and dealt with the serious side of the service in which Mr. Fryer had enlisted, telling of actual experiences in the Spanish and Philippine campaigns.

The other speakers were A. L. Ham, G. Morris and J. E. Harris. At the close of the meeting all arose and joined in singing "America," what was lacking in harmony being made up in patriotism, which was the note of the affair.

L. E. HARRIS.

PATERSON, N. J.

Ed Hoke left here on August 6 for Philadelphia. He is working on the North American. Michael O'Hearn, from Pittsburgh, spent several weeks in the Silk City recently.

Hugh McKee worked a week on the Morning Call, and departed for pastures new.

Those who attended our picnic had a good time, as did those who attended the session of the New Jersey Union Printers' League the next day.

J. William Jackson, accompanied by Mrs. Jackson, spent a two-weeks' vacation at Sea Gate, Coney Island.

"Mike" Greengrass is nursing a sore finger. The reason: "Trying to talk while running a Merg." He is now the machinist-operator on the Clifton Times.

The executive committee is very busy making some of the small shops live up to their agreements. They should be aided by all members of No. 195. The chairman, "Jim" Brown, would be glad to receive any help or suggestions made to him.

No doubt ere long the president of our local, as well as the president of the pressmen's local, will each devote one day a month doing missionary work in our jurisdiction. It is sadly needed and would not entail much expense.

H. L. Vanderveld, H. Van Houten and G. W. Van Vladricken were delegates to the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, which convened at Entre Nous Hall, this city, on August 20, 21 and 22.

H. L. VANDERVELD.

ASBURY PARK-LONG BRANCH, N. J.

No. 721 is getting along fairly well under the existing conditions in this vicinity. Work at the Long Branch Record has taken an awful slump and lay-offs have been in order for the last two months, where last year at this time everybody worked overtime. Other shops are doing fairly well.

The union has bought a $50 liberty bond. Among those who have deposited their cards were H. G. Peterson and Harry Wiley, of New York, and Charles Mullen, of Philadelphia. Charlie Hancock, of Newark, made a short visit. Charlie Hoffman is now on the Evening Press.

Howard Voorhees took his traveler and is now located in Morristown. Charlie Holland is back on the Long Branch Record. He took the position left vacant by Leroy Van Brunt, who got a better situation on the Red Bank Standard. Charles Weed is back on the Times-Journal, Lakewood.

Several of the boys have been named on the draft list and expect to join the colors soon. Aaron Edwards enlisted in the naval reserves, but up to the present time is still working.

J. P. Leigh, N. H. Schuyler and J. Van Cleve Scott were delegates to the New Jersey State Printers' League at Paterson.

Many of the local typos have become expert farmers, and if it comes to the worst, there will be potatoes to eat this fall.

CHARLES F. DERMIGNY.

HILLSDALE, MICH.

H. H. Clarkson has resigned as secretary-treasurer of No. 724, and H. M. Mosher was elected to fill out the unexpired term of office. Mr. Clarkson is leaving the city and No. 724 extends thanks to him for his services as secretary-treasurer. Mr. Clarkson expects to locate in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Hillsdale Leader, for many years the leading weekly publication of the county, suspended publication on August 2. Mr. Segerstrom, the proprietor, is remodeling the plant, and will devote his entire time to high-class job printing.

Gene D. Yarick, former manager of the Commercial Printing Company, is now located at Monroe, Mich., where he is manager of a large printing concern.

H. M. MOSHER.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

During the past month business in the job end has taken a decided slump, and some of the boys are just holding onto their jobs "by the skin of their teeth." In the newspaper end the usual routine is seldom broken and there is rarely any changes in the personnel of the staffs of the different papers.

"Barney" McCoy, who has just recovered from a protracted serious illness, is back on the job at the Times, while Mr. Galvin is subbing on the same sheet for the boys who go to the country in search of mosquitoes and black flies and return with tales of piscatorial adventure.

The foremanship at the McMillan job plant has recently undergone a change. For some time past Charles Lawson has wielded the big stick, but about a month ago he relinquished control. J. C. Merrill now controls the destinies of the printing branch of the McMillan establishment. Mr. Lawson has taken a position with his brother, William, in the Globe jobroom.

Our last meeting was uneventful as regards any special or extraordinary business, but there was a good deal of routine and minor affairs that kept us in session about two hours on a fine evening. However, while the night men (who, by the way, are the most regular attendants) long for the outdoor freedom, they heroically stuck to their posts till all the business was transacted. Speaking of attendance, I notice by the August JOURNAL that Moose Jaw, Sask., had quite a pleasant shock at their July meeting, when all of fifteen members attended. Well, it would be a severely rude shock if No. 85 had less than that number to turn up at any meeting. Still, with a membership of eighty-seven, we have reason to complain of the attendance at the regular meetings. Some of the members don't even know where the hall is, and probably never will until some question arises that will affect their pockets. Then they will be there with both feet, and have more to say than those who have "borne the burden in the heat of the day." Paying dues is not the only duty a member owes to his union—he must do that or get out. Every

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true union man should attend most of the meetings and by his business acumen and counsel assist in carrying on the work which he would probably be the first to criticize if it was done contrary to his ideas. The union room is the place to do the union's business—not on the street corners or other public places.

Jack Lang, foreman of the Standard, last month attended the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Sydney, N. S., his place being filled by William Carrigan, "Billy" Essington taking the latter's place on the heading frame.

Tom Boyce, of the ad alley in the Telegraph, has gone on a two-weeks' cruise up the St. John river in the yacht Semol. It will be useless to say anything about the trip, as Tom is a good story-teller and on his return will relate some marvelous experiences. A. D. COLWELL.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

After a long and peaceful slumber this local has been awakened with a flash. Down from Maine came Representative Joseph Dallas, and after a few stirring remarks at the July meeting he directed a committee that had been trying to negotiate a scale for over a year, with the final result that the committee met with the greatest of success. A scale running for three years was signed up with the three papers and one large job shop. An increase in wages of $1.50 per week was received for the first year, with a dollar more for each of the succeeding years. Two new holidays were also granted, these being Labor day and Thanksgiving day. Much credit is due to the committee, who worked tirelessly, never losing hope of final success, and were in turn cheerfully thanked by the union. Messrs. Burnett, Creighton and Anderson composed the committee.

A picnic was held on June 10, but as the day turned out to be stormy, we had to make the best of being inside a pavilion for the day, so consequently it was a tame affair.

Leroy Bolles, formerly employed at the trade in New London, but now living in Waterbury, was one of our summer visitors, renewing old acquaintances and looking over the old town, which, by the way, has changed some since he was last here. He made several attempts to get a look at the lighthouse at the mouth of the harbor, but as the season was in the midst of our foggy days he was unsuccessful in his attempts.

Edward Colby, one of our oldest members, attended the Manchester convention and was very well pleased with the work being carried on throughout New England, and reported a very pleasant stay in the New Hampshire city.

Matthew Brennan, our new financial secretary, who succeeds Walter Creighton, who held the position for the past two years, has been an earnest worker for this local and should be able to carry on the work of that office in a very capable manner and deserves the earnest support of all the members.

The Globe chapel pulled off the big event of the season among the printers, it being in the shape of an outing on August 12, at Bride Lake, East Lyme. With a few of the boys from some of the other offices, they left the Globe building at 9 A. M. in a big auto truck for a twelve-mile ride to the grounds. The boys all turned cooks and made an elegant chowder under the direction of Ralph Burnett, while William Corcoran, our pressman, made a punch that made everybody feel in the best of spirits. "Keg" Harry Murphy lived up to his nickname by taking care of the beverage in that line. George Connor kept an eye on the soft drinks and also saw that no one was hungry in the line of sandwiches. Dan Daly, a telegraph operator, proved to be the comedian of the party, adapting a little ballad on the office boy along these lines:

Some say the devil is dead,
And some say 'tis blarney;
Some say the devil is dead
And buried in Killarney.

The devil boy was found taking a nap in the auto truck after a diligent search was made for him. In the athletic events "Bill" Stanton and Johnny McGill carried off the honors in the quoit games; Elmer Page won the swimming race; "Bill" Corcoran, the fat men's race; George Connor, the running and standing broad jumps; James Flanagan, the 100-yard dash. Ike Browne and John Connell brought in a fine mess of fish from the lake, which were cooked and very quickly devoured by the boys in record time. A great game of three-o'-cat was enjoyed until Harry Lezarde tried to knock the ball out of the lot and broke the bat in the attempt, and also broke up the game. Steamed clams were served at 5 o'clock and coffee and sandwiches at 7, after which the party started for home, voting it one great day. Another outing has since been planned for the second Sunday in September.

All the printer-farmers are now reaping their harvest. Mr. Morrell, of the Telegraph, claims the biggest crop, as he has nearly an acre planted and has had very good success with it.

Vacations have been sort of rarities this summer, as only two or three of the members have been able to secure a sub. All our members are steadily employed.

None of the printers have been called to the colors from here as yet. Most of the boys are married and raising young sailors or soldiers.

Business is about the average, with all of our twenty-four members employed. One traveler, a Mr. Barr, was here and subbed for two weeks on the Telegraph while "Bill" Stanton and "Jim" Flanagan took a vacation. He then departed for Boston.

The Evening Day has reached the 10,000 mark in circulation, which is a record mark for a town of 20,000 people. They employ close on to fifty people in the plant. JOHN P. CONNELL.

UNION PRINTERS' LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

"Newark, October 28, the New Jersey Metropolis."

The quarterly convention of the Union Printers' League of New Jersey was held at Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 22, 1917. Delegates and visitors assembled at the Labor Lyceum, on Van Houten street, at 1 o'clock to participate in the meeting. Twenty affiliated unions were represented by the full quota of delegates and New York sent fraternal delegates. The International Typographical Union representative was also present.

The meeting was formally opened by President Whitney, of Paterson Union No. 195, who welcomed the delegates and visitors and asked all to stay and partake of the buffet luncheon which had been provided.

In the absence of President Gottlob, Vice-Presi-

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dent Myers assumed the gavel and Secretary Scriven called the roll of officers, which showed President Gottlob and Sergeant-at-arms Sorenson as not being present. Delegate Stegmeyer, of Perth Amboy, was appointed sergeant-at-arms for the day. The roll call of delegates showed over fifty present.

Communications were read from President Marsden G. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays, Deputy Public Printer Chisholm, Charles Reilly and L. B. Wanbaugh, expressing best wishes for a successful convention.

President Gottlob, of the League; President Jennings, of Hudson County Central Labor Union; Theodore Brandle, president of the building trades of Hudson county, and George H. Reed arrived and addressed the convention.

The reports of the different unions were most encouraging. Members all working, trade brisk and a demand for help in some sections.

President Rouse, of "Big Six," addressed the delegates and visitors on the effect of the draft on the printing industry and urged the membership to get in touch with all capable unorganized printers throughout the state. He also dwelt on the literature which the International Typographical Union has been sending out, touching on the large number of enlistments for war service.

Representative McLoughlin rendered a most complete report which covered the biggest part of the state. Several pending scales have been adjusted and organization work is being taken up with the assistance of local committees. He reported that he has been assisting the Rahway reformatory committee and took part in all conferences and will keep in touch with any future developments at this plant.

President Rosenson, of Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83, spoke of the rapid progress made with high scales and short hours in New York city in the Hebrew-American branch.

The report of the fraternal delegate to the twentieth session of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union, held at Reading, Pa., May 27, 1917, with President Corless presiding, was most interesting.

The conference voiced its appreciation of the New Jersey league in sending a fraternal delegate to conventions of the Pennsylvania district. Many matters were discussed and a most successful meeting adjourned to meet at Lancaster, Pa. The sending of fraternal delegates to future meetings of the Pennsylvania league was discussed and it was decided to dispense with same for the present.

About 150 delegates and visitors were present. Many arrived on Saturday and enjoyed the annual picnic at Baum's park. Mrs. William H. Watson, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Joseph W. Soffel, of Hoboken, were present, with Mrs. Leon H. Rouse. Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Trenton and New York were well represented.

Newark tendered an invitation for the next convention and it was unanimously agreed to meet there on the fourth Sunday in October. From present indications it will be a record gathering of printers.

Members of every local union in the state have invested in liberty bonds, and no doubt when the amounts are compiled by the International Typographical Union New Jersey will be well up in the front. Union printers can always be depended on when Uncle Sam calls.

Typographical Union No. 94 has endorsed the labor temple proposition and taken 100 books for the drawing. It is now up to the members to do their "bit" and try and dispose of as many as possible. If you have not received a book the secretary will supply you.

The Hudson County Labor Review is now running a "Typo Column" of interest to printers throughout the state.

John W. Hickey and Miss Cora Tee Bailey, both members of New Brunswick Typographical Union, were recently married and are receiving the congratulations of their many printer friends throughout the state.

A résumé of the work done and trade conditions throughout the state during the past three months presents an encouraging outlook for the fall season in the printing industry. The membership is most steadily employed, and the demand for linotype operators in the larger cities has been hard to meet. The usual summer slump was hardly noticeable.

Thomas C. Stephenson, assistant secretary of Boston Typographical Union No. 13, was a recent visitor to Jersey City, having come on to New York with the Boston baseball aggregation. If you contemplate a trip to the "Hub," look Tom up; he will be glad to meet you. FRED C. SCRIVEN.

QUERY CLUB OUTING.

The eleventh annual outing of the Query club was held at Blasberg's farm, Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 29. Special trolley cars conveyed the 246 participants from Hoboken to the foot of the Garfield mountains, where the entire party marched up an incline with the "Big Six" band at its head playing inspiring music. It was pronounced the largest and most successful Query club outing ever held. The breakfast and dinner in greater part was grown on the farm, and the voluntary declarations of the diners as to the splendid food served must have been music to the ears of the proprietor. The program of sports had Joseph O. Young as starter and Peter J. Corcoran referee. Each member of the winning baseball team received a stag-handled pocket knife, distributed as follows: James Anderson, C. Palen, Joseph Lyons, Joseph Dallas, Charles O'Brien, George Thompson, J. W. Madden, Charles Wagenman and William McCormick. The umpires were James H. Dahm and William Singer. The 100-yard dash was captured by Charles Gaab, who won a fountain pen. In the bowling match J. Kaser got the top score and carried off a handsome stein. The potato race afforded plenty of amusement, Joseph Lyons winning; but the prize of a desk clock went to D. Micheli, who finished second, on account of Lyons having won a baseball prize, this being a rule at all Query club outings. Rain here stopped the other athletic events—the shoe race and an obstacle race—and the prizes of a solid gold pair of cuff buttons and a smoker's set went to tickets 227 and 369, the stubs of these lucky numbers being drawn from a hat.

One of the best features on the program was the inspiring music rendered by the "Big Six" band. Under the able direction of its leader, the band played marches, operatic selections, patriotic airs, sentimental songs, and other forms of music, and played them splendidly. All day long many of the members and guests ignored the other form of entertainment and, lounging near the band, drank in the melody provided. Too great stress can not be laid upon the participation of the band, and the Query club is to be congratulated on having se-

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cured such able co-operation in its efforts to entertain. The artistic skill displayed was a pleasant surprise to those present, and to the members of the band themselves the many expressions of delight and appreciation must have been pleasant to hear. No. 6 is to be heartily congratulated upon the success attained by the band, which has proved itself an artistic asset of which the union may well be proud.

Breakfast was served at 12 o'clock, and after a lapse of five hours, during which trips through the mountains and participation in the athletic games sharpened the appetites of the men, when they sat down to the dinner table, where they did justice to the poultry, meats and vegetables which were served.

The outing committee is to be complimented for the enjoyable day's entertainment provided. It consisted of David Fisher, John McParland, William Brittain, Lawrence Prendergast and Arthur Leary. The officers of the Query club are Nate Newman, president; Charles M. Conlon, secretary.

Some of the notables present were: President Leon H. Rouse, Secretary John S. O'Connell, Organizer Theodore Douglas, Clerk John Killeen, ex-Presidents P. H. McCormick and James Dahm; ex-Delegates Warren C. Browne, William Brennan, John Campbell, Joseph Young, John Crammond, Lawrence Prendergast; Delegates-elect William Haw, Thomas W. Johns and Richard F. Cavanagh; James Griffon, ex-president of Chicago Union No. 16; ex-Delegate John McParland, Frank Pollard, city sales manager of the Intertype Corporation, with his two assistants, Robert Van Horn and John O'Sullivan; "Judge" Miller, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company; E. Bastian, of the American Type Foundry, and others. NATE NEWMAN.

PASSAIC, N. J.

After laying on the table for three months, the nomination and election of a president for No. 178 has finally come to pass and we now have in the chair John Volk, jr., of the Daily News chapel. President Volk had a rather stormy session before him as the "rebate system," which is the bone of contention in our local, was brought up again. After hearing both sides it was allowed to remain in the by-laws, the president casting the deciding vote in favor of it. This rebate system calls for the payment of 50 cents and is refunded to all members attending the meeting; all failing to attend lose their fifty cents. We uphold the president in his decision, for had it been defeated conditions would be similar to those of the Worcester, Mass., local, as told in the July issue of THE JOURNAL.

J. "Neal" Ernest, chairman of the News chapel, spent his vacation visiting friends at Newport, R. I., and in Pennsylvania. Devoe and George Rasp also enjoyed their vacations during August.

Harold Kimlin was appointed to the auditing committee to succeed Joe Liddy.

Claude Mutch and George W. Rasp were appointed delegates to the Passaic Trades and Labor Council from this local, with Mr. Erickson, who is the treasurer of that body and has been doing good work for the union. We hope the new delegates will stand by Mr. Erickson and do their "bit" and attend the meetings.

Bert Nolan deposited his card with No. 178 and is subbing at the News, so the men all can enjoy a vacation. Bert intends to leave for Baltimore and other southern points after the men have had their rest. Sergeant-at-Arms Kimlin spent his vacation with relatives in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Work about town is normal at the present time, with the newspaper end topping the job shops.

A number of members of No. 178 attended the meeting of Hackensack Union No. 642 and a fine time was enjoyed by all who made the journey.

Captain Fred Gott, of No. 178's bowling team, issued a challenge to the Hackensack local for a series of five games, and hopes that it will be accepted. Mr. Gott predicts a clean sweep for his charges on the strength of his new "300 hitters" that will soon be warming up for a long season. He expects to battle all of the union teams in this vicinity. GEORGE W. RASP.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

President Ball and Secretary Rhode, of the conference, both were in attendance upon the Colorado Springs convention. Mr. Ball was a delegate from Wichita Union. The Intermountain Typographical Conference held its annual one-day session at the Springs the day preceding the opening of the convention. At the morning session the writer was called upon to say something about the work of this conference, and at the afternoon meeting, among others, John F. Murphy, secretary of the New England Typographical Union, discussed the work done in his district.

The state of trade in the Missouri Valley district during August showed some improvement over July, with Oklahoma and southern Kansas showing most promising conditions.

The conference officers will endeavor during the next month or two to secure the affiliation of as many as possible of the local unions in the district not now having conference membership, to the end that a large delegate representation may be had at Oklahoma City next January. Conference dues are only 1 cent per month per member, with no assessments.

Columbia (Mo.) Union, where a strike has been in progress over a year, is making strenuous efforts to get the University of Missouri printing, contract for which will be let October 1, into a union office. The work now is done in non-union offices. CHARLES RHODE.

St. Joseph, Mo.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco at this writing (August 15) is experiencing, perhaps, its most unique labor trouble, and when such controversies appear unique in this city most surely they are out of the ordinary. Nine years ago the street car men's union went down and entirely out in its fight with the United Railroads. The struggle lasted over a period of nearly six months and at the finish there was not enough left of that union to hold the charter. All attempts since that time to reorganize the union have failed because of the espionage system maintained by the company. On Saturday night, August 11, 1917, following the evening "rush" hour, the crews of perhaps half a dozen cars stopped work, left the cars standing at busy transfer corners, and went away. Nobody apparently knew what the trouble was. Not a union labor man in town had prior knowledge of what happened. Trusted officials of the company were taken by surprise and were entirely unprepared for such an event. The following day (Sunday) other crews quit and today (Wednesday) the entire system is

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crippled, it being estimated that more than 1,500 men are off the job. There is little or no disorder, the men being quiet and orderly, but apparently very much in earnest. They say that their action is entirely voluntary and in no way influenced by outside parties. Developments so far seem to prove that to be true. The men say they will go back to work when the company grants the eight-hour day and fixes the minimum wage at $3.50. It looks as though the company must yield. While the incident related above is admittedly unique, the editorial printed in large type and occupying half a page of the Chronicle is not only unique but absolutely astounding. The Chronicle, while its relations with union labor have generally been most satisfactory with members of the printing trades unions, has for quite half a century been regarded as the mouthpiece of capital and the money interests, and has seldom, if ever, neglected an apportunity to champion the cause of those interests, while still printing the news of the day as it happened. It has this to say about the situation:

THE CHRONICLE BELIEVES THE STREET CAR MEN SHOULD HAVE HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

The Chronicle believes that the United Railroads, in refusing to recognize existing conditions, is making a serious blunder, and that the sentiment in the community will not uphold them in standing out against the demands of their employes, which, when all the circumstances are considered, must be regarded as reasonable. The people, by a large vote, established an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $3 for every one in the employ of the municipality, and long before that action was taken nearly every employer in San Francisco was compensating on still more liberal basis. The Chronicle has been doing so for a long time and has no reason to regret the result.

There is no question about the arduous nature of the work of the employes of street railway companies, nor of the character and ability of the men to whom we trust our lives. They have to be "on the job," no matter how inclement the weather, and are subjected to requirements much more rigorous than those imposed upon men in most other occupations. They are expected to be polite and tactful to the patrons of their employer, and are often called upon to bear with the unreasonable who fail to recognize the difficulties inseparable from the attempt to please everybody. They are a carefully selected body, and while their occupation is not included among those designated as skilled, they possess qualifications which years of training would not permit some to acquire, and are only gained by those who attain them by attention to the duties they are called upon to assume.

The people who make daily use of the cars are aware of these facts and their sympathies are with the men. They realize that conditions under which platform men work produce a mental strain which is necessarily aggravated by excessively long hours and the feeling that they are insufficiently compensated for their services, and they desire to see the tension relaxed.

Motormen and conductors employed by the United Railroads are required to be on duty an average of fifteen hours a day in order to perform ten hours' work, and some of them are even subjected to worse working conditions in order to eke out a bare existence.

The striking carmen protest that they have not been inspired, as has been charged, by the I. W. W. or any other organization to make their present demand. No one will question the sincerity of this repudiation. They required no other inspiration than their necessities, which must be apparent to every one who will give the subject a moment's thought.

They ask that the United Railroads pay them $3.50 a day for eight hours' continuous work, and time and a half for all overtime, and they couple with their request an appeal to the people, "who know how far a dollar will go," to say whether this wage is more than enough to provide the necessaries of life for the average family.

It needs no referendum to tell us what the answer to this appeal would be. These are war times and they have produced abnormal conditions which it is useless for the corporation to try to withstand. If it can not comply with them it had better retire from the field and leave it to those who will adjust themselves to the inevitable. One thing is certain: When San Francisco recognizes, as it does in the present juncture, that men are demanding simple justice it will stand by them. We repeat what we said in the opening sentence, that the Chronicle believes the United Railroads is making a serious blunder by holding out against reasonable demands. The corporation will win the applause of the people and profit by yielding.

Josiah C. Harlow, of the Chronicle chapel, died suddenly on the night of Thursday, July 26, 1917, cerebral apoplexy being the immediate cause of death. Funeral services were held on Monday morning, July 30, from Star of the Sea church, Eighth avenue and Geary street, and interment was at Holy Cross cemetery. Josiah C. Harlow was 51 years of age at the time of death and was born in San Francisco. He had long been well known to the members of No. 21, having spent many years of his life in the newspaper composing rooms of this city. He had not enjoyed good health for some months, but his death was quite unexpected. He had passed the evening motoring with a party of friends. Death overtook him at Twentieth avenue and Lincoln way immediately after he had alighted from the machine that he had been driving. He is survived by his mother, Catherine Harlow; his son, Josiah C. Harlow, jr., of the United States navy; Fayette M. Harlow, of the Examiner chapel, and James E. and Lucy S. Harlow of this city.

Leslie F. B. ("Doc") Turner died in this city on Friday, July 27, 1917, being suddenly stricken with hemorrhage of the brain. He was 40 years of age at time of death. Funeral services, under auspices of the union, were held at the chapel of the Truman Undertaking Company on Sunday, July 29, at 4 P. M. A. C. Turner, of Riverside, a brother, attended the services and accompanied the remains to Riverside.

W. C. Hercules, of Denver, was a visitor at headquarters recently. He was en route to Los Angeles, where he expects to remain for an extended vacation, although he didn't tell us the reason why. He expects to return to San Francisco later and may take up his residence on the coast.

J. W. Meyers, formerly in charge of the composing room of the E. C. Hughes Company, who has been a sufferer from psoriasis for a long time, has been admitted to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. William K. Rutter also was admitted to the Home during August.

Mrs. C. M. Smith, wife of C. M. Smith, of the Bulletin chapel, was killed by being thrown from a horse in San Jose on Friday, July 13. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, with their children, had only recently returned to San Francisco from New York city.

Ed Fitzgerald, for many years assistant foreman of the Call-Post composing room, has been advanced to the foremanship, succeeding W. A. Rossetti. Ross C. Wilson will be his assistant.

W. A. Rossetti, until recently foreman of the Call composing room, which position he resigned to accept a place in the Hearst service, was the recipient of a beautiful traveling outfit, the gift of members of the chapel.

At the stated monthly meeting of the Chronicle

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chapel, held Tuesday, July 24, William H. Ellis, a member of that chapel, was the recipient of a handsome traveling bag, presented by the chapel in honor of his election as a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention.

Frank J. Cody, late of the Schwabacher-Frey chapel, is in Honolulu, where he has accepted a position on the Commercial. GEORGE A. TRACY.

The following excerpt from the commission issued to George A. Tracy, president of No. 21, will be read with pleasure and the sentiment therein contained endorsed by practically the entire membership of the International Typographical Union:

Reposing special confidence in the fidelity and ability of George A. Tracy, I do by these presents * * * appoint him as a civil service commissioner in and for the city and county of San Francisco.

The appointment was made by Mayor Rolph, whose administration has been an inspiration to students of municipal affairs, and whose ability to recognize fitness in his official family has made his administration efficient and harmonious.

The position pays a salary of $100 per month and the duties of the office in no way interfere with Mr. Tracy's activities as an official of No. 21 —the meetings of the commission are held on Monday evenings—and, unlike the holders of many municipal offices, the incumbent is subject to removal only by a recall at the hands of the people. The tenure of office is six years, the commission expiring on July 1, 1923.

JAMES M. GRIFFIN.

BOSTON, MASS.

There were three applications for the Home made at the July meeting of the union, and it was rather a singular coincidence that two of the applicants died within three days afterward. Maxine Bouret and David N. Pendergast, and Miss Van Stry, the third applicant, is in a very poor physical condition. Owing to the illness of President Martin, Vice-President Adler presided at the meeting. The application for the old age pension of Francis A. Davis, of the Globe chapel, was approved.

Thomas J. Whittem, of the Advertiser-Record chapel, was married to Mrs. A. E. Pepper on July 21, and they went to New York and Atlantic City for a couple of weeks on their wedding trip. He is highly respected by all the members of the chapel, who presented them with a beautiful water set as a wedding gift.

Ernest Harcourt, an apprentice members of the E. L. Grimes chapel, joined Troop E, Thirteenth cavalry, early in July and is now stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. John J. Curry, of the University Press chapel, joined the navy, July 20. William Fallon, an operator on the Boston Globe, joined the general service as a first-class printer and went on duty July 25. Fred Drew, machinist apprentice on the Christian Science Monitor, on July 24 joined the Fifth Massachusetts machine gun company, national guard. Charles A. Edwards, monotype machinist and son of Bob Edwards, of the Post, joined the Massachusetts gun company, Fifth regiment, national guard, on July 25.

Maxine L. Bouret, age 53 years, died July 24, 1917, after a long illness, having been at the Union Printers Home for two years, 1913-14-15. His remains were interred in Hope cemetery, Worcester. He learned his trade with John Nolan, of the American, in Woonsocket, R. I., was delegate to the International convention in 1888, came to Boston with a Providence traveling card in 1892, and worked on the Boston Globe for a number of years. He took a very prominent part in the affairs of the union for many years and served on the executive committee several terms. He loved life and made a game fight to rid himself of the unfortunate malady with which he was afflicted. He had a kindly disposition and leaves a widow and a host of friends to mourn for him.

In a letter from Treasurer Malcolm A. Knock, I quote the following, which I think will be interesting to most of our readers:

DEAR TOM—This will go down in International Typographical Union history as one of the greatest of conventions. This fact is mainly due to the Home and of its twenty-fifth birthday. Yesterday was the proudest day in the life of the Home. Fully 2,500 visitors were royally entertained. The exercises were elaborate. The governor of the state, the mayor of the city, two prominent judges and a host of minor lights hobnobbed with the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in emulation of the spirit of true democracy. Before the board of trustees went out to the Home it entertained the governor, mayor and other dignitaries at an elaborate spread at the Acacia. At the Home the throng feasted the inner man on barbecued ox, the historical fatted calf and the savory roasted pig. This repast was served in two huge tents (circus tents). The governor, the mayor, the notables, President Scott and Omaha McCullough made addresses, while a brass band and glee singers churned the air with sounding brass and vocal delights. The Home building itself and the paths leading to it fairly dazzled with ornate bunting and sizzling electricity. The day was a long one for me, for, with six other zealots, I got out of bed at 2 A. M. and wig-wagged my way up to Pikes Peak in an automobile, a distance of thirty-six miles after you begin the ascent (going and coming). We saw the sun rise, engaged in a snowball fight, slid around on the ice, breathed laboriously and struggled with eardrums that hummed. It snowed while we were there, and was not only cold enough for overcoats, but blankets failed to keep us warm.

Richard F. Keyes died of heart disease on August 8. He was born in Boston, was about 70 years of age, and worked at the old firm of Mills & Knights for a number of years previous to his going to work at the municipal printing office. Mr. Keyes originally joined No. 13 in 1874. He was a man of exemplary habits, kind and considerate, and made many friends. Funeral services were held at St. Columbkille church, Brighton, August 11, and a large delegation was present from the office in which he worked, and the secretary's chapel was represented by the assistant secretary. He leaves a widow and five children.

David N. Pendergast, an operator on the Journal for many years, died suddenly Sunday, July 22, after attending the union meeting that day, and his remains were taken to Providence, R. I., where he was buried in the family lot. He was 42 years of age, learned his trade on the Newport Weekly Observer, and was in the navy at the training station at Newport for six years. He leaves a mother two brothers and three sisters.

Isaac A. Beals, for many years a member of No. 13, died Tuesday, July 31, 1917, after a long illness. He came to Boston with a Halifax traveling card in 1898 and worked in several news and job offices. He leaves a widow, one son and two daughters. He was president of Hartford Typographical Union at one time, and was otherwise active in union affairs.

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Mrs. Annie Quinn, mother of Ernest Quinn, chairman of the Post jobroom, died Wednesday, August 15, leaving one daughter and four sons. Mr. Quinn's many friends sympathize with him.

In a letter to Representative Dallas, one of the delegates to the recent convention of the New England Typographical Union wrote as follows: "After attending the convention nothing could make me stop working for the International Typographical Union. That is just what it did for me. I was getting discouraged at the way things are up in my town, but the convention gave me a new lease of life."

Oscar Miles, secretary of Hartford Union and first vice-president of the New England Typographical Union, paid a brief visit to the union rooms while passing through here on a business trip.

A brother of J. Harvey Holt, chairman of the Transcript, was severely injured recently, a large piece of iron falling on him and breaking both legs. The many friends of Mr. Holt extend to him their sincere sympathy.

"A Tale of Two Cities." Boston went, Boston saw, Boston conquered, and the reporter of the New York Sun in his column account of the printers' baseball game at Ebbets field, Brooklyn, on Monday, August 6, said, after Boston beat New York 9 to 1, that when the New York hosts had showered so many kindnesses, dinners and courtesies upon the Boston players, delegates and friends, he thought the Boston players were very much lacking in appreciation when they trounced the New York boys in such a manner. It was a corking good game and everybody was keyed up with double-barreled happiness and holiday joy. The New York Sun's fund for our "Sammies" in French trenches to aid the soldiers' tobacco fund was increased to the extent of $368. Previous to the game E. W. Sweeney, chairman of the printers' publicity committee, staged many interesting athletic and musical events, and John Harvey, of Boston, won the base-running contest in 14⅘ seconds; Willie Irwin, of New York, won the 50-yard dash over several other boy scouts, and Private Walter Shanahan, of the Seventh company, won the 100-yard dash in 12 seconds flat. Shannon's naval battalion and the Fourteenth regiment bands played between the innings and accompanied the national guardsmen in review across the field, which was a beautiful sight. Fine vaudeville singers also enlivened the occasion with high-class singing. About forty-five players, managers, committee and friends went to New York from Boston, and they all are loud in their praise for the grand entertainment which they received and laud the true sporting spirit of every member of the New York club. The Boston visitors to New York were provided with sumptuous accommodations at the St. George hotel, Brooklyn. Automobile trips were taken covering every section of interest in New York, and a dinner and entertainment never to be forgotten were provided at the Shelburn hotel, Coney Island, Monday evening, which was the grandest treat the visitors enjoyed. On Tuesday, besides other automobile sightseeing trips, the visitors were taken in the special steamer, Tourist, around the island of Manhattan, and I think it was one of the best features of our pleasant trip there. William J. Cowley, chairman; George E. O'Donnell, commissioner; T. J. Hamilton, president of the New York Printers' Baseball Association; Charles Bain, Steve Connolly, J. W. Tupper, Willard Sweeney and others deserve great credit for the success of the outing.

On Monday, August 13, about fifty players, managers, committee and friends of the New York Baseball Association paid a return visit to Boston. They were housed at the Adams house, and played the second friendly game at Fenway park, which resulted in Boston winning by a score of 8 to 2. Previous to the game three companies of the Fifth regiment national guard, at full war strength, with their band, and a detachment of marines with band paraded around the field and were much admired. The soldier's equipment race, three heats and a final, was a big laugh producer, and Soltier, of Company B, won in the final heat. Red Powers, of Company H, was the winner of the 100-yard dash, and Clements, of Boston, won the sack-circling contest in 15 seconds. The true spirit of patriotism was very evident. Voluntary donations were made to the fund which will be used to supply baseball outfits for our "Sammies" at the front, which netted a nice little sum of money. President J. H. Riley, Treasurer J. A. McLoughlin, Secretary J. H. McCarthy, Charles Lee, F. A. McGlew, G. H. Ellison, William McCarthy, the committee; Boston's national commissioner, Henry C. Whitcomb, and the national secretary of the baseball association, Joseph J. Dallas, made plans for the comfort and entertainment of our New York guests, which included several sightseeing automobile parties around the interesting historical parts of Boston and a dinner with all the fixings at Paragon park. On Tuesday, the second day of the visit, the party was taken in automobiles to Bass Point, where a buffet luncheon was served, thence along the north shore, visiting the beaches of Swampscott and Marblehead. Fred T. Irwin, John Holland and Mr. Thomson came from Manchester, N. H., and enjoyed hugely with all present the umpiring of John L. Sullivan, Boston's own "strong boy." W. H. Sullivan, secretary of Worcester Typographical Union, and wife were also present. THOMAS C. STEPHENSON.

READING, PA.

During this hot weather things are rather dull in this town. Advertising in the dailies is at its lowest ebb, but there are signs of a revival as cooler weather approaches.

Robert Leightner, of Harrisburg, was in town looking for an operator and succeeded in getting Albert Deyshes to accompany him. Charles Zimmerman is now at Woerner's, operating the intertype.

The Telegram and News-Times installed two new model 19 linotypes. Both are equipped with head-letter mats and a full range of figures, etc., for display work.

Andrew J. Mengel returned from his vacation spent along the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. George Fredricks, a former member of No. 86, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., visited old friends here during his vacation.

Charles E. Miller (No. 1), our delegate to Colorado Springs, remembered Henry J. Weand, the only member of No. 86 in the Home, with a nice monetary donation, collected at the last meeting. The Hampden fire company also sent a donation to "Mickey," as he was familiarly known.

Messrs. Mason, Miller (No. 2) and Sherman attended the quarterly session of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Union, held at Lancaster, on August 12, as delegates from No. 86. The session was lengthy, but full of "pep" and "ginger." Here's hoping the future sessions will be of the

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same caliber, as they are interesting and put life into the organization. There were about a dozen visitors from Reading in attendance.

The election of officers brought out a very large attendance at the August meeting of No. 86. The label committee made a lengthy report. The label is being demanded on printing by some firms which heretofore never bore the label.

HARRY W. SHERMAN.

BOISE, IDAHO.

Charles S. Bickley, who was for upward of seven years connected with the commercial department of the Evening Capital-News, on August 1 severed his connection therewith and accepted a situation as operator on the newspaper side. Mr. Bickley departed on August 13 for an extended vacation trip to Seattle, Wash.; Victoria, B. C., and other Puget Sound points.

Ed Price, who was for eight years employed as an operator in the Capital-News chapel, recently resigned his situation and purchased the interests of A. E. Schwartz and Ray N. Castle in the Merchants Printing Company. Mr. Castle has taken a position in the state pure food department, and Mr. Schwartz is taking a vacation.

W. J. A. McVety, foreman of the Statesman composing room and a member of the state conciliatory board, who was recently delegated by the governor to investigate I. W. W. disturbances in the Cœur d'Alene district with a view to mediation between the strikers and their former employers, after a thorough investigation returned to Boise with a report that "mediation is a vain I. W. W. remedy," according to the Statesman. In his report to the chief executive of the state he made, among other suggestions, the following, which the writer heartily seconds:

That a legitimate organization of mill and timber workers be effected under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, to counteract the I. W. W. influence.

That a plan in this connection be presented to E. F. Caton, president of the Idaho Federation of Labor, at an early date in order that the conditions of next year may be anticipated and met.

That a conference be held during the next few months to determine what should be done to offset labor disturbances.

In connection with the foregoing, because the lumber workers have not heretofore been organized in Idaho, do not infer that the Idaho State Federation of Labor has been sleeping. Not yet two years of age, and still piloted by President E. F. Caton, secretary of Boise Typographical Union No. 271, thirty-one new unions and two central bodies were organized in Idaho since April 1, 1917, during less than three months time. There are now about 100 local union organizations in the state, of which sixty are affiliated with the state federation. We are all highly pleased over these results, including Mr. Caton, who says, "I don't believe any state in the union can excell this record." And the good work continues. The federation officials are now concentrating their efforts upon securing affiliations.

Herbert L. Whitehead, who for sixteen years was foreman of the Capital-News composing room, resigned his position and, after a couple of weeks' vacation in Idaho mountains, departed August 16 with his family for Salt Lake City, with San Diego, Cal., as his ultimate destination. Mr. Whitehead will be missed in Boise, and the best wishes of a host of friends, including perhaps every member of Boise Union as well as many former members who are now infesting other portions of Mother Nature's anatomy, follow him to his future abiding place, wherever it may be. He has no definite plans for the future, but, inasmuch as he still retains property in Boise, we have hopes that "we may meet again." Merrill Johnson, for five years a member of the Statesman chapel, has succeeded Mr. Whitehead as foreman of the Capital-News.

At the August meeting of No. 271 Ed Price, on account of becoming a "proprietor member," resigned the presidency and Charles Eckhard was elected to the chair. Merrill Johnson, on account of having assumed a foremanship, resigned the vice-presidency, whereupon H. Luther Straight was elected to succeed him. While Price and Johnson have been very active and efficient officials, and No. 271 regrets to lose their services, here's hoping to the present incumbents. Eckhard will work hard, and we know Luther is Straight.

The hillward trails have witnessed a heavy traffic of journeyman printer vacationists from the capital city during the past two months, in quest of ozone free and conservation of nerve energy. "Pete" Annett spent a week on Rattlesnake creek above Arrow Rock. Herbert Thompson enjoyed a couple of weeks around Trinity Lakes. W. A. Corts had his, and Charles Hawkes went on a trip that took him into Canada. Fred Beck and wife spent a month visiting various Washington points, making the trip in their Maxwell. There have been others who've enjoyed brief respites from the turmoil of city existence, but the writer has not mentioned them all, perhaps because he also and his better half were absent during the last two weeks in July, hooking the elusive trout and otherwise rejuvenating. Mr. Park attended the convention in Colorado Springs.

Floyd J. Olds, of the Capital-News jobrooms, has taken unto himself a wife.

LAWRENCE O. NICHOLS.

HARRISBURG, PA.

A thunderbolt came from a clear sky on the morning of Saturday, February 10, last, when the announcement was made to the employes of the Star-Independent that it was the last day on which that newspaper would appear and that the plant had been purchased by the Telegraph, the only other evening newspaper in the city, and that the two publications would thereafter appear as one. Ninety-five per cent of the Star-Independent employes, some of them with that newspaper from thirty to forty years, fell outside the breastworks with but eight hours' notice. But as every cloud has a silver lining, an oasis in the desert was duly appreciated when the Patriot Publishing Company, through its manager, Richard M. H. Wharton, established the Evening News, the first issue appearing on the streets on Thursday, February 15, just four working days after the Star-Independent was consigned to junk. But this is not all.

It was the nucleus in giving to the union printers of Harrisburg one of the finest and best equipped printing establishments in the United States. This assertion covers a wide "bit" of territory, but if the reader will bear with the writer in an enumeration of what the Patriot and Evening News plants contain, then it can be said boastingly that there is truth in the claim. Here are some of the principal improvements made since the Evening News appeared in the journalistic field: Fifth story erected on Patriot building to accom-

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modate the forces of the editorial and composing rooms of both newspapers. New sextuple press, with a capacity of 72,000 twelve-page papers per hour, installed in basement. Capable of printing from fourteen to twenty-four pages at the rate of 36,000 per hour. Four new linotype machines of the latest models installed, making a battery of eight; lead and rule caster; Ludlow typograph, on which all display lines of advertisements are cast from eighteen to forty-two point; a saw trimmer and a slug router. Stereotying department equipped with three steam tables, matrix roller, etc., all new. Cement floors in all the departments, including editorial, composing, telegraphic and stereotyping rooms. Ceiling fans, hot and cold water shower baths, forty-two lockers and the finest sanitary toilets obtainable. And last, but not least, the circulation of the Evening News, yet in its swaddling clothes, is nearing the 25,000 mark. Not so bad for an infant, eh?

The printing trade has been good here for a number of months, but there has been considerable difficulty experienced in filling the places of printers who have joined the colors.

John L. L. Kuhn, one of the heavy stockholders in the defunct Star-Independent, took over the state printing contract on the first of July for the coming four years, he being the lowest bidder.

Daniel L. Keister, long a member of No. 14 and twice elected to the legislature, is a candidate for mayor of Harrisburg on the non-partisan ticket. He has the endorsement of the united labor organizations of the city.

The Patriot-Evening News management has entered into an agreement with the International Board of Arbitration for 1917-1922, thus insuring against possible strikes and lockouts during the period mentioned.

Many of the local printers were entertained by Lancaster Union on Sunday, August 12, when the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union met in that city.

Edwood ("Wifty") Barnes, known by printers in every big city of the United States during a few decades of the previous century, is still on terra firma here and able to do his "bit," whether it be in a war garden or at the case. OTTO M. BAKER.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

John Franey, who died in New York in July, joined No. 9 in 1881 or 1882 and was a live wire from the start, not only in No. 9 but in the Buffalo Central Labor Union and the Knights of Labor. During the strike on the Courier and the Commercial Advertiser he and Thomas Gauley edited Justice, a paper brought out by the union for the purpose of boycotting the two papers—and it was some boycott. The circulation of the Courier got down so low that it was not worth while starting the big press to print the edition. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1884 and to the Pittsburgh convention in 1886, and was active as an anti-brotherhood man at both. It was at Pittsburgh that he offered the resolution and the design that gave the printers their first union label. Franey and Chester Mastin set it up in the Times office. As this was before Mr. Mack became a millionaire there was not a clean font of type in the shop and Franey went over to the foundry and bought enough to set the words "Union printers only employed on this paper." It was intended for newspapers. It was ordered copyrighted and President Amison referred to it at the Buffalo convention. It was only used on the Buffalo Sunday Truth and perhaps on one of the Utica papers. Franey was active in securing the passage of the first factory inspection law, and made some very libelous statements concerning one of Buffalo's most eminent philanthropists in connection with the repeal of the convict labor law. Franey was threatened with dire penalties, but they didn't happen, and he was appointed deputy factory inspector when the bill became law. He had been in business as patent broker for many years, but never lost his interest in union affairs.

Secretary McLaughlin reported that the Victor company, dealers in furniture, had its printing done in Detroit, where the People's Outfitting Company has a plant of its own and does the printing for a chain of ten stores. It looks as if a triple entente, composed of the three lake cities, would appeal to Messrs. Sprunk, Hoban and McLaughlin.

James Hinchey's eyes will not permit him to work as an operator yet and he is soliciting work for the Union and Times. Daniel Flavin shows but slight improvement, and Harry Pingle, of the News chapel, is dangerously ill. Vice-President Harty also is on the sick list.

Patrick Moran, of Columbus, called on William O'Neill, of the Courier, recently. O'Neill says Moran is publisher of a labor paper and prosperous, but does not explain the contradictory terms. Moran was lucky that some of our poverty-stricken publishers did not rob him of his secret.

Representative Kinskey has organized a union in Geneva with twenty-one charter members. A. J. Cowan is president.

D. E. Peugeot, of the Express chapel, has been endorsed by the democratic committee for the nomination for judge of the city court.

The allied trades lost a big label shop when the Courier Printing and Lithographing Company folded its tent in July. The company could trace its pedigree through seven papers back to 1830, among them the Western Star, the first daily in Buffalo, and the residuum appeared as the Courier in 1846. The company prospered and for many years was known as "the largest show-printing house in the world." The strike and boycott in the '80s ruined its circulation and influence as a newspaper and for a number of years it existed as a medium for scholarly editorials on abstract subjects and press notices for theatrical companies whose posters were printed in the jobroom. In 1897 the paper was sold. Then the plant became part of the American Lithographing Company and much of the work was transferred to Erie and Cincinnati. Then the paper business was sold and trade became too small for the building. About a year ago the plant was moved out Main street and the company was reported to be doing well. The Union and Times falls heir to some of the business and the Clement company gets the city directory and has put in another linotype to help out on the work. The old newspaper strike, the lithographers' strike and the eight-hour strike were too much of a handicap for even the union label.

The seventh annual outing is over and Chairman Schmidt and Messrs. Dodge, Chartrand, Rombach, Jenkins, Wild, Cantwell, Wymer and O'Donnell have every reason to be proud of everything connected with it. They had a big, friendly family party, evenly divided between men, women and children; the weather delightful, the refreshments plentiful, the games excellent, and the steamer ride down the "River of Stars" and around Grand island

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made such a day that the committee, if the weather gets the habit, thinks of organizing a community chorus and adopting "The End of a Perfect Day" as a festal anthem. There is even a suspicion that the union made some money on it.

Norman Allen, of Cleveland, got such a hurry call to join his hospital unit in New York that he forgot he would need eats on the way.

Claims for damages under the workmen's compensation law originating in the eight counties in western New York will be handled in Buffalo hereafter.

Barney McCormick's heart trouble kept him out of the national army and into the army of benedicts. The foreman of the Union and Times was married to Miss Teresa Sharkey in August.

HUGH WALLACE.

BROCKTON, MASS.

The draft hit a large number of our members; in fact, at the outset it almost looked like a conspiracy to cripple the printing business in Brockton. To date, however, only two of our members have been accepted. Cecil E. Foster, of the Enterprise, has the distinction of being the second man in Brockton passed by the examining board who did not claim exemption. Egbert C. Wilson, of the Keith chapel, although having a dependent wife, was not allowed exemption, and he also is to take up arms for democracy. Good luck to you, boys, and a speedy return.

Has a man a right to earn a living in this land of the free and the home of the brave in any legitimate manner in which he sees fit? The Brockton Central Labor Union, by its action in the recent controversy between the jitney operators and the carmen's union, says "No." In spite of the fact that the jitney operators were members of the central body and were perfectly right in asking for protection and assistance, the same that one union man expects from another in time of need, the central labor union went on record that, inasmuch as both parties were affiliated, they could not take sides; or, in other words, sanctioned the attempt of the carmen's union to force the jitneys out of business and give back to the street railways the absolute control of Brockton they had once enjoyed. It seems that the jitneys were cutting a considerable hole in the profits of the street railways, and in order to remedy this sad (?) state of affairs the railways had to resort to stringent methods to curb the business of the fast-growing and popular jitney. The railways were after 6-cent fares, public opinion was already against them, so it was absolutely necessary to seek outside channels to take care of the jitney menace. And here the street car men's union enters the case, draws up a set of regulations that even the powerful railways could not comply with and do business, but at the same time the jitney men were expected to comply with all this mass of "can't-do-this-and-must-do-that" stuff. These regulations were submitted to the city government by the carmen's union and a public hearing held, but to date no decision or verdict has been rendered. At the public hearing the street car men tried more of their nefarious work by trying to pack the hearing and freeze the jitney men out, but fortunately it did not work as expected. One might well ask of what benefit the central labor union is to the community if it is willing to stand idly by and see one union grossly wrong another. A great war is now raging over precisely this same principle, although in this case it is nations involved instead of unions. If there had not been petty politics going on in the Brockton Central Labor Union this affair would have been fought tooth and nail, and it also shows very clearly how the street car men's union feels toward their fellow union man by trying to "bust" one union and in the next breath asking the union men to patronize the trolleys.

The August JOURNAL, with its report of the officers and representatives, is perhaps one of the most interesting books of the year; yet how many members took advantage of the opportunity to gain an insight as to what our officers have done and are planning to do in the future? And also those members who are apt to criticize the work of our organizers should spend a few minutes to read their comprehensive reports; they will then begin to realize and appreciate the work these men are doing for the greatest labor organization of all time.

Why not a printer's bowling league during the coming winter as a means for a little diversion? The Howard Print stands ready to put a team in the field, and it seems as though teams could be mustered up at the Times, Enterprise, Tolman's, and the Standard, with perhaps a team of all-stars from the other shops, making a league of six teams. With the bowling material available a league of this sort would make considerable showing in bowling circles. Talk it in your chapel and let's see if we can not get something started along these lines.

Until a short while ago the Poet and White Owl cigars were made in Boston under union conditions. Recently, however, this concern, having established a reputation and being well known in labor circles as makers of fair cigars, decided to dispense with the stamp and do business on the strength of their past record. Consequently they moved their factory to New York state and are now manufacturing these cigars under decidedly non-union conditions. The members should remember that the Poet and White Owl are now unfair to organized labor.

CLIFFORD B. MAIN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

For the second time within the short space of three months fire again destroyed part of the stock in the retail establishment of Kohn & Pollock, stationers and printers, the fire occurring on the morning of August 6. The flames were confined to the rear part of the fourth floor, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The damage amounted to $2,000.

The Franklin Relief Association, composed exclusively of members of No. 12, has raised its sick benefit. Heretofore the members were paid $5 a week when they were sick. The rate is now $7 a week for fifteen straight weeks. The dues are 10 cents a week. The entrance fee has also been reduced. This is the best insurance that any printer can get for his money.

Newark Typographical Union No. 103 recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, and J. T. Hudson, of Newark, remembered his friends, Arthur L. Jackson, "Bill" Hanafin, Henry A. McAnarney and Walter H. Mules with souvenirs of the event. Mr. Hudson was a visitor in Baltimore last August at the convention and proved himself a good "mixer."

Samuel H. Ziegler, of the linotype force of the Evening Sun, has resigned from that paper and

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accepted a position with the National Publishing Company, of Washington, D. C.

David J. Jones, linotype and monotype operator on the Evening Sun, has quit the Sun office. Allan Eney, who has been operating a linotype machine on the same paper, takes Jones' place on the monotype keyboard.

Parker Wampler, vice-chairman of the American and Star chapel, met with a very painful accident by cutting his hand on a bottle at his home. Several stitches were required to fix his hand in good shape.

Harry Miller, formerly linotype operator on the Morning Sun, has been transferred to the Evening Sun, and John R. Hackney, make-up upon the Morning Sun, has been transferred to the proof-room.

"Joe" Harvey, of the Monumental Printing Company, has resigned from that company and is working in the adroom of the Sun.

George L. Bop, a member of No. 12, has changed his occupation, and in the future will be found in the editorial room of the Baltimore American. Mr. Bop will still carry his card of membership.

"Bill" Hanafin has left town for a few weeks and will help the Philadelphia Public Ledger fill its columns full of linotype matter.

The condition of President Arthur L. Jackson, who is confined to his home with a relapse of typhoid fever, remains the same.

W. R. Finneyfrock, who has been in charge of the small-ad corrections on the Sun, has been transferred to the make-up. "Finney" had his troubles the first Friday night figuring out the denominations of the various churches when he was making up those particular ads.

"Eddie" Hirsch, who still carries his typographical union card, has been appointed chairman of the press committee for the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, which will be held in Buffalo beginning August 14.

Friday, July 21, turned out to be the busiest day in Baltimore for the newspaper printers. Some of the boys worked thirteen and fourteen hours on a stretch helping to get the names of the drafted men before the public. Every man did his share of the work and well.

While the war has put Baltimore in a bad way for pressmen and pressfeeders, it has not affected the organizing of new firms in the printing industry by any means. Within the past month four different firms have begun to do business in this city. The new firms are the French-Bray Company, 206 South Sharp street; Harry L. Bald, 823 North Calhoun street; William J. Ruzicka Company, 501 North Gay street, and Sol H. Emanuel.

Russell Mules, formerly linotype operator on the Evening Sun, has accepted a position as timekeeper and stenographer with the Consolidated Engineering Company, of Baltimore, and has reported at Charlotte, N. C., where the company is building a cantonment for the army. Mr. Mules' card will remain in the Sun chapel.

Clarence S. Glassmeyer, formerly linotype operator on the Baltimore American, has accepted a position as operator on the Evening Sun.

Percy Chewning, of Baltimore, who has been traveling all over the country, wrote home from Colorado Springs that he had made it a point to be there for the convention. After seeing a little more of the country, Mr. Chewning will return to Baltimore.

J. M. Matthews, who formerly worked in the adroom of the Evening Sun, is a member of Company B, Fourth Maryland infantry.

The Thomas & Evans Printing Company has just finished printing for the city a book containing the names of every city and state official in Maryland. The book contains eighty-six pages of advertising, seventy-eight pages of reading matter, and is well printed and bound. WALTER H. MULES.

LOWELL, MASS.

North Adams—1918.

"Save the waste and win the war."—Hoover.

Summer dulness in all its implied meaning set in in union activities locally, and save for our officers sticking on the job in the interim, our union's activities, in so far as meetings are concerned, have been quiet for two months, our July and August sessions being eliminated on account of the warm weather. Meanwhile a special committee, consisting of Nat Matthews, Percy Foster and Arthur Auld, has been endeavoring to secure a new meeting hall for our sessions henceforth, and the committee has gone to its work most assiduously. Many places have been looked over, many more have been discussed, and their decision will be conveyed to the membership in a special notice from the secretary, for we must needs have a hall for our meeting this month. The Red Cross found instant favor with the members at the June meeting, when a liberal donation was voted the fund, with the stipulation that periodically the sum would be duplicated as long as the war lasts. But that is not all, for our individual members have done splendidly in individual contributions to the Red Cross, to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Knights of Columbus and the liberty bond sales.

Our hats are off to the members of Manchester (N. H.) Union on their splendid handling of the New England convention in June, for the glowing reports we get here are that the Queen City boys did themselves proud, and all this without a souvenir program and its attendant ills and set-backs. The influence and the benefits of the convention ought to figure quite potentially in typographical circles in Manchester for some time to come, for unless I am terribly in error the beneficial effects will be quite the most impressive thing the convention will have left in memory's storehouse long after the breezes of Uncanoonucs are forgotten and the mammoth Amoskeag factories have faded from the mind and the most retentive memory. May time only accentuate the good that we do, not only in Manchester, but all over our jurisdiction.

Miss Lilla M. Brault, linotype operator on the Sun, who has been away from her keyboard on account of illness, is improving.

Though the union did not send a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, the reports of the officers and organizers published in the August JOURNAL were read with avidity, and the salient points in the more important passages in those reports were discussed among the members. Those of us who have been atop Pikes Peak, or have stepped into the Manitou or the Cave of the Winds, those of us who have baked for even a little while in the warm sunshine that spreads its rays over the mountains and into the nation's own dreamland, our Home at the Springs, can live awhile in remembrance of what they saw, can go back in memory's storehouse and ponder again the scenes about the immaculately kept Home, and will wonder, yes, wonder, at the progressiveness which sticks out all over the management of the Home,

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the charming homelike atmosphere of the place, almost bidding you to remain behind the massive gate, which tells the uninitiated tersely and tritely that here is the Union Printers Home, a home in all that the word implies. I can recall my visit two years ago quite vividly on my way to the Los Angeles convention, with my friends, William C. Nickerson and Renforth C. Bleakney, of Boston Union; Senator Jackson, of Lynn; William Blake, of the Boston Mailers; John Brown, also of the Boston Union, good fellows all, we elected to walk from our hotel to the Home and we rounded the hills and at length came to the top of the hill, the while breathing in the wonderful air of that mountainous country. We stood, as I recall it for the minute, in open-mouthed wonderment at the entrance of the Home, the stern reality of which had shattered our fondest dreams, and then we went about the grounds carefree and chatted with the residents. My recollection of the Home, the mountains of Colorado, the matchless Royal Gorge, where the overhanging mountain edges seem as if they would momentarily topple over on you, the sandy Utah desert, the buoyant salty waters of Salt Lake, the foggy mornings in 'Frisco, the sunshine orange valley of Los Angeles, the two great expositions are but a few of the incidental things I recall of the 1915 convention at Los Angeles, where the eloquence of ex-President James M. Lynch enthralled us all. Ah, how could I forget, he who has gone before, the fluency and irresistible wit of clever "Booth" Thomson, now no more, he who gave so much time and talent to a furtherance of the apprentice boy and his future. Verily, the Colorado Springs convention must have sorely felt the loss of "Booth," must have longed for his matchless wit as the presents were doled out to the home union's committee. Alas, he has gone, but mayhap the spirit of one who in life was so in love with the International Typographical Union and its programs, mayhap the spirit of he who gave much of his energy in later years to a solving of the apprenticeship question, perhaps, I say, the spirit of "Booth" Thomson hovered over the spot where stands the Home on its journey to the stars.

Our meeting this month is liable to develop several interesting matters because no session has been held since June and things which have been discussed during the past two months may come up for action. At any rate, the September meeting annually seems like getting a fresh start on the work of the union after the heat of the summer.

Worcester's capable correspondent, William P. Cantwell, has been compelled to relinquish the pen of correspondent to some one else, a pen which he wielded with efficacy and earnestness, and which in laying down brings much discomfort and disappointment to those who have monthly been edified by him in masterful contributions. If I recall correctly, Mr. Cantwell was a delegate to the Lowell convention in 1914 and I had the pleasure at that time of meeting Mr. Cantwell and of being forcibly impressed by his strength of purpose and earnestness as a union man. Success to him wheresoever he may go.

Representative Dallas, in his report to the International body, speaks of the negotiations with the Shaw Stocking Company, previously referred to at length in these columns. He states that the president of No. 310 will take advantage of any opportunity that may present itself, and I am glad to state that I have been working on several plans in relation to that plant for some months in the hope that at a later date I might get a conference with the new treasurer, Albert Walton. One of our members has been made foreman of the composing room of the plant, and I find there is a splendid sentiment prevalent there that our members are the most capable in the firm's employ.

Things don't move as swiftly as one would like in the adjustment of these scale and hour ideas with plants like the Shaw company. Unfortunately, obstacles are invariably encountered in these schemes which take months to surmount, obstacles which sorely try one's patience, but which time removes. It has taken years, not months, but over a decade of years to establish the pleasant relations now existing between our union and the employers in our town, it has taken time, precious though we think it is, to build up here a strong, virile union, but in less than one-third the time it has taken to build up those things which we here in Lowell pride as the strong links in our chain, can be smashed by ill-advised action or too close adherence to one's own importance as an official of the union; self-consciousness and arrogance has lost many a battle, and he who arrogates to himself all the wisdom, all the knowledge, all the judgment and all the perception has short shrift, and his superior attainments, self-styled, inevitably lead others into places and troubles that show us up not well but unwisely and savor of amateurish nonsense. Hence if our attitude on things which come up in our jurisdiction is not thoroughly understood by all, it does not follow that because it is not understood that those who are in authority temporarily are leading the organization astray.

JOHN V. DONOGHUE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Unionism received a boost in Kansas City when the 2,500 street car men struck for recognition of their union. Public sympathy was with the men. The company refused to treat with the strikers, imported strikebreakers from the slums of eastern cities, and prepared to start their cars. On Saturday night of the strike 10,000 people congregated at the scabs' quarters, marched the 550 men with their hands in the air two miles to the Union station and compelled them to board cars. The company resorted to our old friend injunction, but failed to move a car, and on August 16 signed up with the men.

Prospects for unionizing some of the non-union shops was announced at the last union meeting.

The St. Louis special, with about one hundred delegates and visitors, were entertained here at the musicians' club rooms Friday evening, August 10. President Traylor and Jack Shryock with their wives accompanied the delegates. It is said that Shryock has been much concerned over the herd of Holstein cows at the Home, and intended to make it his special business to see they are looked after.

Frank Klunk, proofreader at the Star, was struck by a motor car several weeks ago while out to lunch. He suffered a fractured hip and probably will be permanently crippled.

Norman Ray, William Michael and Frank McQuaid received commissions at the officers' reserve corps at Fort Riley, Kan., and will leave soon for France. Det Smith, who joined the marines, already has received recognition from the government and came home recently to bid his friends good-by. He wore a sharpshooter's medal.

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No. 80 instructed its delegates to vote for the repeal of the six-day law.

With the high cost of living and the public endorsement of the carmen's union, now is the time to start a label campaign. F. L. STARKS.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

At the last regular meeting it was decided that No. 356 would pay all dues and assessments for members who answered the call to the colors.

Ralph Douglas, apprentice at the Journal, has joined Company B, Fifth Illinois infantry.

A resolution was passed at the last meeting that a clause be added to our scale protecting members' situations who joined any branch of army or navy.

"Bill" Mercer, well known throughout Illinois, caught a few nights' work at the Journal last month.

The following editorial appeared in the Jacksonville Journal, August 15:

A WELL-DIRECTED LABOR ORGANIZATION.

The facts set forth in the address of President Scott of the International Typographical Union at the annual convention in Colorado shows that organization now, as in the past, is one of the strongest and well ordered of all labor organizations. So reasonably and with such vision are the affairs of the typographical union managed that one seldom reads in the press the stories of any differences between union members and their employers. Further evidence of the wisdom which has guided this organization is found in the financial statement and in the record of the anti-tuberculosis hospital and other institutions for the comfort and care of union members that the organization maintains.

There is another outstanding fact in the president's report which further commends the union at this time, and that is the number of young men who have enlisted for army service. The patriotism of the organization is still further shown by liberal subscription made from the national treasury for the purchase of liberty bonds. The typographical union furnishes a fine example of organized labor rightly conducted.

Delegates to the second annual Illinois Typographical Union meeting, to be held at Joliet in October, will be elected at the next regular meeting. C. E. NEWPORT.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Owing to continued lack of support by a large majority of the membership, non-attendants at regular union meetings from month to month, it was decided at the August meeting to take a referendum vote on a proposal to increase the dues from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent, and allow those members attending regular meetings a rebate of 75 cents for the corresponding month, thus making the dues less under the increased rate at the present time to attendants. This action is in line with that taken by several other subordinate bodies in the west, and it is to be hoped that the members will realize the importance of the scheme to such an extent that it will become effective.

President Knott was unanimously the choice of No. 604 as a candidate for the now vacant position of International Typographical Union representative for the province of Alberta.

As a result of efforts put forth by the executive committee of the Western Canada Conference in distributing literature to country printers, the writer at the present time is negotiating with several printers located in country offices upon inquiries being made by said individuals with a view to becoming members. After a thorough résumé of the course pursued to seek membership in the International Typographical Union—and what a great organization it is—I have recommended at all times that they take the I. T. U. Course in Printing. After going through the usual test, George A. Duncan, of Grande Prairie, was received into membership last month, and several other candidates are likely prospects.

Since last writing, a new job office has been opened on Jasper West by J. D. Skinner, and is now an addition to our long string of union offices.

Electric metal pots for typesetting machines have taken on well by the employers in this city. The Adair typesetting plant is now fully equipped with the new health safety device, and two new machines recently installed by the Journal also are so equipped, with assurance that the entire battery will in the near future receive such furnishings. It might also be added that the Bulletin has placed an order for electric pots for its battery of five machines. The installation of this equipment in the various machine offices will tend to improve sanitary conditions, as well as improve the quality of production.

With the coming of summer resorts within close proximity to the city, the opportunity has presented itself for towns-people, and especially printers, to spend week-ends as well as an occasional week, at some of the beautiful lakes, bathing, boating and fishing. Many are the fish stories told by the victims of Old King Sol. Thomas Morgan, in charge of the plant at the Hotel Macdonald, has returned after enjoying a pleasant vacation on the Pacific coast.

The writer is convalescing after being confined to his residence for some weeks, as a result of being a passenger on the wrecked C. N. R. Alberta Beach train on Saturday, July 28. The most serious injuries experienced were to the spinal column, but no permanent defects are entertained. Fortunate in escaping fatal injuries to say the least, when it is considered that five persons were killed in close proximity.

J. G. McMurray, after remaining with us a few weeks, has departed for Calgary.

A. N. Wright, of Town Topics, and Mrs. Wright are on an extended visit to eastern Ontario and Quebec. Thomas E. Rutherford, who has been employed on the Camrose Canadian for the past three years, is again in our midst.

A union picnic of the ladies of No. 604 was held in the South Side park on August 11. The weather was all that could be desired, being ideal for the long program of sports, which included a number of new and well-thought-out events, all of which met with keen competition. The affair will be a memorable one. With cooler weather approaching, the ladies are making plans for regular monthly social evenings throughout the winter.

C. J. ("Dad") Stevens, an old-time member of No. 604, is home on furlough after rendering a year of service in France. Private Stevens won the distinguished conduct medal by carrying dispatches from the front line trenches to headquarters under fire, and by capturing a number of German prisoners. He bears four wounds, the most severe of which was inflicted by a shrapnel bullet in the breast, which punctured his lung and led to his being invalided home on furlough.

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George Mackintosh, secretary of Edmonton Union until enlisting in November, 1915, has returned home, and received a warm welcome. "Mac" has been in the hospital for a lengthy period, suffering from a severe bullet wound in the thigh, and he has been advised by the local military hospital authorities since arriving here that it will be necessary to perform an operation on the injured limb. One and all hope that this operation will prove to be successful to the utmost extent, and that no unforeseen developments will result. Here's hoping for the best.

GUY R. DEETON.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

No. 341 held its regular August meeting on the first Sunday with a very small attendance. The members seem to be devoting more time to pleasure these days than they do to union affairs.

We are drafting a new scale which is to be presented to the different offices some time soon.

Ogburn Campbell has returned after spending several weeks in North Carolina.

Curtis F. Shields has answered the call of his country by joining the coast artillery company.

T. A. Wilson, who is now in Columbia, paid Spartanburg a visit for a few days.

John W. Tinsley, of the Journal chapel, was married to Miss Rena Palmer, of Charlotte, on July 28.

Spartanburg Union has voted to keep up the cards of all her members that enlist for service in the army.

L. C. WILSON.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Not in over fifty years has the sound of martial music and the sight of sober-visaged soldiers marching through the streets been fraught with such significance as on July 25, when the Rhode Island national guard, as brave as any in the land, paraded the streets on the eve of their departure for a training camp before vast throngs of people, perhaps the largest crowd ever assembled in this state to witness a procession of any kind. Amaranthine memories of the event of July 25 were carried home by the thousands that lined the route of march to wish Godspeed to the troops in the perilous undertaking that the future may hold in store for them. For many—those who had sons in line—it was indeed an occasion that tried the stoutest heart. Mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts were saddened at the thought that some of the boys may never come back. Many men, even, among those watching the procession were seen furtively to wipe their eyes. It was a fine tribute that the people of Rhode Island paid to the boys who so willingly have taken up arms in defense of the nation's honor. Old Glory was everywhere in evidence. The spectacle of the marching hosts between solid masses of humanity, topped on either side by artistic decorations in the American colors, was to the dullest onlooker an inspiring sight. The stirring marches played so swingingly by the bands added another thrill to the grandeur of the exhibition. The final appearance of the guardsmen before they begin training for the conflict abroad opened up vistas to the human imagination that lead to most uncertain happenings, and for this reason the sight of these brave lads kindled a feeling of devotion toward them. At the close of the parade the coast artillery, said to be the largest national guard unit in the country, held a review and a battalion drill parade on Dexter training ground. The printers of the city were particularly interested in the parade because of the number of the craft who have enlisted, and these men received their share of applause as the line passed.

One of the printing offices in the city has inaugurated a daylight-saving scheme. The dawn of this new era has not been in operation a sufficient length of time to determine it a success or otherwise. At present its victims sympathize with those inflicted with the "lobster shift."

Clifford Frazier, for some time employed in the composing room of the Bulletin, has withdrawn his card and gone to Cauvin, Alberta, Canada, where he intends to pursue the art of agriculture.

Veteran Samuel R. Macready, after an absence of several weeks from his work in the composing room of the Providence Bulletin because of a serious illness, has returned to his labors.

Visitors in Providence the past month were: James Russell, Worcester; William Carr, Taunton, and Robert Sterling, on the road. Norman E. McPhail and William Upton came to town via the Colonial line from New York on their way to Boston and stopped off here to visit friends.

President John F. Murphy was presented with a suitcase by members of No. 33 prior to his departure as a delegate from Providence Union to the Colorado Springs convention.

J. Bowditch has deposited a New York traveling card. Withdrawn: Charles Crabtree; John Sharp, who has gone to Taunton, Mass., and Robert McEndy, who is now employed on the Attleboro Sun.

The Providence Tribune Company has signed the agreement as recommended by President Scott and Chairman Kellogg, guaranteeing to its employes who may enlist their situations on their return from service.

Robert Carroll, of the Tribune, and Miss Rachel Keefe were united in marriage at St. Joseph's rectory on August 15. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll have the best wishes of the membership of No. 33 in their new departure.

EDWARD N. GRIFFITHS.

MIAMI, FLA.

The Metropolis Publishing Company has built an addition to its composing room and the management has moved the battery of linotype machines into the new part. This change gives much more room for the working force and adds greatly to the comfort of the employes. Formerly the summer conditions in the composing room were almost intolerable.

W. S. Thompson, who left on a few weeks' outing recently, has returned and is again listed among the working class.

Phil Pritchard, who was employed on the Metropolis all winter, left for the north last month on an extended trip. Shortly after his departure his name was published as one drawn for military service.

On the night of August 2 the management of the Miami Herald tendered a banquet to its entire force in honor of seven of its members who had enlisted for service in defense of flag and country. Of the seven enlisted four were from the mechanical department, and included Leo Wolfe and Russel Messler in the national naval volunteers, Harold Silvers in the signal corps and Earl Hoag in the aviation corps. The others included Mrs. Marjorie Stoneman Douglas, society editor, yeoman in the naval reserve; W. W. Thompson, reporter, and Roy McHugh, assistant advertising solicitor, in the

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national naval volunteers. Each of the enlisted men was presented by the general manager, Edward Taylor, with a beautiful solid silver, gold-lined cigarette case with the monogram of the recipient engraved upon it. In presenting the gifts Mr. Taylor thanked the enlisted men for the honor which they were bestowing upon the Herald by representing it at the front, and he assured each one that his situation would be open for him on his return. With the departure of these men for the front almost every available man on the mechanical force of the Herald is now in active military service, while the Metropolis has been slighted, inasmuch as not one of its mechanical force is among the enlisted or drafted numbers. Although No. 430 is small numerically, it can not be classed as a slacker, as one-sixth of its entire membership is now represented in the two great arms of the United States fighting forces, namely, the navy and the army.

H. A. Davis, linotype operator from the United States in general, but lately from Atlanta and the west coast of Florida, paid Miami a visit last month and while here subbed on the Herald.

J. W. Witty.

WESTERN CANADA CONFERENCE.

William Oxley (Brantford, Ont.), and William Murray (London, Ont.), have deposited cards with Saskatoon Union, as well as J. Turvey (Calgary), and G. H. Fowler (member-at-large).

C. J. (Dad) Stevens, an old-time member of No. 604, Edmonton, is home from the front on furlough. He was quite severely wounded.

George Mackintosh, former secretary of Edmonton Union, is back from the front, having been invalided home.

H. W. Falconer, president of Moose Jaw Union, is away to his old home in New Brunswick on a holiday jaunt.

Mrs. B. W. Bellamy, of Medicine Hat, has been appointed on the special committee decided upon at the recent convention of the Woman's National Council held in Winnipeg, to discuss and report to the next convention on the pros and cons of the typographical union label and the relationship in general existing between the organized labor movement and the Woman's National Council. Another big effort will be made at next year's convention to have the label adopted by the council.

Medicine Hat Typographical Union is having an interesting scrap with the city council of that city over the fact that city printing has been unnecessarily executed at out-of-town printshops.

Wilfrid Hughes and Bryce Holland, of Regina Union, have enlisted, the former in the infantry and the latter in the aviation corps. Nelson Newbatt presented himself, but failed to pass medical examination.

James D. Wallace, president of Saskatoon Union, was a candidate at the recent elections in that city to fill a vacancy on the aldermanic board, but was unsuccessful. It is claimed a dead set was made upon him by the anti-labor forces. He was given to understand that he would have been quite acceptable to a certain class if he had not run as a labor man, and he was the recipient of overtures to break away. But "Jim" is made of too good stuff to sacrifice his union principles for the padded seats of the council chamber.

The executive committee of the Ontario Conference has taken up many of the matters considered at the Regina convention of the Western Canada Conference, and is now actively cooperating on some of the propositions that were adopted at Regina.

Fred Tomlinson, of Medicine Hat Union, who was invalided home from the front some time ago, and has been in Victoria, writes that he is again about ready to get back into the printing game. Fred endeavored to sign up again, but was considered unfit for further service at present.

The southern Alberta branch of the patriotic fund, at a general meeting held in Calgary, decided to urge the Dominion government to raise and administer the fund in future. This is directly in line with a resolution adopted at the Regina convention of the Western Canada Conference.

An agreement has been negotiated with the Calgary newspaper offices, the wages to be $25 flat days, and $27 flat nights. Arrangements have at time of writing been practically completed for a similar raise for job men, which means an increase of $3 on the floor. The term of the original contract remains unchanged.

Pte. Johnny Bleaken, returned veteran, has resigned the presidency of Calgary Union, following the advice of his physician. Vice-President A. W. Jenkins steps up, and B. J. Orman becomes vice-president.

The executive of the Western Canada Conference has requested the International executive council to appoint D. K. Knott, president of the conference, as representative for the province of Alberta, to fill the vacancy created through the resignation of R. R. Elliot on account of serious illness.

Calgary, 147 members, two machine subs, averaging full time. Moose Jaw, thirty-eight members; trade fair. Medicine Hat, seventeen members; trade fair. Lethbridge, thirteen members; trade fair. Saskatoon, sixty-six members. Regina, 111 members; several cards deposited; trade continues good.

B. W. Bellamy.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Owing to the hot spell, our last few meetings have been poorly attended. But here's hoping the weather won't keep them away from our next meeting.

Just a reminder: In these days of doing your bit, don't forget to do your bit for the union label.

The Courant Publishing Company has installed metal feeders on their machines.

"Pop" Chase was elected delegate to represent our union at the state federation of labor convention, held at Danbury this year.

The following have enjoyed the sea breezes the past month: "Bill" Wheldon, at Brantford; "Bill" Bowan, at Sound View; "Brownie," of the Globe office, spent a few weeks touring Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis, visiting old friends.

Two members have been called to serve the colors at this time of writing.

Business is fair in the newspaper end and quiet in the job end at this writing.

Tom O'Connell, of the Globe chapel, has the sympathy of the members of No. 127 in the death of his wife, which occurred recently.

No. 127 will pay dues for members who have been called in the draft to serve their country.

The allied printing trades council has issued a list of union offices now and this fall will make a drive to gather in a few more non-union offices in

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the fold. Good progress is being made in getting the milkmen to have the label on their tickets, etc.

Ray Willis, operator on the Post, has returned from a three-weeks' vacation in New York and way stations.

First Vice-President O. A. Miles has been in Providence on business for the New England Typographical Union.

Arrivals: Andrew Boland, J. A. Monroe, W. ("Broken-Nose") Roach. Departures: John Laird, L. H. Maisenbacher. H. F. TROMMER.

OMAHA, NEB.

S. H. Parsons, proofreader on the Bee, recently presented to a company of Omaha recruits bound for "Somewhere in France" an historic bugle which was used by a bugler called "Frenchy" in Custer's operations against the Indians near Meade, S. D. The bugle was given to Mr. Parsons by his brother, who received it from "Frenchy" just before his death. "Frenchy" was spared the fate of his company in the Custer massacre by some violation for which he was given a term in the guard house.

T. W. McCullough left August 9 for Colorado Springs, where he was scheduled to make one of the principal addresses at the anniversary celebration at the Union Printers Home.

F. A. Kennedy, publisher of the Western Laborer and a member of No. 190, was recently appointed a member of the exemption board for the state of Nebraska.

O. R. Robinson of Columbus, Neb., formerly employed on the Omaha Bee, but now in charge of a Columbus daily composing room, visited in Omaha a few days recently.

Trade in Omaha held up very well until August 15, when it dropped very perceptibly.

Cards received: G. L. Zimmerman, J. H. Hollis, J. W. Whitmer, Fred White, A. V. Billings, E. J. Lawder.

Cards issued: W. R. Murray, E. B. Holub, E. D. Smith, J. S. Harminia, Otto Ewing, A. L. Cockle, James. Davis, R. J. Milligan, Glen E. Brewer, G. L. Zimmerman, D. W. Menser, J. H. Hollis. D. L. STANTON.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The August meeting of No. 130 brought out a full quota of members. The present quarters of the union were almost inadequate to comfortably seat the large attendance. The temperature was high for Halifax, yet interest flagged not until the final tap of President Norris' gavel. Consideration of the new scale was the interest arouser, and all angles of the question received attention. The proposed new scale will be submitted to a chapel vote and tabulated returns will be presented to the next meeting. Both employers and employes agree that there must be an increased scale, but the minimum or maximum of that increase will be determined when the last conference between both parties shall have gone into history. There are differences of opinion as to the wisdom of holding the job and machine scales together; the great benefit arising from an equalized scale, however, is the concerted action and co-operative effort which ensues when the members have a common purpose to pursue.

Two apprentice members were elected to full membership, Edward Harris and John Zinn. A few more are to follow before the snow falls. Business continues normal, all members on the pay roll. Joe Kennedy is reported on the sick list. Another label shop has been added to the list, the Nova Printing Company, Ltd. This makes eight offices carrying the union label.

"Con" O'Brien paid his annual visit to Halifax last month. A deep breath of the ozone from old ocean, he says, keeps him fit during the rest of the year. "Farmer" John Brunt also was in town "getting a glimpse of old chebucts." "Con" Keefe reports himself as fit as ever for the sprints. He says "you want a few of the old boys to liven things up."

"Ike" Beals, who died in Boston, was at one time secretary of No. 130. He also held the position of assistant foreman on the Herald. His laugh was a tonic, his geniality and optimism were always sure gloom dissipaters and general is the regret at the passing of one of the old guard.

George W. Harris has been appointed chairman of the labor temple committee. President Ralph Eisnor is the delegate from the trades and labor council to the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, to be held in Ottawa.

It is some time since a delegate has been sent from Halifax to the International Typographical Union convention. Some of the members are talking this matter up, and it is hoped something will be doing next year. J. E. SCHAFFER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The August meeting of No. 20 was held on the afternoon of Sunday, the 5th, and was fairly well attended. The chair was occupied by President A. E. Hill, who had just returned with his bride from an extended wedding trip to northern and eastern cities. He presided, if possible, in a more dignified and businesslike manner than ever, perhaps with the view of impressing upon Mrs. Hill, who was present, that he was right there when it came to being "boss." Besides the regular routine business transacted an assessment was voted to defray the expenses of G. W. Bobo, whose physician advised him that he could not long survive without a change of climate, to Colorado Springs. August E. Vuillot, a member of Battery E, was elected to membership, and Solomon Schulman, also a member of Battery E, was elected to apprentice membership. At the close of the meeting Mrs. Hill made a short talk to the members that was heartily applauded. Mrs. Hill is a most charming and attractive lady, and many of the members had the pleasure of meeting her.

G. W. Bobo, who has been in failing health for some time and unable to work, has gone to Colorado Springs, to await action on his application for admission to the Home.

Chairman W. W. Shivell, of the Banner chapel, requests the announcement that there is back-pay coming to the following: George Johnston, A. B. LaPreux, Harry Hite, M. V. Dickerson, H. D. Reese, and W. F. Smith. This is on account of the increase in the scale, and accumulated while the settlement of the scale was pending.

Chairman Charles Rothenberg, of the business committee, is endeavoring to get a record of all apprentices in the various chapels. So far he has secured but few. Chairman of the various chapels are requested to turn this information over to Mr. Rothenberg at once.

Tom Dougherty recently received by express from Florida a live alligator. He wondered why

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in thunder the donor couldn't have sent something that he could eat instead of something that looked like it could eat him. It developed that "Oom Paul" Wagner, who had been in Florida on a visit to his family, had captured the "critter" and forwarded it to him.

H. C. Sanborn, foreman of the Tennesseean and American, spent a couple of weeks camping and fishing on Harper river during August. "Sandy" is some angler, and it's a cold day when he doesn't catch 'em.

There has been some improvement during the past month in condition of trade in book and job shops, with sufficient men to take care of the work.

Lytton Alley and Horace P. Newton, delegates from No. 20 to Colorado Springs convention, left early in August in order to visit several western cities during their stay. Mrs. Alley accompanied her husband on the trip. By the time the September JOURNAL is in the hands of readers the delegates will have returned and given an account of themselves.

R. W. Allen, who for the past four years has had charge of the monotype casting department of the Ambrose Printing Company, left with his family on August 17 for his native state, Texas. He is now located at Waco, where he has a similar position with a large concern. Earl H. McEwen, who has been with the Brandon Printing Company, accepted the position vacated by Mr. Allen. At this time it is not known who will fill the vacancy at the Brandon plant. Mr. Allen made many warm friends during his residence here, and by his departure No. 20 has lost a stanch member and the city a splendid citizen. He and his family carried with them the good wishes of a host of friends.

John Moran has been heard from at Colorado Springs. E. ROY MOORE.

TACOMA, WASH.

Tacoma and vicinity, at the present time, is experiencing unusual activity in the labor movement, and the general public is beginning to realize that organized labor is fighting a battle forced upon it by corporations refusing their men and women a decent living wage that the present-day laborer is entitled to in justice to himself and family and working conditions and hours in keeping with the present-day advancement.

A striking example of the united support given a newly-organized union by the general public to assist the men in obtaining their demands—recognition of their union, reinstatement of seven men discharged for labor activities, a living wage, decent working hours and conditions—was enacted during the last two weeks in July during the street car men's strike in Tacoma.

The company's refusal to grant their demands—reasonable and justifiable as every one knows them to be—threw the sympathy of the entire city with the strikers. Never before in the annals of organized labor has the entire community, which was the direct sufferer, stood so solidly for the strikers, assisting them in every way possible to win their strike. Every one walked and smiled the first few days of the strike, regardless of distance, until the jitney came to the rescue, and complaints from the people were as few and far between as the few scab cars which the company attempted to force on the people and which they absolutely refused to use for transportation facilities.

Although the company may have felt that violence was used against them by strike sympathizers, who, at times, surrounded a scab car and stopped its progress, these were nothing more than mild demonstrations, as was shown in a crowd of two or three thousand people in which not a single window was broken and but a few trolley ropes cut, and during which time the strikers went so far as to try and protect the company's property. The company must take the responsibility of these mild demonstrations, due to their importing strikebreakers from eastern cities.

The strikers have returned to work feeling that they have won a big victory over the Stone & Webster Company, a corporation that has fought organized labor for years, in that the company has consented to the employes joining any labor organization which they see fit, reinstatement of five men who were discharged for labor activities, the other two men's cases going before the arbitration board, as do wages and hours.

No. 170 placed $100 at the disposal of the executive committee to be used in assisting the striking carmen.

Not only are the street car men asking for a square deal from the corporation that holds an iron hand over them, but the shingle weavers and timber workers are asking for the eight-hour day. Regardless of the fact that the Lumber Manufacturers' Association has recently created a fund of $500,000 to be used in the destruction of unionism, these men have come forward with their demand for eight hours. Mills, logging camps and factories using wood in their manufactured products have been closed by their refusal to grant the shorter day, when the men walked out. A few mills and factories have voluntarily given their men the eight-hour day with the ten-hour wage scale, and those refusing and suffering a shutdown include the largest mills in this vicinity.

So strong has the spirit of organization become that it has spread to the telephone offices and stores, and steps have been taken resulting in the organization of the telephone operators and store clerks.

There is no doubt that this organized movement is placing union labor before the public in a better light, with the result that their demands will be recognized as just demands and that laborers, whether organized or not, will be benefited by better working conditions and hours granted them by their employers as a direct outcome of the battle waged by union men and women.

—

William Spencer, who has been operating the Lanston typecaster on the Tribune since its inception, has been transferred to Fresno, Cal., by the Lanston Monotype Machine Company. Carl Janes, son of Bert Janes, is filling the vacancy at present.

Thomas Vaughan, jr., eight-year-old son of Thomas E. Vaughan, was severely injured when knocked down by an automobile, the machine passing over his head and also breaking his leg. After a delicate operation he has shown marked improvement and is now out of danger.

After an illness of five days, Ralph R. Rice passed away at St. Joseph's hospital on July 10. Few knew that he was sick and none knew that the end was near. Mr. Rice came to Tacoma from San Francisco nine years ago, being steadily employed since that time as machinist on the Ledger. He had always taken an active part in

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the affairs of the organizations of which he was a member, having served in numerous capacities during his connection with No. 170.

S. A. Beadle, who has entered the automobile business, selling the old reliable Ford, is establishing a record of which an old salesman would be proud. He lost no time in demonstrating the utility of the Ford during the street car strike.

T. V. Copeland has received an appointment from President Wilson as a member of the final exemption board in the second section of the second division of western Washington. At the first regular meeting of the board Mr. Copeland was elected secretary.

Roy Wilkowski finds that he was the only printer drawn in the first draft from among the numerous Tacoma printers registered.

Grant McMasters finds that his ranch is located in the 70,000-acre tract being purchased by Pierce county to be presented to the government for an army post.

Apparently D. A. McHugh has become weary of the states, after subbing for eight years on the News, and has crossed the line into British Columbia.

James K. Copeland, pressman, son of T. V. Copeland, who enlisted in the Eleventh company, Washington coast artillery, has been transferred to the federal service and is now stationed at Fort Flagler.

Capt. D. K. Billings, commanding the Tenth company, Washington coast artillery, is now stationed at Fort Flagler.

C. D. Ball has disposed of the South Tacoma Press to parties who have shipped the plant to India.

Cards received: C. J. Stewart, J. L. McKean, Archie E. Booth. Cards drawn: James C. Ramsey, D. D. Ray, D. A. McHugh, Archie E. Booth.

L. G. Wheeler.

CAREY PRINTING COMPANY OUTING.

Surely one of the "best ever" was the Carey Printing Company's outing, held July 21 at Duer's picnic grove, Whitestone, L. I. Fully 400 people attended at this occasion, which was a purely "family affair," and therefore enjoyed by everybody. This affair demonstrated that these outings are the more preferable, as the so-called "stags" for men only are in bad repute. Anyway, if you are out for a good time, let your family enjoy it with you. The Carey outing is a worthy example. The main event was the baseball games between the compositors and the pressmen. Three opposing teams had been selected after the bindery team had forfeited its game on the previous Saturday. The press people were hopelessly outclassed, as a score of 28 to 1 in favor of the compositors clearly proved. The only run scored by the opposing team was made by Harry Praeg (foreman) by special request, he not being a member of the team, did not want to see his team whitewashed.

While the baseball game was going on the other events were taking place and the large program came to a close at 6 P. M. This late hour prevented the swimming races being held, as the committees claimed they were too tired to officiate. This claim was, of course, decried by many, but was allowed, as Mr. Stumpf did not even get a chance to have his breakfast, and came very near being cheated out of his dinner.

All the "big guns" of the firm were present, but the only one that stuck to the last was Mr. Dittman and his family, who seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost. Dancing was indulged in during the whole day and more so after dinner. At 8 o'clock the bugle sounded for the drill of the Home Defense League, of which the Carey company participates with two companies. For amateur soldiers the executions were masterpieces, as the loud applause from the merry picnickers was surely heard miles away. At 9:30 train time had arrived and ended the wonderfully successful outing, long to be remembered by all participants.

New York, N. Y. John Nathan.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Parkersburg is once more enrolled with those cities and towns having a local branch of the International Typographical Union, No. 357 having been reorganized, August 1, through the efforts of Representative Campbell.

No. 357 is like the cat having "nine lives." She refuses to remain dead. An unsuccessful effort was made about three years ago, but since that time the sentiment in favor of organization has been growing, with the present gratifying result. While the membership realizes the difficult conditions with which they will have to contend, they are, on the whole, optimistic regarding the future.

Lucy Berson.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

At a special meeting, held August 1, it was finally decided by the union to accept the employer's offer of $25 per week for one year. A majority of the members present were still in favor of holding out for $27, but the necessary three-fourths majority not being forthcoming, the members bowed to the inevitable. The decision of the executive council to refuse to grant strike permission, aided by the fact that the employers doled out quite a number of individual raises during the time the scale negotiations were in progress, was responsible for turning a practically unanimous vote to hold out for $27 into a reluctant acceptance of $25. It was stated that if the union agreed to accept the employers' offer there would be no difficulty in the printer getting $27. Which raises the question, who is the printer and who is the judge? It has happened in Winnipeg that members who were considered incompetent in one office have received over the scale in another. And some of the printers who are now enjoying a wage over the scale might not be considered competent if they had to seek pastures new. The fight now comes on the enforcement of union shop conditions.

The event of the month in printing circles was the holding of the first annual picnic of the ladies of No. 191 at Kildonan park, Saturday, August 11. There were twenty-one events on the sports program, starting with a race for babies three years old and under and finishing with the inevitable married man's race. There were forty-seven prizes for the winners of the events, in addition to which every baby present received a prize. The greatest excitement centered round the contest for the special prizes, of which there were three donated by Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hutchinson for the babies' race and the seven-year-old girls' race, and by the executive committee of No. 191 for the race confined to the ladies. The tots' race caused great amusement, the special prize, a pair of handsome white rabbits, being

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won by G. A. Ryan, one year and ten months; E. Forbes being a close second. The special prize for girls of seven years was won by M. Limmert, and Mrs. J. Stevens took home the case of silver teaspoons presented by the executive committee. A slight misunderstanding seems to have arisen among some of the contestants in the race confined to girls of sixteen years and under. They seemed to be under the impression that it was for girls of sixteen years and over. Albert McAuley came in first in the married man's race, for which there was a large entry, but the judges gave the decision to the next best, they, presumably, being influenced by section 121, general laws, with reference to priority, Albert having not been quite so long in Winnipeg as the other contestant. A tug-of-war contest between Harry Powers and one of the ladies who tried to pull Harry by the coattails out of the group composed of the members of the picnic committee who were lined up for the official photograph, was won by Harry. In the football match, which was won by the married men by 2 to 0, Schell proved that the union meeting is not the only place he can kick. At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes cheers were given for the ladies, and the hope expressed that they hold another picnic before the season expires. The outing was a great success and the ladies established a number of precedents. The members of the picnic committee found themselves left with a cash surplus instead of a deficit, as has been customary in union affairs; the two-page program, although it contained the sports program, was the least part of their expenditure, and there was no waste of paper; and everybody went home thoroughly satisfied and happy. The picnic committee received donations from the Union, the Telegram news, Telegram job, the Press night, Free Press job, Farmers' Advocate, Stovel's and Willson Stationery Company chapels.

Private George Russell, late machinist on the Telegram, writes from Shorncliffe that, although not yet on the firing line, he has been experiencing some of the discomforts of warfare, having been quarantined for diphtheria and having had airships dropping bombs near him. George says an airplane dropped a bomb twenty yards from where he was stationed and that his heart stood still during the few seconds' warning he received from the time he heard the whiz until the explosion took place. Bill Robertson is in the Eighteenth reserve battalion, bombing instructor and a full corporal; he was wounded in the arm. Jack Birnie is at Shorncliffe with the Fourteenth reserve, also Alf Welch and Rube Nix. Alf Mathews is a captain on the staff. Bert Luff is with the Eighteenth reserve.

On Thursday evening, August 9, the members of the Stovel chapel held a reception at the residence of J. Rossiter to do honor to W. Archer on his safe return after two years' active service. W. Archer was one of the first of the Stovel employes to volunteer, and the members of the chapel exerted themselves to the utmost to make his home-coming enjoyable. Richard Pollock is now chairman of Stovel's chapel.

Tommy Weldon, who has been a member of the Brooklands school board for a year, has, along with some other members, been unseated on a technicality. It has been customary in the Brooklands district to allow members of the school board $25 a year as a recompense for the time devoted to the public service. However, Tommy and some of the other new members seemed to have the idea that they were elected to look after the interests of the ratepayers. These ideas were too radical, however, and the opposition dug up a forgotten clause in the school board act which forbids the members receiving any recompense whatever for their services. It's a cruel world, Tommy. Accept $25 for a year's hard work and you get unseated as a grafter, but get away with a million or two and then it will be the Hon. Tommy or Sir Thomas Weldon. Don't give up, Tommy. Remember Dick Whittington!

A referendum note taken by No. 191 on the compulsory service bill showed a majority opposed to conscription.

A later letter has been received from Private George Russell, in which he states:

> They are sending back to Canada for military duty a big bunch of men and I have been picked to go. I have been on two drafts for France. At first I was passed as A-2; all that class go to the trenches. Then I was graded B-2; they go to France also. I am still in B-2 class now, and we are all up in the air as to what they want us in Canada for. Lots of rumors why we are going back and what we are going to do, but haven't heard anything definite.
>
> Perhaps it is to help get out the Morning Telegram?
>
> Trade in Winnipeg is dull just now.

CHARLES RYAN.

LONDON, ONT.

The August meeting of No. 133 was only fairly attended, but, from a desultory beginning, developed into rapid-fire action, one of the bones of contention being the question of legality of a former meeting being postponed by the president, at the verbal petition of a goodly number of the members, the consensus of opinion being that no dire results were in evidence and that the cause for complaint was rather far-fetched. Delegate Ferguson reported that the trades and labor council would hold a monster picnic on Labor day, and requested that No. 133 donate a silver cup to the prize list for the baby show, which was granted. Three candidates were received into membership. The meeting was adjourned to meet on the second Sunday in September, instead of the first.

When this reaches the eye of the reader another commercial printing plant, the Hay Stationery and Printing Company, will have become unionized from garret to cellar.

Those having the organization work in hand are still on the job, and will be found in action until London is 100 per cent union, so far as No. 133 is concerned, so we would counsel our members who are employed in offices without agreements to sit tight and watch the seeds sprout. Enough said.

The London Advertiser has boosted its employes' wages from $1 to $3, according to amounts formerly received. Hats off to the Advertiser.

Al Fagan is now out of the hospital, and expects to be in harness at the Free Press chapel.

Alf Winslade, who suffered a severe attack of appendicitis, is again manipulating the ivories at the Free Press.

Arthur Hately, of the Charlton Press, and one of our promising young members, is slated for the foremanship of the Hays company.

Robert Garner, for thirty years a member of No. 133, passed away early on Friday morning, August 3. Bob was well known throughout this district, and was held in high esteem by all who

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knew him. He was at one time associated with the Garner-Young Press, but, although a proprietor, never relinquished his card, and was an active member to the end. The sympathy of No. 133 goes out to those who are left behind.

The foreman of the Free Press having recognized the ability of Peter McIntyre, an apprentice, by paying him the journeyman's scale, No. 133 will petition the International Typographical Union to permit his initiation as a full member.

Joe Millett, of the Free Press chapel, has taken out a traveler and hied himself to Ottawa. Joe says if Mike Powell can survive in Ottawa, there's a chance for him. But then, Michael doesn't have anything to do but sit on big fat cushions.

A. H. WHEATLEY.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

At our last meeting Bernard Middlebrook's application was voted on favorably.

Secretary-Treasurer J. P. Black spent his vacation at the Baptist state encampment at Lampasas, Texas. He reports a large attendance and an enjoyable time.

Recorder Andrew McBeath was absent at the last meeting, being in San Saba doing some special work for the Telegram. As far as we know, this is the first meeting that "Mac" has missed since the organization of No. 688. This leaves only the writer with the record of having never missed a meeting since we organized some six years ago.

At a recent meeting of the central trades council it was decided not to have a regular Labor day celebration for various reasons, but to have a basket dinner in the City Park in the interest of the Red Cross Society and have one or two good speakers to address those present.

Charles Williams has been elected as a delegate to the central trades council.

Jewell Smith, a member of this local, has cast his lot with Uncle Sam's boys in the motorcycle department at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. They expect to be in France soon. "Buddy" will make a good man in this department, as he has quite a bit of experience in riding motorcycles in speed contests.

The writer received a very interesting communication from Joseph H. M. Smith, secretary of the Union Label League of Fort Worth, Texas, as to how they conducted their organization so successfully in that city. We will use many of his suggestions. He has our thanks for same.

STUART SHAW.

LINCOLN, NEB.

Notwithstanding the terrific heat for several days, the mercury crowding close to 110, and a hot wind blowing from the south, Typographical Union No. 209 held a very interesting and profitable meeting Sunday afternoon, July 29, with more than the usual attendance.

The newly-elected officers were all in their places, President Eckert, presiding. Nine cards were received, six withdrawn and five applications read. Two were initiated, one of whom is under enlistment, expecting to go to the front—John H. Curtin and Charles D. Lilliard. The other applicants were George L. Hall, Carl David Spence, Wilbur L. Stickler, Horace Chester Orr. Cards received: Oliver Graf, W. L. Bustard, J. R. Page, C. E. Romaine, Mrs. W. J. Leigh, Fritz Langenheim, Mart Cole, Ed Kelley. Cards withdrawn: Frank H. Kent, Mert Cole, J. R. Page, J. W. Whitmer, C. D. Walker, A. C. Evans. Chapel reports were good and work pronounced fair, with nearly every printer working.

Mr. Ihringher, of the temple committee, reported that the Labor Temple was purchased seven years ago at a cost of $20,000, and today the debt is wiped out all but $3,500, and it is hoped to clear up the incumbrance soon.

A contract was reported signed with the Terminal Printing Company, a new concern just started in this city.

The delegate to the International Typographical Union, M. H. Adams, was instructed to use every means to prevent the locating of an auxiliary printers' home in any other part of the country, but not to object to the enlarging of the present buildings if it be deemed advisable. He was instructed to vote for an increase in the old age pension, and to favor any bill that tends to uphold the present International laws as they exist today.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions of respect for the mother of August Radebaugh, who died during the past month.

Lincoln Union did not subscribe for any liberty bonds as a union, but nearly every member subscribed individually, the Star chapel gathering in $1,200 worth, and nearly all from $50 to $100.

HENRY ALLEN BRAINERD.

BANGOR, MAINE.

On Sunday afternoon, July 29, a mass meeting of the central labor union was held in the city hall. The meeting was called at the request of the state department of the American Federation of Labor to increase the interest in trade unionism and bring back some of the old life of labor organizations in Bangor. Many prominent speakers were on the program, and among them was Edward S. Alden, of Holyoke, Mass., editor of the Artisan. Mr. Alden is to be the editor of the proposed labor paper, the Maine Labor Journal. It seems very strange at this time, when No. 446 has a campaign on for new members, that only four could attend this meeting. In many letters in THE JOURNAL you can read where a correspondent will say if it was a meeting for the drawing up of a new scale, 80 per cent of the members would have a voice at the meeting. The Commercial, an evening paper that employs about thirty non-union printers, is the reason of this campaign. Many in that office, if approached by some of the older union men, would listen more readily of the benefits to be derived by carrying a card, but some don't even care how things are progressing. However, the writer is not discouraged, because some headway has been made and the organization committee, under the leadership of Joseph J. Dallas, is still on the job and has succeeded in making an impression on the Commercial.

Herbert S. Rand, of the government printing office in Washington, formerly of the News chapel, arrived in Bangor August 14 and was married to Miss Pauline Murphy, the assistant librarian of the public library. No. 446 wishes them success.

Herbert C. Jordan, ex-secretary, has returned from Augusta, where he was called with the reserves of Company G, Second Maine national guard.

Work is very quiet now, as usual during the summer months.

JOHN F. O'LEARY.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Since our last effort things have happened—events that we delight in recording: A flat scale has been signed up and now the "floor" and "machine" stand equal in both news and job. True, even with this concession on the part of employers, it can not be claimed that our scale is commensurate with the high cost of living, or that it compares with other scales in the west. It does not. Further, we are always up against that moss-back bewhiskered argument of the bosses, that our scale is the minimum, and they always bemoan the fact that "it's hard on the good workman." On such occasions we have to remind the employer that the union has no objection at all to him practicing the virtue of "charity," and if an employe is worth more than the scale—to pay him more.

These remarks lead us somewhere, viz: to the apprenticeship question. Unfortunately, most of the members of the apprentice committee of No. 449 appear to be engaged in intense agriculture or some other pursuit, and whenever called upon for a report can handle the finest line of excuses imaginable. This is regrettable, and the number of printers one meets today who lack solid technical knowledge is deplorable. The future of our craft and our union depends upon the apprentice of today, and it would seem that both employer and employe lack vision by not insisting that all apprentices take the I. T. U. Course, or at least part of it. This is not a question of sentiments of helping the boy; it is a plain, bold, economic necessity, for who will be responsible for us in our decrepit old age? The journeymen we are making today. Now is the time to start, and No. 449 will have to do something this winter.

The specious arguments of "advanced philosophers," that technical education means "better slaves," will not be tolerated by our membership, who know that technical education does not necessarily mean increased production, but it does mean "perfect production" and ease in production. The educated worker exerts less effort to produce a day's work than the uneducated.

August has been a month replete with summer events, picnics, foot races, etc. The Albertan job department sojourned to Bowness on Saturday, August 4, and from all accounts a rip-roaring time was spent. Not the least interesting feature of the affair was an auction of the "fragments" by "Dad" Farmsworth, who succeeded in securing some record bids. The management provided cars for transportation and covered all lost time. Their generosity is much appreciated. Quite a pleasing souvenir program was produced for the occasion, the general get-up of which—from a typographical and literary viewpoint—was unique. A foot-race, which for downright crookedness it would be hard to beat, was arranged by certain members, and two guileless, unsophisticated brethren from the Albertan news end were persuaded to travel with one of the contestants to "time" a trial spin. The rendezvous was Victoria park race track and the hour 3:30 A. M. The guileless starters with scrupulous punctility got the "dark horse" away on the dot and then 'neath the shadowy gloom of the grandstand they waited, and they waited—and they kept on waiting, until one of the two fearing the "dark 'un" had fallen down a gopher hole, or some other catastrophe had overtaken him, decided to take a trial spin of the course himself. He did, but could not discover the trial horse. Being charitably inclined, it was at first thought he had lost himself in the dark, but when an examination of the alleged running costume was made the whole brutal affair was made plain to the faithful—it was a bundle of oily rags. Around about breakfast time they decided to follow the example of the "dark horse," who had "hit the hay" some hours previously, and "Shorty's" remarks, as he climbed the mountain leading to Edmonton, are better left unproduced.

Saturday, August 11, was the gala day—the women's picnic. A crowd of some 200 assembled and His worship the Mayor (an old "Pyster" and charter member) graced the gathering with his presence. Sports for big 'uns and little 'uns were indulged in and it was a real pleasure outing. To record the numerous events and their exciting finishes might trespass upon valuable space, but we can not close without expressing our great appreciation of the ladies' efforts and the courtesy of the two daily papers who arranged to publish early and thus give their employes and families a right royal time. Now for a good fall and winter program, ladies.

Aphoristic—Don't kick about lack of unionism, cliqueism and the many other evils that beset the local unless you are doing your share for the social betterment of all. The local is what you make it—by permitting the other fellow to have all the say.

Cards received: J. G. McMurray, Fred L. Harris, W. E. Davis, E. H. Burton and David Fairfull.

F. H. NEWNHAM.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Typographical Union No. 783 was chartered June 12, 1917, with ten members.

Work is very slow here at present, but we look for a rush very soon.

Mount Vernon has one member in the army—Marion Elder.

One card was received, that of John C. McCreary, formerly of Colorado Springs No. 82. Mr. McCreary is owner and publisher of the Free Press at Fredericktown, Ohio.

Thomas A. Kellisor is on the sick list.

GUY I. ELDER.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

This being the first "batch" of items from your correspondent—a new man on the job—not much should be expected this month, but we promise to be diligent in the future and "cover the field more thoroughly," and endeavor to "dig up" some interesting "stuff" for the members.

The delegates to Colorado Springs convention—John P. Keating and R. L. Thacker—have not returned at this writing (August 19), hence no report is at hand. It is needless to say, however, that No. 23 appreciates the appointment of Mr. Keating as chairman of the laws committee.

Charles Hubbard, of the Journal, spent his vacation in Colorado, a visitor at the convention.

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor assembled in twenty-fifth annual session in Ashland in July. Delegates of No. 23, this, as in former years, have been in the front ranks, assisting in building up a strong progressive and militant state labor movement for the furtherance of the workers' welfare. This year our organization was especially honored in the unanimous election of Henry Ohl, jr., as general organizer,

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thus placing him at the head of the organized labor movement in Wisconsin. In selecting Mr. Ohl, the federation secured a strong union man of high standing in state labor union circles, and particularly in Milwaukee—possessed of that sound judgment and understanding of economics that will enable him to ably lead in organization work. He was organizer for No. 23 during the eight-hour strike, and is also a member of the Wisconsin legislature. Union men everywhere in the state should lend a hand when Mr. Ohl visits their locality.

Frank J. Weber, who organized the state federation twenty-five years ago, continuously serving as general organizer, declined to again accept. He is to be commended for his invaluable service in having so ably and honestly piloted the state labor movement for a quarter of a century. No. 23 extends congratulations to Mr. Weber, and also to Mr. Ohl, his successor.

President Blakely, of No. 23, who represented the Federated Trades Council at the state federation convention, served as assistant secretary, a job he has held for several years. He reports that, though many difficulties were encountered in the first year in organization work, the convention was the biggest ever held, and the labor movement is making steady progress. Plenty of workers are nevertheless outside the organization when they should be on the inside. Watch Ohl get after them; he'll fetch 'em!

Fred Boughner, whose home is at 507 South Leavitt street, Chicago, and who was injured by a street car, mention of which appeared in last month's JOURNAL, is in the county hospital, recovering.

Secretary Thomas reports work not any too brisk.

Orlando Frantz, after rusticating in North Dakota for two months, is back on the job at Kruenberg's. C. W. Cline has left for Los Angeles, Cal., to reside. Ed Madden is taking instructions in the navy in San Francisco. Art Martin, formerly of the Sentinel, now on the Fond du Lac Reporter, called at the secretary's office recently. R. E. Becker has taken unto himself a wife. Miss Conole was a visitor at the Colorado Springs convention.

In the trades council meeting last month the question of building up the milk wagon drivers' union was taken up. It is likely that a census will be taken as to how many union men have their milk delivered by union men. We would urge all members of No. 23 to become organizers at once. Get information on the milk question from Frank J. Weber, and demand the drivers' union button.

In reading THE JOURNAL, I notice that there is considerable complaint from the various correspondents in not having fared well at the hand of the law-makers in the various states in securing passage of labor laws. We here in Wisconsin also registered our complaint. Yours truly served in the Wisconsin legislature recently closed, and witnessed the slaughter of labor bills—95 per cent of them—but it's our own fault. No. 23 was desirous of having an eight-hour day printing law enacted. The bulk of the state printing is done in the non-union Madison Democrat. The democrats and republicans—except a very few—have no sympathy with organized labor, and love non-union establishments better. Those members from industrial centers where thousands of union men helped to elect them were the most bitter against labor bills, which is shown in the roll call on the eight-hour printing bill—killed, 41 to 47. These voted to kill the bill: Burnett, Wausau; Chapple, Ashland; Dixon, Racine; Edwards, Waukesha; Everett, republican administration floor leader; Gamper, Taylor county; Kurtenacker, LaCrosse; Melvin, Sheboygan; Rappel, Manitowoc; Saugen, Eau Claire; Vincent, Kenosha; Weickert, Fond du Lac; Whittet, speaker of the house; Otto, Eighteenth ward, Milwaukee. These were absent: Battis, Oshkosh; Buckley, Waukesha; Carl Hanson, Manitowoc; Peterson, Racine; Schroeder, Jeske, Schiewitz, of Milwaukee. The printers fared better than the other organizations. This same roll call could be applied to practically every labor bill. From this record one may judge how hard it is to get a labor bill passed, particularly when the senate is made up of millionaires and near-millionaires. Imagine how a millionaire would strive to pass laws for the masses.

Cards deposited: Ralph Dinse, William T. Kelley, B. A. Johnson, S. G. Bradley.

Cards withdrawn: Leon E. Derr, G. A. Higgenbothan, Ralph Dinse, J. C. Maccracken, C. W. Cline.

HERMAN O. KENT.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Work has been a little slack for a few weeks, but gives indications of picking up soon.

Joseph Erpenback, an apprentice of the Telegram chapel, is in camp with Troop L. cavalry.

At the August meeting one card was accepted. Nothing of importance was taken up except routine business.

The male members of this union decided to have a "stag" up the river Sunday, August 19. Mr. Beck, of the Leader chapel, donated some liquid refreshment.

Louis Best of the Telegram chapel has the sympathy of the local owing to the death of his mother, which occurred a short while ago.

GEORGE A. STEBBINS.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Representative Charles T. Scott was the only member of No. 174 to attend the Colorado Springs convention besides our delegate, Frank M. Baldauf.

R. S. Heiges is now a member of the firm of he Western Linotyping Company, having purchased the shares held by E. A. Cheever.

President Seth R. Brown spent several days in Sacramento the middle of August, being called there by Governor Stephens as a member of the federal appeal board for the southern district of California in an endeavor to make the decision of the several federal appeal boards of this state uniform on all like cases.

In noting the election or re-election of the officials of No. 174 last month I inadvertently omitted the fact that John H. Godfrey, our genial secretary-treasurer of several years past, had been returned to the office by acclamation—no one opposing him this year.

Harry Ingledue, after spending a couple of months at work on his "sit" on the Tribune after his return from the Home at Colorado Springs, resigned the first of August and returned to Colorado Springs, believing that the higher altitude was necessary for his health.

No. 174 is well represented in all branches of

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the military service of the United States at the present time, the following members having enlisted in the regular service before the draft order reached them: Frank Dunn, C. N. Harris, M. J. Markel, F. M. Montgomery, S. H. Winburg, G. W. Goldenbee, Henry Rohrick, Harry E. Bean, A. E. Buechner and C. B. Endsley. Two apprentices, Ernest E. Scott and Leo S. Coburn, have enlisted. At the present writing it looks as though the draft will get a number of other members, most of whom are married and some with one or two children. W. K. LOCKWOOD.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Much satisfaction was expressed here when it was noted that the next convention of the International Typographical Union would be held in Scranton. We are not far from Scranton and expect to make a good showing there.

We were invited to participate in a Labor day celebration at Elmira. Martin Mangan is busy at this writing getting a baseball team in shape to engage in battle with a team of Elmira printers on that day. Much enjoyment is anticipated by all who are going to be there.

Several of our members have been called for examination for the draft army. They will soon know whether they are accepted or not. Some of the boys expect to be "somewhere in France" soon.

The summer dull period has arrived and work is not very plentiful just at present.

Cards received: William G. Gleason, Ousto Marionin, Edgar B. Ward, L. B. Nye.

JULIAN H. WALKER.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

The draft has taken one of our loyal members—Ray J. Howells, of the Mount Carmel Item. We wish him Godspeed and a safe return.

"Jack" Eisenhart printed the souvenir book for the central labor union for Labor day.

John O. Hoy, formerly operator on the Dispatch, has moved to Mahanoy City and deposited his card in Pottsville Union.

Warren A. Dietz, formerly with the Shamokin Printing Company, is working at Trevorton, Pa., and has charge of the Times in that town, a paper under our jurisdiction. W. J. HENNESSY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Scranton, 1918. Any one taking in the convention at that town will have no cause for regret, as they have the livest bunch in that burg that ever sought to entertain members of the International Typographical Union. The boosting committee is to be congratulated on its fine work.

Barry Meehan, formerly of Montreal, Canada, but back in his old home, Lexington, Ky., accompanied by Dan J. Crowe, paid a flying visit to Cincinnati last month. After furnishing their race horse friends with enough tips to keep them broke the rest of their lives, they promised to return for the fall race meeting at Latonia.

President Charles Morford of the bowling league is busy making arrangements for the winter's practice, preparatory to taking the trip to Indianapolis next spring. All bowlers who are members of No. 3 should send in their names to President Morford or Secretary Eddie Sauer at the Enquirer office. A good time is had at these weekly matches, the expense of which is a trifle.

The state-wide prohibition campaign is on in full force. The "drys" are advertising heavily with cards in street cars and ads in the daily papers. The "wets" are to perform the same way. This will make work for the job printers and it would be a nice thing to hold an election on the booze question each year. Booze here is now price and a half (15 cents), and promises to go higher. Jitney booze, like the old-fashioned "square man," is a thing of the past. We liked 'em both.

The 1917 convention, like all conventions of the International Typographical Union, upheld the policies of the administration. After men get on the ground, see the proof and learn all the facts, they realize where the best interests of the members are. Every member should read thoroughly the officers' reports, weigh them carefully and do his own thinking. Fly-by-night backcaps on the administration usually come from some one who has an ax to grind.

A large number of Washington printers and their ladies passed through Cincinnati on their way to the convention. Among those who laid over here for several hours were the following: Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bowen, Charles D. Deming, Joseph M. Eggleston, W. A. Kinsolving, and Leroy D. Brandon. They were met at the station by Johnny Dugan, who took them to the Typo club for lunch and then on a short sight-seeing trip on top of Mount Adams. It was the first time several of the party had ever been in the Queen City of the west and were much pleased with its natural beauty.

H. E. ("Rube") Springer, an old-time Cincinnati typo, but for many years located in Atlanta, passed through this city on the way to Buffalo to attend the convention of the Eagles. He was entertained at the Typo club by Manager Dugan, took in the New York-Cincinnati ball game, and spent quite a bit of time with old "Moxie," who years ago conducted the cafe back of the Enquirer. "Rube" was looking healthy and quite prosperous.

N. J. Baum, for many years active in the affairs of No. 3, but who has been located in Huntington, W. Va., for a number of years, visited the Typo club on his way to Colorado Springs, where he was a delegate.

Dan Crowe, of Lexington, just can't stay away from "Cincy." He ran up for a few days early in August to compare notes with President Eddie Farley of the Typo club on a couple of goats that are classed as race-horses.

Charley Scheiman, Denny Greany and Bob Forestal, all of Indianapolis, spent a few days in Cincinnati after attending a moonlight river ride given by the Louisville bowling typos. They came up to "Cincy" on a boat for a little rest and "pleasure" on the water, but when they pulled in nine hours late with not a bit of "refreshments" on the boat, the trio were in anything but a happy mood when they finally landed. A quick trip to the Typo club, however, soon had our Hoosier brothers in excellent spirits.

William C. Quinby, for many years foreman of the Donaldson Lithograph Company of Newport, Ky., and also a former vice-president of this union, died early in August after a comparatively short illness. At the time of his death Mr. Quinby was mayor of Dayton, Ky.

A large delegation of Indianapolis typos and

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their friends came to Cincinnati on August 5 to see the New York Giants and the Reds meet. At the time the Cincinnati team was in second place and baseball fans for 300 miles on all sides of this city were pulling for Garry Herrmann's bunch to pass the Giants. The Indianapolis delegation was met by a committee and escorted to the Typo club, where Johnny Dugan had made arrangements to satisfy their every want. The crowd had a most enjoyable day, although they all were disappointed when the Herrmannites were licked. Among those in the party were the following:

J. Mulvihill, J. Peak, J. Twinam, Al Wahnsley, George Page, F. Dolph, Ed Broden, J. Frye, I. Page, C. Witmer, J. Sheridan, A. Weber, G. McBride, T. Works, Charles Greene, H. Woodard, C. Gibson, E. Shine, G. Braughton, D. Drake, C. Reimer, F. Bottin, T. Metzker, Charles Powers, H. Cole, J. Murphy, A. Robinson, H. Baist, B. Toner, H. Toner, W. Lynch, E. Griffin, J. Griffin, D. Sweeney, J. Sweeney, T. Sweeney, J. Riley, B. Riley, D. Riley, E. Toole, F. Hancy, J. Harvie, Glen Mitchell, J. Hanes, H. Alexander, Fred Finney, C. Secrist, C. Schumacher, Orville Swiggett, Russell Gilmore, E. Beckman, D. W. Runshe, A. W. Tellman, Clifford Miller, Charles Childers, and Vaughn Cooke.

Andy Anderson, who pitched for the New York typos the first two years of the Union Printers' National Baseball League, and later with the Detroit team, passed through here on his way from Chattanooga to Detroit, and called on Johnny Dugan at the Typo club. Andy is now one of Uncle Sam's Sammies, and went to Chattanooga to take a special course in military affairs. Anderson is looking the picture of health. He expects to start for France within the next few weeks. JAMES W. DOUGHERTY, SR.

Eugene Merz of Pittsburgh, Pa., visited Secretary Murray and many of his old acquaintances in this city during the past month. Merz joined No. 3 about thirty-five years ago and was active in the workings of this local for many years.

G. Stanley Mathews, one of the members of the local auditing committee for the past two years, is now wearing one of Uncle Sam's uniforms, and from present indications will soon be "somewhere in France." His father, Charles J. Mathews, of the Enquirer chapel, was elected to succeed him as one of the auditing committee.

Secretary Harold P. Murray entertained quite a few delegates to the convention as they passed through the city.

Quite a few members have been taking their vacations recently, affording some of the subs a much-needed stretch.

Vice-President Ludwig Lang is now among the "old men," being a grandfather, and elated over the fact, although he is still very young in appearance.

Harold P. Murray, our secretary-treasurer, has the fever—no, not hay fever—fishing fever. Believe me, he told some stories—the fish he caught were all silverhooked. All war news was put aside when he returned from his two-day trip.

Joseph W. Ford of No. 3, and one of the proprietors of the Quality Linotyping Company, was married during the past month.

George Stinchcomb, a former member of No. 3, his card now being with Denver Union, is in St. Francis hospital of this city suffering from a complication of diseases and is also totally blind. He has requested Secretary Murray to see that his remains will be placed in the beautiful plot belonging to No. 3 in Spring Grove cemetery.

No. 3 made a creditable showing on Labor day with a brass band to lead the members. Secretary Murray was one of the two assistant grand marshals of the parade.

William C. Quinby, sr., a continuous member of No. 3 since 1886, passed to the great beyond Thursday morning, August 2. Mr. Quinby has been in failing health for several months. For many years he held the foremanship of the composing room of the Donaldson Lithographing Company of Newport, Ky. At the time of his death he was mayor of Dayton, Ky., having served two terms in that capacity. JOSEPH F. ILLIG.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

George Patterson, a former member of No. 15, visited friends and relatives in Rochester and Elmira during August. Mr. Patterson formerly was connected with the government printing office in Manila, and on his return to the states engaged in the printing business in New York city. John Boyer, machinist on the Evening Times, spent his vacation on an automobile tour through some of the states on the Atlantic coast. Charles Schroth, a member of the Democrat and Chronicle office, joined Troop H and has left the city for "somewhere in the United States." Vice-President Allen has resigned his position at the Post jobroom and is now employed in the Herald jobroom. S. B. Covey also resigned his position at the Post and is now employed at the Hendel job office, taking the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Zwerline, who has purchased the interest of Bert H. Bates in the Bates-Howe Printing Company. President Burns, R. N. Chapman and S. B. Covey were elected delegates to the central body to fill unexpired terms.

The Herald chapel held its annual beefsteak dinner (breakfast) during the latter part of July. Five members of the Democrat and Chronicle office were the guests of the Herald boys.

JOHN O. RUPPERSBERGER.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

The August meeting of the union brought out the "faithful few," and the proceedings were very interesting. An unusual number of subjects were discussed and acted upon, all having an important bearing upon the welfare of the local. The "jobroom" organization report was well received, but the "delinquent list" was not, and very bitter were some of the comments on members working in what they reckon "cushy" jobs, and drifting along one or two months behind. A rude jolt will be given them in the very near future. President Black was instructed to "carry on" the good work of organization. It was decided to apply for membership to the Ontario Typographical Conference. A letter was read from the secretary of the master printers' association explaining the delay in taking up the apprentice clauses.

The most successful picnic in the history of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 was held on Saturday, August 4, at Pine Grove park, Chambly. Special trains in the morning and early afternoon carried the members, their wives, children and friends to the grounds, and by 3 o'clock there were close to one thousand merry-makers present. The best of order prevailed, and the prosperous and happy air of the picnickers was

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quite in accordance with the traditions of the trade, which was a pioneer in North American unionism. The various committees had done the preliminary work well, and a program of a score or more of contests was run off with unusual dispatch, one event following another with the minimum of delay, so that all were concluded in ample time to permit the return to the city before dark. In addition to the straight races, for each of which there were full entries, the boys' boot race, the thread and needle race for little girls and boys, the egg and spoon race for women, and other odd competitions, created much fun. At the conclusion of the events, the prizes were presented by President Thomas Black. A dance program of twenty numbers attracted crowds to the dance pavilion. The wives and families of many of the seventy-five members on active service overseas were present as the guests of the union.

W. A. McGowan, a member of No. 176, has been appointed to succeed Harold Lowe as instructor in the monotype school. His knowledge of both languages will help the students considerably, especially those from No. 145. Mr. Lowe resigned, owing to continued ill health.

Frank Rycroft is reported wounded. Before enlisting he was employed in the office of the Financial Times Press. A son of Jimmy Drury has gone to join the imperial aviation corps at Toronto. L. A. Trepannier, of the Gazette-News chapel, has enlisted in a signaling corps at Ottawa.

On the occasion of "Billy" Bell leaving the city, the members and friends of the chapel of the Financial Press presented him with a handsome traveling bag in recognition of his services as chairman. Mr. Gilmour, superintendent, made the presentation. Tommy Keenan will replace Mr. Bell as chairman.

Belgian day was celebrated on July 21 and was a great success. One of the most enthusiastic workers was Gus Francq, of No. 145.

Representative Drury and President Gauthier, of No. 145, report having instituted two locals in the Province of Quebec, one at Sherbrooke and another at St. Hyacinthe. Visits were also paid to many surrounding towns. Much work can still be accomplished in the Province of Quebec, and now that a start has been made it is to be trusted that the International Union will persistently tackle this extensive province.

With deep regret we record the death of one of our pensioners, Joe Larose, who died at his home after a short illness. The late Mr. Larose was a printer for many years, and for the past seven years had been employed in the jobroom of the Gazette Printing Company. Previous to that time he had been in the Herald Press, and was one of the members injured in the Herald disaster. He leaves a widow.

To A. A. Adams, of the Herald Press, we extend our sympathy on the death of his brother, Clifford W. Adams, at the Union Printers Home. Arrangements had been made for the Montreal delegate, Mr. Cantwell, to convey a message from his brother in Montreal, when word came of his death.

The allied printing trades council, at its August meeting, had an interesting discourse from Vice-President McHugh, of the printing pressmen, also the presence of Representative Drury. The many scale negotiations and unsettled condition among the various locals has upset the arrangements for the issuing of the allied label contracts.

Traveling cards issued: Miss Manto, John Fraser, W. H. Leonard, W. A. Bell, J. J. O'Connor, Harold Lowe, J. S. Bamber, J. M. Buckman, Fred Bliss, H. Prenzler, C. E. Rice, R. Bourque. Cards received: J. Duncan Stewart, Fred W. Forster, A. Gagne, P. Forest, Miss Manto. Initiations: W. S. T. Lucy, W. H. Hopkinson and Louis O. Tremblay.

JAMES PHILIP.

Jacques-Cartier No. 145.

The annual report of President Scott is certainly the pride of the International Typographical Union. It receives the admiration of all on account of its importance and inspires respect for the splendid indications it contains concerning its immense development and the magnificent uplift of its members on every phase, and in its moral and financial support for the welfare of all.

President Gauthier is still on the road for organizing purposes in the Province of Quebec. Jointly with Representative Drury, they have succeeded in organizing two cities this far—St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke. We congratulate headquarters for the wise action in appointing Joseph Gauthier. He is certainly the right man for the situation that has been neglected too long, and we believe that much good will come out of the organizing work in his hands. Our organization is unknown in a large part of this province, which causes lots of trouble in the large cities where locals exist, having to deal with men coming from these small towns.

The discussion at the last meeting was specially long regarding the Labor day parade. President Gauthier made an ardent appeal to the members to show up this year better than we ever did in the past. Owing to the troublesome epoch we are going through, it was a general appeal to all organized workers to use their best possible efforts to make this year's Labor day the most remarkable one in the annals of the labor movement.

Messrs. Joseph Gauthier and L. Gadoury were appointed as delegates to the labor congress convention, which takes place in September in Ottawa, and which is also considered most important on account of the serious problems to be discussed.

ARTHUR LECLAIRE.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

At the June meeting the matter of an increase in wages, to meet the increased cost of living, was brought up and everybody was in favor of it. The executive committee was then instructed to get busy, which it did without any delay. A new agreement calling for an increase of $3 a week was drafted and has been submitted to the employers, as per our present agreement calling for sixty days' notice of change of scale. Tourists please take notice.

Our membership has dropped from twenty-four to thirteen members.

The three Port Arthur papers, the News-Chronicle, the Port Arthur Star and Canadan Uutiset, report business as being fair.

J. Saunders and W. Murray are working at Brandon, Man. H. Richards and G. Carter have moved to Saskatchewan, Sask. E. McKinstry left last month for Bradford, Ont. G. Wilson, formerly news department foreman of the News-Chronicle, is now working at Sudbury, Ont. Sergeant Ralph Richards, who went overseas with the Canadian forces, is in a hospital in England.

H. S. COOPER.

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MISSOULA, MONT.

At this writing President Zeh is in Buffalo as a delegate to the Grand Aerie of Eagles from the local lodge. As a bird Mr. Zeh soars high in the esteem of fellow Eagles, having recently on retirement as worthy president been presented with an elaborately designed ring set with a diamond. He is also grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and in this capacity is this year visiting the various lodges of that order throughout the state. By way of diversion he operates three machines and acts as machinist on the Missoulian five-mill battery.

C. C. Doty, Missoulian make-up artist, accompanied by Mrs. Doty, spent two weeks during August on a visit to Pacific coast points, including Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Port Townsend. Mr. Doty's son, Calvin, was stationed at the last-named place with the coast artillery corps, having enlisted at the first call for volunteers.

B. T. Nesmith, now conducting a job shop, is building a modern bungalow.

George Keller is working a machine stretch at the bureau of printing.

In this land of high mountains, high altitudes and high life, alleged high wages are having a hard battle against the high cost of living.

W. A. Dudley.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The recent peace proposal emanating from the vatican at Rome recalls an incident of the Spanish-American war. It has often been asserted that that war was brought on largely by the newspapers, and it is a well-known fact that most of the big papers, especially those of the yellow variety, had a great deal to do with bringing on that conflict. One of the big New York dailies early in 1898 imported a writer from the west who had made quite a reputation as a writer of border fiction, and a series of articles from his pen appeared daily, remarkable for their bitterness against President McKinley and all who opposed the war. The articles were given unusual prominence on the editorial page, occupying about four half columns, with a half column white on each side, and a fac-simile signature at the bottom, and they fairly shrieked in italics, small caps, caps, and black type, the author evidently being given carte blanche to say anything he pleased, and it was reported that he was the highest-salaried writer ever employed on a newspaper. Just at that time there was talk of the intervention by the pope to prevent war, and one Saturday night the presses of the big paper were waiting for the editorial page as the starter for the main sheet of the big Sunday issue. The plates began to come down from the foundry, a revise was run out on the first press to be plated and sent to the foreman's office for an O. K. After considerable delay word came from the foreman to send back editorial plates to the foundry and to destroy all copies printed and under no circumstances to allow a copy to get out. Finally, after a delay of more than an hour the page was made over and the presses started, the Sunday issue being very late that morning. Of course there was a good deal of curiosity as to the cause of the unusual occurrence, those who knew the facts being under orders to say nothing of the matter, but it leaked out that the deleted article was an attack on the head of the Church of Rome similar to what the writer had been administering to all who opposed the war. And the foreman of the pressroom took the responsibility of calling up the owner of the paper and quoted to him one paragraph of the article, with the result that the article was ordered killed. At any rate that writer's name never appeared over an article in that paper again and it was reported that his contract was abrogated.

The following resolutions were adopted at the August meeting of Columbia Typographical Union:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union was the first organization, trade union or otherwise, to advocate equal pay for equal work performed by men or women, which action was endorsed by all locals throughout the jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, At the present time women are fast being called upon to take the places of men called into military service, in many instances at less wages than formerly paid men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Columbia Typographical Union, in regular session assembled, heartily endorses the action of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association in advocating equal pay for men and women; and, be it further

Resolved, That the union, through a special committee of three, to be appointed by the president, co-operate with the above-named association in obtaining equal wages for women called upon to assume duties formerly performed by men; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the International Typographical Union for publicatoin in The Journal, so that other locals may endorse the movement.

George H. Harries, who has been made a major-general in the new draft army, owes his real success in life to being fired from the government printing office, where he was employed as a compositor and was very active in union affairs. He got a start as a reporter on the National Republican, made good from the start, and in a few years was recognized as one of the best newspaper men in the capital. He became active in the national guard, and was made a brigadier-general in the Spanish-American war.

Charles S. Bastian, after an absence of many years, during which he has been foreman and assistant on both Baltimore and Washington newspapers, is again occupying a responsible position on the Congressional Record, where he started in when he came to Washington.

Norman E. Mack, proprietor of the Buffalo Times and one of the big men in New York politics, during a recent visit to the government printing office was greeted by a number of his former employes, some of whom recall the days when it was not at all a certainty that the ghost would walk on his Buffalo paper, his early struggles in the business being history.

Capt. Louis C. Vogt, commanding Battery A, national guard, was presented with a complete officer's outfit, consisting of a sword, belt, spurs, trunk, and all accessories, by his friends in the government printing office on severing his connection with the office to enter the United States service, the occasion being quite an event, the public printer and others making complimentary speeches, and the presentation being capably performed by Capt. Dan V. Chisholm, commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American War Veterans.

The failure of Colonel Roosevelt to gain permission to take an army to France was a great disappointment to Col. Jim Atkinson, of West Virginia, who was desirous of again showing the fighting qualities of a contingent from his native state.

One of the most liberal newspapers to its em-

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ployes has always been the Washington Evening Star, granting them two weeks' leave of absence with pay each year and many other evidences of good will, and the office is a model for comfortable working conditions in every respect. Last December each employe was given an extra week's pay, the office announcing that owing to the high cost of living something was due to its force of workers and that method was taken to show its appreciation. This act of generosity was repeated on July 30, each envelop containing this note, signed by Frank B. Noyes, president of the Star company:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE STAR FAMILY:

While, because of the abnormal cost of paper and the heavy taxation due to the war, The Star will not enjoy its usual prosperity this year, still the company can not be unmindful of the heavy increase in living expenses of those engaged in the work of producing the paper, and the executive committee has therefore directed that an additional pay roll be disbursed on August 1.

A distressing tragedy occurred in the family of Leroy D. Brandon, one of Columbia Union's delegates to Colorado Springs, while he was attending the convention, his son's wife, a young woman of 20 years and a bride of but a few months, being brutally murdered at Annapolis, Md., where she lived with her husband, the deed being supposed to have been committed by a negro now in custody.

A very welcome addition was added to the compensation of the government printing office workers on July 1, 10 per cent being granted those receiving under $1,200, and 5 per cent to those between $1,200 and $1,800, which with the Saturday half-holiday—which for a time it was feared would not be granted this year owing to the rush of work incident to the war, but which the public printer has granted wherever possible—will go a good ways in helping out during the hard times.

To Joe M. Johnson, agent of the Union Printers Home, was delegated the task of presenting to the Home through the convention a book compiled by Miss Julia M. Burke, one of Columbia Union's most popular members, being a complete history and union record of Washington printing events covering a period of many years, the work occupying a great deal of Miss Burke's time for three or four years, and will no doubt prove one of the most interesting exhibits of the Home library.

Sam Hinwood, who has been rusticating in Washington for two or three months, on vacation from the printing office at Porto Rico, has accepted a position operating a Merg. in the government printing office, and will not return to the island.

Raleigh S. Black, who evidently can't get over his wild and restless ways, has chucked his job in the government printing office and hit the trail once more, the second time he has performed the act within a year.

The Bliss Medical Company have shown their appreciation of Joseph Easton's services by a very substantial unsolicited increase in salary, which shows they know a good man's worth.

Town-lot gardening was indulged in by some of the printing fraternity here with more or less success, Horace W. Whittaker being one of the most successful, and it is reported that the Speedway club, under the supervision of F. N. Whitehead, with the aid of T. C. Parsons and Tom Fitzwilliam, will harvest quite a respectable crop of potatoes.

George W. Newell, a veteran member of Columbia Union, was struck by an automobile on August 16, while crossing the street near the government printing office, and so seriously injured that it is feared amputation of one of his legs may be necessary.

Miss Minnie Aylward and Miss Mary Connolly, two of the best of our monotype operators, have gone for a month's vacation, Miss Aylward to her home in Milford, Mass., and Miss Connolly to visit her brothers in North Dakota and Montana, being accompanied by her father.

Charles S. Gunn, who gave up a $2,500 position in the government printing office to go on the road for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, has been spending his vacation here with his family and renewing old friendships among his friends in Columbia Union, of which he is still an active member.

R. Lee Woody, secretary of Richmond Union, and his most estimable wife, were compelled to forego an anticipated visit to friends here in Washington owing to his appointment as a member of the committee on laws.

Marsh A. Bodenhamer is said to have made quite a good impression on the senate committee on civil service reform, in his capacity of president of Columbia Union, in his argument for a government retirement and pension system.

Three deaths occurred during the current month among the membership of Columbia Union—Henry C. Tarlton, aged 76 years; Frederick C. Chase, 55 years; and William F. Ashford, 63 years.

Very little news of the convention has reached us, but I see that Jimmy Crombie was there with the intertype machine, so that there was no lack of good stories, as he is in a class by his lonesome as an A1 entertainer.

The visitors to Colorado Springs from Washington were few in number, but from expressions heard Commodore Walton and his people in Scranton will not be able to complain of a lack of visitors from Washington next year.

GEORGE M. RAMSEY.

DENVER, COLO.

Angelo Noce, one of the oldest members of No. 49, is publishing a book, entitled "The Early History of the Italians In and Around Denver." This is the first book of this nature ever published in America in the English language. The book is complete in every detail, depicting the privations and hardships of the pioneer Italians up until the present time. It also gives a complete history of the Italian newspapers, societies and churches. Angelo is a native of Genoa, Italy, coming over to this country in the early '50s, and it is to that city that his book will be dedicated. He was the originator and founder of Columbus day in this country, which is now celebrated as a holiday in a majority of the states, and the Italians of this city and state owe him a debt of gratitude for his unceasing efforts in their behalf. Angelo numbers his friends by the score, not only by people of his own race, but by everybody who has had the pleasure of meeting him.

This union decided to participate in the Labor day parade and the following committee was appointed: Con Hyland, chairman, Kistler chapel; Neil Fohrquer, News chapel, and Isaac Polowosky, News chapel. It was voted to furnish each member parading with a badge and autos for the older members.

At the last regular meeting of No. 49 President

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Pferdesteller appointed the newspaper scale committee, consisting of W. A. Tanner, chairman, Post; Merrill Fish, News; Osceola Koskiscus Chapman, Times; Ed Close, Mining Record; Frank Birdsall, of the secretary's chapel, together with the president. The committee will have a meeting some time soon and expects to have something to report at the next meeting.

The Denver Labor Bulletin, which, by the way, is the best labor paper in the country, got out a special edition the past month, consisting of 115 pages, in commemoration of the state federation of labor convention at Boulder and the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs. The editor, Clint C. Houston, and the business manager, Edward J. Hines, both active members of No. 49, are to be commended upon the excellent appearance and neatness of this special souvenir convention edition, which is the biggest thing that has ever been attempted by a paper of this size.

The delegates and visitors to the Colorado Springs convention were entertained in Denver by the ex-delegates' association on Sunday following the convention. The party was taken for an auto ride through Denver's mountain parks, going up through Bear Creek canyon to Genesee Peak, and returning by way of Lockout Mountain and passing the grave of "Buffalo Bill." About four hundred made the trip and all reported having had the time of their lives. Robert Jones, of the Post chapel, is to be commended for his services as chairman of the transportation committee, as he secured a majority of the machines from members of No. 49 and the printing trade craft to take the party on this trip.

Alfred T. Wolter and Miss Ophelia K. Halden, of Austin, Texas, were married in this city the past month. The bride is a sister of Edgar Halden, formerly a member of this union, and the groom is a very popular member of the Post chapel. After a trip to Colorado Springs and the mountain resorts, "Heinie" and his bride will return to this city, where they will be "at home" to their many friends.

The Colorado State Federation of Labor met in annual convention in Boulder, Colo., the week of August 6. While the meeting was dominated with an internal quarrel of the coal miners' union, nevertheless a great amount of constructive business was transacted. No. 49 was represented by Clint C. Houston, editor of the Labor Bulletin; August Koester and President F. L. Pferdesteller. One of the most important pieces of labor legislation ever enacted by a convention was successfully concluded. Commencing this fall the Colorado State Federation of Labor will finance about twenty students in attending the State University of Colorado each year. As organized labor was the father of the free public schools of America it is now fitting that organized labor initiate what will eventually be a reality—free university education.

Fred Johnson, of the Express chapel, accompanied by Frank Scoggins, office manager of the News-Times, hied themselves to the far recesses of the Rockies on August 19 on a several-weeks' camping, trout-fishing and hunting trip. They will be joined about the first of September by Billy Cunningham, linotype machinist for the News. Johnson says it will be easy pickings for him this time, as Scoggins will have his "flivver" along, and if the trout should receive advance notice and chase over the range to another stream, as the bass did on a recent bass-fishing excursion organized by George Jones, assistant foreman of the News, there will be nothing to it but jump in the "fliv" and chase over after them.

At the present time the new job scale is undecided. The committee from the union has had several conferences with the publishers, but has failed to come to any definite conclusions, the latter not being willing to accede to the union's demand for $30 per week. As the scale takes effect on September 1, which is before the next regular meeting, in all probabilities a special meeting will be called by President Pferdesteller, at which time it will be decided on what course to pursue.

FRED J. ZIMMERMAN.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

If so inclined, one might sit for hours and let the mind riot itself in the possibilities of that most compelling force, "organization." We of the trade unions intuitively ponder this force in its greatest aspect for good, and against its construction for evil. Victor S. Purdy and Delvin V. Markey, president and vice-president, respectively, of No. 283, were instrumental in the organization, in this city, of the West Side Civic Association, the purpose of which is the implanting of civic wholesomeness in that part of the city. Individual petitions long had failed to accomplish the removal of a large, disease-breeding mudhole in the neighborhood, but when the residents organized and voiced their prayer together, the proper city officials gave heed. The association is publishing an official organ, The Tocsin, with Mr. Purdy as editor. However, it may be said that organization is nothing if not worthily militant.

In the appointment of exemption appellate boards for the state of Oklahoma, printers are well represented. Ollie S. Wilson, secretary of the state federation of labor and a member of No. 283, has been appointed to the board for the western district, and M. E. Deming, a member of Muskogee Typographical Union, to the board for one of the eastern districts.

The Rotchstein Oil and Gas Company was incorporated in this city recently with Jake Rotchstein as president; William MacLaren, secretary-treasurer, and a directorate including the two officers named and C. A. Showalter, L. Stanton Nail, John J. Cronin, D. B. Gaines and Frederick Kremer. They have a good lease in the Gotebo field and the company is capitalized for $10,000.

The writer acknowledges receipt of a letter from an old printer friend, Harry L. ("Slats") Watson, of Hutchinson Typographical Union. He includes in the letter, words, music and advertising material for a patriotic song, "Khaki Bill," that he has written. He explains that over $2,000 was spent in advertising the song, that it is having a great run, and is used in fifty-two vaudeville acts. Besides being a highly competent printer, Mr. Watson is a professional arranger of music.

Ned Willett, a former president of No. 283, was in the city during the month, traveling up and down the country as inspector for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company. From the jim-dash intervals in his extolment of the linos we learn that he will make his future home in Chicago.

Another visitor of the month was George Bading, of Dallas, representing the Intertype Corporation. Mr. Bading has a rather matter-of-fact, modest sort of way in admitting the installation of intertypes in three or four places close to Oklahoma City. He explained while here that his company

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has a new branch depot in Dallas to meet an increasing southwestern patronage.

Don Hicks, former Oklahoman machinist, has accepted a like situation with the Muskogee Phœnix. Paul Stimmell, erstwhile assistant machinist for the Times, succeeds Mr. Hicks. A new machinist's apprentice for the Times is Forrest Dryden, son of D. T. Dryden, of the Times-Journal chapel in this city.

Quite a number of the members of No. 283 who have been in the city for a period of several months have left the city. David H. Gloss is now holding a situation in Ardmore; Glenn R. Ross has resumed the foremanship of the Muskogee Phœnix; Harry Noble has returned to Sioux City; Ralph S. Brown has joined the Coburn minstrels at Akron, Ohio; Otis Geers has drawn his traveler, and Milton Tinney is subbing for Jack Saslavsky over at Pawhuska.

Since Oscar Milhollan has quit work and gone to reading proof he is getting so fat that he purchased a new six-cylinder, sixty-horsepower car in which to transport himself. Recently he tried out the new machine on a fishing excursion, but was rained out, so returned home through the mud.

Cards received: Vernon Mayhall, G. T. Sniggs, W. A. Cockrell, J. R. Robinson, Ed Sharpe, Asa F. Norton, A. R. Tenney, Elmer M. Blacklock, George A. MacNaughton, jr., J. W. Lawton, jr., C. L. Boehm, David Basil, Henry C. Warrach, Walter C. Carter, Irl R. Morgan, R. E. Peyton. Cards issued: C. T. Barnes, Alex J. Plott, G. W. Kennedy, O. G. Geers, Frank B. Keith, Ella J. Metcalf, Asa F. Norton, W. A. Cockrell, David H. Gloss, J. R. Robinson, M. W. Tinney, F. L. Boyd, Ed Sharre, Glenn R. Ross, Irl R. Morgan, Harry Noble P. H. Morgan, George A. MacNaughton, jr., David Basil, Henry C. Warrach, Ben Van Dyke, Ralph S. Brown. A. RAYMOND MORRISON.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The following employes of the state printing office have been enjoying vacations: Messrs. Heney, Davis, Staiger, Spann, Snyder and Cooper; also, H. L. Dunning, who spent his vacation in Portland and Seattle; Tom Hodgson, who went trout fishing on the Feather river, in Plumas county; Foreman J. W. Bowman and Machinist H. F. Sofge, who went fishing and hunting in the Pit river country in Siskiyou county.

Dave Mathews, now city auditor of Stockton, former foreman of the Stockton Mail, and an old Virginia City (Nev.) printer, passed through Sacramento on his way to the north fork of the American river, on his annual search for the elusive brook and rainbow trout. Dave has been making this trip annually for thirty years, and never fails to get the limit.

C. W. Flodin, at one time a member of No. 46, is now the editor and publisher of the Nevada Federationist at Reno, and is giving organized labor of the sagebrush state an aggressive and interesting organ. Luke E. Alvord, an employe of the Bee for several years, has resigned his position and gone to San Francisco. Chris C. Peterson, who has been conducting a job office in Sacramento for several years, has stored his office and left for the northwest. J. A. Robbins, of the Bee, has returned from an outing at Dillon's Beach. C. E. Spilman, one of No. 46's young members, has enlisted in the marine corps and left Sacramento. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tupper, for the last year or two members of No. 46, have drawn their cards and gone to Fresno. W. G. Zoeller has left Sacramento and gone to Lodi.

H. G. Jackson, our delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, has returned home, and reports having an interesting time. He is especially well pleased with the hospitality shown the delegates and visitors to the convention by the Colorado Springs people, and speaks in high terms of the Union Printers Home and its management.

Don K. Stauffer, of Oklahoma City and elsewhere, after a short stay in Sacramento, is now in San Francisco. J. W. CRAWLEY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Columbus Reserves, a semi-military organization of twelve companies, is now being recruited and organized in this city by the chamber of commerce. Its purpose is to do patrol and guard duty that has been taken care of by the national guard. All members of the Columbus Reserves are to be approved by a membership committee of the chamber of commerce before they will be allowed to enlist. Major Ward and Colonel Miller, proprietors of two non-union job shops, were hot after the job of colonel of the organization, but through the efforts of the federation of labor they were both turned down. The writer wonders why it would not be a good idea for the Columbus Federation of Labor to organize a "lil ole" home guard all of its own, to be composed of members from the various allied crafts, and officered by its own men. It is doubtful, however, that the chamber of commerce would give this plan its approval.

W. E. Bird, secretary of No. 5, was appointed by Secretary of War Baker as one of the members of the draft exemption board of the southern Ohio district, Division No. 2, and is now acting in that capacity.

The draft caught quite a number of our younger members—several being already certified for the army. It is understood they will mobolize September 1 at the Chillicothe cantonment.

It was decided at the August meeting of No. 5 not to participate in the Labor day parade this year. It was learned that the brewery workers contemplated their usual stunt of "packing" the parade and using it for their own propaganda. The "dry" amendment comes before the Ohio voters again this fall and the printers did not wish to go on record as favoring the various banners, floats, etc., that were in the parade.

"Mike" Nash, who can boast of a membership of many years in the typographical union, was honored by an interesting article in the Ohio State Journal recently. In his time "Mike" has deciphered the copy of such men as Whitelaw Reid, W. D. Howells, Murat Halstead, Horace Greeley, and others of like fame. "Mike" is on the pension roll at present, yet he is still fully able to pick them up "one at a time" and can be found one or two days a week in the composing room of the Ohio State Journal.

Doughty's war market is "doing its bit" in keeping Columbus on the map. This market is the first of its kind in the country, and was originated by Clark C. Doughty, but is now being managed by the farmers themselves. The Pathe company recently filmed the market for its weekly news event. One entire side of the state capitol square is devoted to the market and the farmers for miles around bring their produce here to be sold direct to the consumer, thus eliminating the

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middleman. The night shifts of the Journal and Dispatch have been taking advantage of the opportunity after quitting work, and are thus enabled to make quite a saving.

Nothing new this month in regard to the job strike in this city. It is still on and the struck shops are still able to keep a few of "Eliot's heroes" on the job. The Champlin Press, one of the principal shops against which the strike was called, makes a specialty of college annuals, and solicits work from colleges and schools all over the United States. Label committees in other cities can help by watching this college printing.

"Rev." T. H. Whipps of the Dispatch chapel is on his circuit again, dispensing peanuts, popcorn and soft drinks. He has contracts with a string of county fairs throughout the state which will keep him busy for some time to come.

The plant of the defunct Daily Monitor went under the hammer August 29. The assets are to be offered singly and thereafter as a whole. The Monitor was a finely equipped newspaper plant, and it is a safe bet that our three dailies will be sporting some new equipment in the near future.

Members of the Columbus Citizen composing room on Tuesday, August 6, presented Arthur Schubert, first apprentice, with a wrist watch, comfort and writing kit. Arthur is a member of Battery C, Third Ohio field artillery, and enlisted before the draft measure became a law. He is a fine chap and merits all the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow workers. Bert C. Brown made the presentation speech.

State of trade at the present time is poor, newspapers all working "short."

Cards received: R. P. Murphy, H. H. Woolpert, L. G. Brown, Roy E. Campbell, W. F. Bowers, George S. Baxter, D. G. Thompson, Willis Cramer. Cards issued: Bert F. Gordon, Charles G. Wright, R. P. Murphy, Charles B. Rolen, E. Minnie Cadley, L. G. Brown, W. F. Bowers, Frank C. Lowing, Willis Cramer, Ayers Evans.

CARLETON BERRY.

PASADENA, CAL.

Louis ("Cowboy") Jones called on friends here recently. He has spent some time in the Union Printers Home receiving treatment for a serious ailment, and not long ago came out of there cured. He left this message in Pasadena: "Tell the boys at your next union meeting that the printers have the best gol darn Home on the face of God's green earth." (Only he didn't say "gol darn.")

The following members have taken, are taking or will take extended vacations at the beaches or in the mountains this summer: Tyson, Shoebridge, Swerdfiger, Huff, Stevens, Hartzell, Medland, Watson, Bramhall, Westring, Winter, Talcott. The other thirty-six members have not yet made their pile and are remaining at home to do sort of home guard duty.

Merritt, Kingan and Rowan are the only members of No. 583 who came within the age period which required them to register for the army draft, and Paul Rowan is the only one who has been given notice to appear for physical examination.

President Swerdfiger and James C. Tyson have just returned from an automobile trip of about six hundred miles, stopping at San Diego and Tia Juana on the way. While in San Diego they called on "Bill" Dennett, superintendent of the mechanical departments of the San Diego Union, the big Spreckles paper, who showed them through that down-to-date plant. Neither Mr. Tyson or Mr. Swerdfiger gave out any information about what kind of a time they had in Tia Juana, Mexico.

W. M. Talcott still spends his idle time whipping the mountain streams for trout. He recently got excited when an unusually large one took the hook, and he gave the line such a yank that the fish was landed high overhead in the limb of a caskara tree. The popular proofreader worked till long after dark to get that beauty out of the tree, finally succeeding, and then had to feel his tortuous way through the mountain fastnesses to his Pasadena home.

C. J. Stevens had charge of the getting out of the official Labor day program, and the little booklet had so many ads that some of them really had to be hung on the outside of the chase.

Up in the Llano socialist colony, which is under our jurisdiction, two members have withdrawn—Thomas M. Butler, formerly of Chicago, and A. E. Brande, who came here from Omaha. Although there are about 1,000 living in the colony, it became too lonesome for the Chicago man. Mr. Brande will return later. Hans Bjarnum, of Copenhagen, has made application for membership to the union and will fill one of these vacancies.

PHILIP G. GAIR.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Roy Kirkpatrick, for the past seven years an operator on the Evening Herald, is the first member of No. 304 to answer the call to the colors, he having enlisted in Battery A, New Mexico field artillery. His name was among the first to show up in the draft drawing, his number being 10, so he took advantage of the opportunity to enlist before being drafted. Two days after his enlistment, it was discovered that a mistake had been made in copying the local list, and in the rearrangement of numbers Roy's would have been 1,941, instead of 10, which would have placed him far beyond the reach of the first draft.

Dennis Stillwell has left the Albright & Anderson job shop to take the agate machine on the Morning Journal. John F. Weisenbach, from Sedalia, Mo., has taken the vacant situation at Albright & Anderson's.

The machine vacancy at the Evening Herald, caused by the enlistment of Roy Kirkpatrick, has been filled by his brother Fred, who has been on the make-up on the same paper. Ray Wilson is the new make-up.

Every one who is fortunate enough to possess the necessary "dinero" has been "vacationing" the past few weeks. L. D. Lowary spent two weeks in Colorado. Oscar Lewis put in his time attempting to line the elusive trout from the waters of the Rio Pecos; J. M. Sylvester visited the old home folks in Iowa, while R. T. Voll "roughed it" for a couple of weeks with a surveying gang in the mountains.

Work has been very good recently, with an unusual scarcity of subs. The Journal chapel broke the record at the August meeting with a report of 253 hours overtime. However, things have quieted down a bit at this time, and the accumulated overtime has about disappeared.

Myron Bates, from Durango, Colo., made application for membership at the August meeting, and is working on the "run-around" at the Morning Journal.

Arrivals: Oscar Eads, J. F. Weisenbach, War-

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ren R. Murray, Harry W. Conley, Roland McCarty, Myron Bates, John F. Mehers. Departures: W. F. Murray, Oscar Eads.

The Albuquerque high school has established a printing department and will publish its own paper during the coming school year. John F. Mehers, formerly foreman of the Herald job department, and more recently foreman of the Santa Fe New Mexican (a card man, of course), will have charge of the plant. FRANK H. LOWE.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Vacations seem to be in vogue among printers. President Burns, L. A. Kinkel and "Art" Martin report having had the time of their lives.

Miss Purcell was elected as secretary-treasurer at our last regular meeting to fill the vacancy occasioned by Clarence Albee being called to serve the colors.

John Worm, of Milwaukee, former president of No. 31, shook hands with the boys (and girls) in the various shops. John has a steady "sit" with the Milwaukee Journal.

No printers were included in the first draft. We have three boys, however, who are serving in the ranks—Leo Moquin, Clarence and Birney Albee.

"Pete" Klassen has resumed work at the Reporter after a two-months' absence at the Manitowoc ship yards, where he was "doing his bit" for Uncle Sam.

J. W. Pelzer, who has been subbing at the Reporter chapel, left on August 18 for Eldorado, Kan., to accept a machine job.

O. G. RORABACHER.

CONCORD, N. H.

North Adams and 5,000 members!

Nat Spead has taken a traveler and gone to Manchester, where he has accepted a position as operator on the night side of the Leader.

Work on the job end here at present is very slack. The newspapers and book end still continue to be very busy.

We have not as yet lost any members by enlistment or the draft.

The Rumford Press closed down on August 2, at 8 A. M., for the day, on account of the intense heat. The employes received their full day's pay.

Thomas F. Killen has been ordered to his home at Clinton, Mass., to take the physical examination for the new army. If he is accepted and goes, he will be the first member of No. 297 to answer the call.

Charles H. Abbott was given the obligation by President Brusa at our August meeting.

We have voted to keep in good standing all members serving in the army or navy.

At our May meeting we abolished our rebate system and since then we have hardly had a quorum to do business with. When this system was in effect we would have about 90 per cent of the entire membership out to our meetings. This goes to show who are really interested in the union and who are simply holding on and keeping their cards. The officers and the few regular attendants at the meetings are certainly doing some work and trying very hard to build up Concord Union, and should certainly have the support and help of the entire membership. If we could have this help we would be able to get into membership some of the forty odd printers here that are non-members. We have had an application at each meeting for three meetings, and we should have four or five every meeting for the next few. If one or two can get one for three meetings, what will be the result if the entire membership get out and hustle? We wish the boys would get out and do a little work and see the results we could show. We could increase our scale, which certainly needs it, and also reduce the hours of labor. Think this over seriously, members of No. 297, and get out and push.

Messrs. Walton, Curry and J. O. W. Phaneuf are on their vacation.

Travelers were issued to Miss Oliva Howe and Charles A. Wilson, who have accepted situations in Manchester.

James M. Cox and George W. Conway were notified to appear before the examining board to take the physical examination for the new army.

In reading over the letters from the various locals, I saw one in the August JOURNAL from Bridgeport, Conn., defining the union slacker. I wish every union man would read this article, and if the shoe fits, wear it. To my mind this is one of the best articles I have seen for some time.

E. B. MCCAULEY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Seven new members were initiated at the August meeting of the union. The torrid weather was perhaps responsible for a rather small attendance at the meeting, but the business on hand was of an extremely interesting nature, and the manner in which the members present co-operated with the officers in the transaction of the business made up in interest what was lacking in numbers.

That the physical condition of No. 53 is very good was strongly attested by the gratifying report of the sick committee. With a membership of 800, there were only three members reported on the sick list during the month.

Each month brings a report from the label committee that shows a considerable amount of work being done for the good of the label. The strong campaign made by members of the committee during the past year has worked wonders in the way of educating the purchasers of printed matter to recognize the label, and in many instances, when non-labeled printed matter is returned with a sticker appended and a letter notifying the purchaser of the absence of the label, a prompt reply has been received containing the information that it was an oversight and that a repetition would not occur.

On Sunday, July 29, the members and friends of the Printers' club, to the number of 600, hied themselves westward to Herrington's grove, there to revel in the festivities attending an old-fashioned "mulligan." The day was replete with games and sports of all kinds, and although the crowd was somewhat larger than was anticipated, every one was well taken care of and all enjoyed a very pleasant day.

In appreciation of the manner in which the force handled the big news "break" that came with the drawing of the selective service numbers, the management of the Cleveland Press extended an invitation to all its employes to a chicken dinner and dance held at Euclid Beach park on Monday evening, August 6. The dinner, a sumptuous repast, was served in the dining hall on the beach, and after listening to speeches confined to three minutes each from representatives of the various depart-

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ments, every one repaired to the famous log cabin dancing hall, where the rest of the evening was spent in dancing.

Although the European conflict has necessitated the postponing of the union printers' national baseball tournament, which was to have been held in St. Paul this year, the members and friends of the league insist that some action be taken regarding the future of the tournament, and as a result the commissioners of the league met in Cleveland on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 21 and 22. The business sessions of the commissioners were held at the Statler hotel, after which they were shown the city and entertained with several features by members of the union. Just what action was taken by the commissioners can not be stated at this time, but will probably be published in next month's JOURNAL.

The executive committee of the "Hungry Hounds," consisting of Messrs. Grady, Beihler, Peterson, Harkins, Walsh, Plunkett, McDermott, Hyde and Hogan, spent a sojourning week at their cottage, "A Bit o' Blarney," located on the east shore of Lake Erie, and from reports circulated around the Printers' club, they must have had "some" time. All returned home with a beautiful coat of tan and looking as though the commissary department had been well supplied and generously partaken of, despite the frequent trips to "Old Heidelberg." The only member of the "Hounds" not faring so well was one who insisted on a hot water diet of three days and breaking his fast on the fourth day with an orange, but he survived the ordeal nicely and came out wearing a smile of one who had done justice to a couple of feeds of corned beef and. JOHNNY HOGAN.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Yes, business is good. Everybody is working.

Eugene Warren is the new manager at the Strong & Co. linotype plant.

L. L. Allen, of No. 11, is the new state factory inspector for Tennessee. Mr. Allen was deputy inspector for west Tennessee at the time of his appointment, and had made a record which entitled him to promotion.

Cards received: L. C. Herrington, J. E. Goldsberry, B. F. Porter, G. P. Bumpass.

Cards issued: Thomas R. McGregor, H. Harvey Coyle, J. E. Goldsberry, B. F. Porter, H. J. Bradfield, O. W. Kimble, James P. Klapp, Russell Klapp.

Suspended: Sherman A. Mercer.

ALBERT STARRETT.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

About thirty members of the News employes' association attended an outing at Orange Lake, Sunday, July 10, and partook of a beefsteak breakfast and chicken dinner. It was given in honor of the members called in the first draft—J. A. LeFebre, William Tilton and Timothy Higgins.

At the regular meeting of No. 305, held Tuesday evening, August 14, two applications for membership were received. One was acted on favorably, and the other will be voted on at the next meeting.

The following traveling cards have been issued: J. J. Boyd, D. J. Cussin, Fred Hilliker, Charles Wiltsie, George Mulcahy, W. C. Galloway, S. E. Huddelson.

Newburgh will have a new weekly paper, called the Newburgh American. It is understood that the first issue will be September 9.

Notice to members: No union business will be transacted during working hours unless absolutely necessary. The secretary-treasurer can be seen at 101 Carson avenue every day after 5 o'clock, or at the News office after 4:15 P. M.

MILTON K. BARRUS.

JACKSON, MISS.

Our August meeting was attended by all except the women members, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested, notwithstanding that we are short about ten members in consequence of the lockout, which occurred about six months ago.

At this meeting a motion was carried to have the correspondent explain some things to the members at large. The records of this union will show that a special meeting was held February 18, at which it was decided to call for the assistance of an organizer immediately, which was done that same day. Charles S. Brown, representative of the International Typographical Union, arrived only a few days before the lockout. Just at that time the American at New Orleans (rat sheet) succumbed to the sheriff, who closed its doors, which the proprietors here took advantage of and where they got their non-union printers.

Business is poor here now, and will continue so for the balance of the summer. The Tucker shop is laying off men from each department, one day at a time, in order to keep each department intact. This is a new way decided on by the foreman and ex-delegate, Leon V. Brice.

I am sorry to report that owing to the depleted condition of the treasury of this union a proposition to pay the dues of all who join the army or navy was voted down in consequence of not receiving the two-thirds majority. But I am confident their dues will be paid by voluntary contribution. So far only one of our members has joined, Percy McCollum.

The proprietors or representatives of both papers here have made trips to New Orleans lately. Possibly they may be short of printers. We think the time will come when they will beg pardon of the union men and say, "Come on, boys, and go to work." FRANKLIN HEIMBACH.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

The labor parliament of Canada, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, will hold its annual sessions for the present year in Ottawa. P. M. Draper, president of No. 102, and who has for many years been secretary-treasurer of the congress, has summoned this thirty-third annual session of the congress to meet in the Royal Victoria museum building, Metcalfe street, Ottawa, on Monday, September 17, at 10 A. M. Sessions will continue until the completion of business. The following, from the convention call, is of interest to every one:

Last year the annual meeting of the congress took place in the city of Toronto. There in the cradle of the congress, where thirty odd years ago it was first organized, the meeting was marked by ever increasing evidences of advancement along the highway of usefulness and development. During the past years it has been sought to give a fair opportunity to each part of this Dominion to benefit by the presence of the congress in yearly assembly; thus the east and the west, the large

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commercial and industrial centers of the two oldest provinces and the rising cities scattered over the Dominion have all had their turns. This year we come to Ottawa, the capital of the country. It is highly befitting that the congress should assemble in Ottawa during this anniversary year of 1917. This is the fiftieth anniversary of confederation, and the capital is the point toward which all eyes turn during these twelve months. Moreover, Ottawa has been since early spring, and especially during the summer of 1917, the center of attraction for all who are interested in the future of this Dominion. Without rehearsing the important political events that have had their storm-center in Ottawa during the past months, it is clear to the least reflecting that the capital has been the stage whereon the various acts in the most momentous drama in the records of Canada have been played. And in some of these a not insignificant part has been taken by the representatives of organized labor. Not only is Ottawa thus afforded, this year, an opportunity of noting the advancement made in the domain of labor, but we might say that the entire country, whose representatives have gathered in the capital during these months of grave deliberation, can learn better than elsewhere the history of the congress and its achievements as well as the needs of the labor world expounded at its meetings. Hence the hope this year's meeting in Ottawa will be fruitful of very important and beneficial results for all interested in the welfare of the workers and in the ever increasing importance of the labor movement in Canada.

The war has run into the third year of its fury, it is about to enter upon a fourth year of general devastation and upheaval. As in the domain of legislation practically every question is laid aside to devote every energy to the mighty task which the gigantic struggle has imposed upon the country, so with the congress, very many matters that would, under other circumstances command special attention, have to be overlooked in order to concentrate all efforts in the study and solution of the exceptional problems that the present state of affairs has necessitated. Like last year we again call attention to one very special subject, namely the means to be adopted to protect resident labor when, after the war, this country will have an influx of foreign labor. We need not have any apprehension as far as the returned soldiers and the incapacitated are concerned; but there will be very probably an immense immigration from the shores of devastated European countries, and this will constitute a situation at once important and menacing as far as Canadian native labor is concerned. There is much in the legislation of this year's federal session that will command attention; and very much also regarding future legislation that is of vital interest to organized labor that should be carefully studied out and reported upon. In fact there has not been, since its very inception, a more momentous meeting of the congress than that of 1917, and it is fervently hoped that the very best ability at the command of labor will be brought into play during the progress of the meeting to fix standards of action for the immediate present and to blaze out the paths that must be followed in the near future.

The oldest member of No. 102, in point of years, has passed to the great beyond, in the person of Joseph Des Roches, who died at Fournierville, Quebec, at the age of 85 years. Mr. Des Roches had for a number of years been on the International Typographical Union pension roll, and had been making him home at Souel, Quebec. He and his wife were on a brief visit, when he was seized with bronchitis, and succumbed after a short illness. He was for upward of forty years a resident of Ottawa, where he was an employe in the government printing bureau. Besides his widow he is survived by three daughters and three sons—Mrs. Darvin, Mrs. Lemon and Mrs. Hayes, of Marshalltown, Iowa; George, Chicago; and Charles and Honore, in New York. The remains were brought to Ottawa, and the funeral took place from the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Richard, 129 Water street, to the Basilica and Notre Dame cemetery. Many of the members of No. 102 were in the cortege.

The local suffered the loss of another well-known member on July 23, in the death of J. C. Thompson, who had been for a number of years employed as linotype operator at the government printing bureau. About a year ago he suffered a very severe illness, and the attack which proved fatal was a recurrence of the same. The cause of death was stated as paralysis of the throat. The funeral took place from the undertaking parlors of Frank Hamon, Rideau street, interment being made in Beechwood cemetery, where the remains of his wife had been laid. In a letter of appreciation from deceased's brother, John H. Thompson, for many years editor and proprietor of the Thorold Post, he says:

I feel some satisfaction in receiving a letter written by the secretary of No. 102, a position I myself held forty years ago, when employed in the Free Press at the corner of Wellington and Kent streets, with C. W. Mitchell as proprietor and Isadore Brock as editor.

Ottawa job printers are working under the new agreement, extending from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1919. It is the first occasion where No. 102 has had a flat job scale in many years. The wage provision is for a flat rate of $24 per week for the full two years of the agreement. It is a substantial advance, fully warranted by the steady upward trend of living prices. The scale under the expired agreement was $20 and $21 for hand and machine operators.

Clarence Rice, formerly foreman of the composing room of the Mortimer Printing Company, has returned to Ottawa, and is in charge in the office of the Dominion Printing and Loose Leaf Company.

A. E. SHEPPARD.

WATERBURY, CONN.

While there were several of our members who could not bear the thoughts of the draft, and consequently offered their services to the government as volunteers, it remained for one of our youngest members, Edward C. Scholey, to successfully pass the examinations and be entered as a member of the United States marine corps, and at the present time is at one of the South Carolina training camps. Mr. Scholey formerly worked on the American, the members of which chapel presented him with a handsome toilet case fully equipped for service. At the August meeting of No. 329 it was unanimously voted to keep Mr. Scholey in good standing in the union until his return.

Among the recent visitors in town was James Carr, who formerly worked here, but more recently from the battlefields of France, where he received wounds that caused his discharge from the British army to recuperate.

Charley Laflin and William Tevlin, both of the Hartford Post, stopped to renew old acquaintances while touring the state.

Lacey Coer is on the sick list, having suffered a shock while at work on the Democrat. Omar Brindamoor is also in the Waterbury hospital, where he went for an operation.

Peter Wolff, who tried to enlist in two different branches of the service as a volunteer, but was rejected, has been accepted in the draft and

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ordered to report. Apprentice Harold Laird has also been drafted and ordered to report.

James P. Nilson, of Lynn, Mass., is the new machinist on the Republican, succeeding G. K. Ashert.

The Thomaston Express has installed a model 14 linotype. Charles F. Kayser will operate the mill.

FRED S. GORHAM.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Beaumont Typographical Union No. 339 has, through its president, brought to life a new standing committee which is doing good work not only for the union but organized labor as well. This is called the publicity committee, and it is their duty to prepare for the press such news about the union and its members that will be of interest to the public and incidentally spread the cause of unionism.

President Fisher took pains to include on this committee one member from each daily newspaper chapel, and it is up to him to see that the union secures the desired publicity through the columns of the paper he is employed on. This results in the stories being different enough to avoid appearing as a rehash and at the same time contain all the essential facts carried by the morning or evening paper, as the case might be.

The Beaumont Daily Journal has inaugurated a system of giving the employes one week's vacation during the summer months. This has been made to include members of the typographical union and pressmen's union. In granting these vacations the Journal has not held the men to the contract scale, but paid them their average weekly earnings, including any bonus they may be receiving.

ROBERT J. WAITE.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

The action taken at the July meeting in deciding not to parade on Labor day was reconsidered and it was voted that the union join in the parade. A committee, headed by President Bading, was instructed to make all arrangements.

E. J. Kiest, of the Times-Herald, in a card of thanks relative to a letter of sympathy from the union over the death of Mrs. Kiest, was received and read.

In the election of officers it might be stated that this makes the thirty-fourth term for Secretary Duckworth, Treasurer Corrett for the thirty-second time and Secretary A. C. Sutherland for the thirty-first.

W. D. Yarrington is now at the Home at Colorado Springs.

Charles F. Johnson, manager of the Egan Printing Company baseball team, who is holding his team in first place in the Metropolitan league, is an old-time printer in Texas and a shrewd, wide-awake baseball man, and has managed some pennant winners in Texas. He is a member of No. 173 and carries the honor of being the only printer in Texas managing a baseball team.

J. M. Gilbert, delegate to the International convention from Austin, stopped off here and spent a couple of days with his many friends in this city during the past month.

J. F. Wright, foreman of the ad alley on the News, took his vacation during the month and went to east Texas, among the rivers and streams that abound with black bass, perch and other game fish, and came back feeling fine. While there he was pressed into military service in the home guards, and carried a shotgun one whole night. He said on his return that he did not know which was the hardest, laying out a page ad or walking the streets watching for a chance to bag a few draft resisters who had threatened to destroy the town.

Ludlow Daniels, an employe of the News, had the misfortune to be injured pretty seriously when his automobile in which he was riding went over an embankment on the Fort Worth pike. However, he is back to work and feeling none the worse by the accident.

Four of the members of the News-Journal force who had enlisted in the army, some of whom are already in the training camps, were presented with wrist watches before their departure by the chapel.

The Dallas printers' benevolent society has been in existence five months and so far has not had a call for benefits or aid of any kind from its members. This is a splendid showing and proves that the printers of today are a healthy bunch compared with those of twenty-five years ago.

R. H. McVey, one of the best-known printers in the southwest and delegate to Los Angeles, has taken up the profession of law and hopes before long to practice at the bar of justice. Mr. McVey's name on the roll of attorneys for Dallas or anywhere else would certainly be an honor to the profession.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Bading and Breckon, of the Intertype Corporation, Galveston Union No. 28 was given a banquet last month. Messrs. Bading and Breckon are well known in this city, Mr. Bading being a brother of the president of No. 173.

The election of Otto F. Bading as president of Dallas Union No. 173 for the third consecutive time, is without precedent in the history of the union. But how could it have been otherwise, as he has made a splendid officer and every one feels that it was a deserved honor to bestow upon him the office for the third time without a dissenting vote.

With the opening up of White Rock reservoir as a resort some of the printers are agitating the question of leasing a tract of land from the city and building a clubhouse there exclusively for printers.

Milton H. McConnell, who for several years has held down the head machine on the News, is one of those who believes in the future of Lake Worth and has acquired some property at that popular resort, and expects in the near future to improve the same by erecting a beautiful summer home there.

Earl Broaddus, a popular linotype operator of this city, has resigned his position on the News and joined the colors. He expects to be in France in a short time with the rest of the boys.

R. S. Nail, who left this city some months ago and went to Oklahoma, has associated himself with several other gentlemen in the organization of an oil company in that state.

C. M. Seay, foreman of the Journal, spent his vacation in Colorado last month. In his absence Mr. Horn held down the job with satisfaction to all.

Ralph Fisher, who spent a couple of months in this city, has gone to Ardmore, Okla., where he has secured a situation on one of the papers there.

We notice that the San Antonio correspondent in THE JOURNAL says that Clint Tullis, ex-secretary of the allied printing trades council, has joined the colors. While there is probably no more patriotic gentleman in Texas than Mr. Tullis, and who

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would be more willing to sacrifice everything for the cause of humanity, he has not joined the army, and we trust will be fortunate enough to be left with us, where he is so much needed to fight for the principles that labor stands for.

Col. J. Fred Peske, one of the old-time printers, who has made Dallas his home for the past several years, has gone to Oklahoma City, where he has secured employment.

Messrs. Bewarder, Young and Perry, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, New Orleans agency, dropped into town during the past month and all report business good. Bewarder and Perry are members of our union, and report business flourishing.

Ernest Montgomery, intertype representative for Oklahoma and Arkansas, paid our city a visit, having with him W. S. Hankins and Mr. Jenkins, of Little Rock, Ark. The former is foreman and the latter machinist of the Arkansas Democrat.

George Bading, known as "Intertype George," dropped into Dallas after a two-months' trip for the Intertype Corporation, erecting machines at Pine Bluff, Stamps, Conway, Fort Smith, Judsonia, Ark., and Shawnee, Ada, Oklahoma City and Pawnee, Okla. He reports intertype business extra good along the line.

C. F. Boyd, who was a candidate for delegate last year, but who withdrew in favor of Clint Tullis, is again in the field for delegate to Scranton, and says he is in to stay. He is running on a bone dry platform, we presume, as he is not in favor of buying drinks for any one that we have ever heard of.

L. K. Wells.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Ed Wittemore, who several years ago worked here on the Sentinel and later on the Review, now holding a position as linotype machinst in the government printing office in Washington, D. C., spent several days in the resort renewing old acquaintances and making new ones, while recuperating from a recent surgical operation. Ed related one of his experiences in the old days while helping out on the Christmas edition of the Press. He was given a five-column ad late, with the cases empty and no leads or slugs, so he stole up the street to a place where a new house was being erected and appropriated a couple of lath, whittled them down with his pocket-knife, and after using a little of every series of type in the shop, sometimes as many as three in one line, he finished his task. The ad appeared in the issue, but there were no compliments passed about its make-up.

Five employes of the Daily Press have answered the call to the colors, as follows: The editorial staff gave up Aubrey Thomas, who is now in France with the American ambulance corps, and Ellsworth Gruber, who at present writing is in the Allentown (Pa.) camp, with the ambulance corps. The front office sent Russell Truax, also at Allentown. The stereotype foundry sent John R. Williams, first sergeant of Company L, Third New Jersey national guard. The composing room will lose Edward ("Dutch") Hernig, who is in the draft, and passed as physically fit. The Review sent Nelson Patterson, an ad solicitor, who is now at Sparta, Wis., with the field artillery.

William Godfrey, an operator on the Press, took a month off, the greater part of which was spent at the Delaware Water Gap.

Claude MacMoran and Lawrence Reed, both operators on the Press, each enjoyed a week's vacation in August.

Several out-of-town printers have spent short vacations here this summer, and like all local craftsmen, like to go visiting, and so they paid their compliments to the newspapers here.

J. Campbell Murphy, of Johnstown, a former reporter on the Press, came in on a Pittsburgh excursion and renewed acquaintances here. "Murph" always stood well with the boys on the Press.

Evan T. Scheerer.

FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.

At our last meeting a committee was appointed to consider the matter of changing the name of our local to Fitchburg, instead of Fitchburg-Leominster, the name by which it is now officially known. There have been almost at all times more members in other nearby places than there are in Leominster.

The "L-Street Brownies" of Boston, well known by everybody in New England, will have to go some if they can produce a coat of tan that can compare with that of our own genial president, Bert Tiefenthal. Bert hies down to Whalon lake every afternoon, and it's a mighty busy day when he fails to take a swim.

We are now honored by having three women members, Mrs. Charles E. Morse, of the Sentinel; Miss Mary O'Brien, of the H. M. Downs Printing Company, and Miss Mary E. Jaquith, of the News, the last of whom formerly read proof on the Sentinel and is now engaged in the same capacity on the News.

Our system of allowing a rebate for attendance at meetings is fairly successful. However, there are a few who do not avail themselves of the "discount."

We have lost no one yet by the draft.

William R. Byrne.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

About one-fourth of the total membership of No. 200 has been called in the selective draft, ten being called from one chapel, namely, the Telegram. Many who have "felt the draft" will probably be exempted, owing to having dependents. Paul E. Nixon, of the Telegram chapel, was among the first called and accepted. He expects to be sent to the training camp at Chillicothe the early part of September. Nixon will be greatly missed, not alone by the printers, but by every baseball fan in the city. For several years he has played the initial sack for the leading semi-professional baseball team in the city, and his stellar fielding and timely hitting has made a decided hit with local fandom.

No. 200 will keep the dues of its members "at the front" paid up, action to this effect taking place at a recent meeting. This is the proper spirit, since it is no more than right that those who have sacrificed themselves for their country should be provided for by the ones left at home.

Charles W. Loughead, until a few months ago one of our foremost members, now located at Akron, Ohio, was in the city July 30, mingling with his many friends. Charley is well satisfied with his position in the "Rubber City," but still has a warm spot in his heart for Youngstown.

Henry Nidermaier and James Donaghey have recently purchased autos and are using all their spare moments in burning up the wind, as well as gasoline.

Paul J. White and William C. Curtis, until re-

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cently employed as apprentices on the Telegram, but now first-class privates in the hospital corps at Columbus barracks, Columbus, Ohio, were at home on a short furlough during the past month.

Samuel P. James has returned from a two-weeks' vacation spent at various points of interest in Michigan, making the trip in his touring car.

H. L. Watson, after a two-years' absence, has returned to this city and is working on the Telegram.

The Vindicator announces that in the near future it will establish a non-distribution system in its adroom, and has placed orders for two monotypes and other necessary equipment.

C. F. McCarty.

REGINA, SASK.

Trade continues fairly brisk in this city, but is gradually quieting down. All members are working steadily.

Preparations are now being made to formulate the new scale to replace the existing one which expires March 31, 1918. A strong committee has the matter in hand and is already getting down to work.

On the night of August 13 there was considerable crowing on the part of "Bones" MacClure, who performs on the linotype at the Leader office. On the previous night he accepted a challenge to row over a course of a mile or so on Wascana lake. His opponents were Oliver Walton, proofreader, and Bill Thompson, stereotyper. The event was pulled off on the afternoon of the 13th and the result was: First, MacClure; second, MacClure; third, MacClure. Walton and Thompson also started. It is probable that a real contest will be organized in the near future, as several would-be "champs" in the art of rowing have expressed an ardent desire to get in on something.

Herbert Johnson.

RICHMOND, VA.

The principal matter of interest at our August meeting was the statement from the chairman of the committee appointed at the July meeting to request all the printing establishments in Richmond —newspaper, book and job and label—for an increase of 10 per cent on salaries being paid. The chairman reported that John Stewart Bryan, proprietor of the News-Leader, an afternoon paper, had put into operation a profit-sharing plan for his employes. The first dividend was an extra week's pay. The members of the News-Leader chapel are delighted and believe that Mr. Bryan's plan will amount to as much or more than a 10 per cent increase in salaries. S. T. Clover, of the Evening Journal, gave the committee to understand that as soon as fall advertising contracts were made he would do the very best he could for the Journal employes. Colonel Hasbrook, of the Times-Dispatch, has the matter under consideration. He sympathized with us in our efforts to meet the abnormal increase in the cost of living. The committee feels sure that he will meet the request in a short while. The Virginian's manager does not seem favorably disposed toward the request. Of the book and job and label firms, the Hermitage Press (union) some time ago voluntarily increased the salaries of their employes 5 and 10 per cent, a total of 15 per cent altogether. J. W. Ferguson & Sons (union) also voluntarily increased the salaries of their employes. The Everett Waddey Company (open shop) some time ago increased the pay of its employes. On August 18 the Baughman Stationery Company (open shop) added 10 per cent to the pay of its employes. The committee feels that the employing printers of Richmond, those who can possibly do so, will meet this very reasonable request, as they realize that those of us who have families to support are experiencing difficulties in doing so on the wages heretofore paid.

At our August meeting an event occurred the like of which some of our oldest members had not witnessed before. A new member, Meade B. Dalton, deaf and dumb, was obligated by one of our older members, A. G. Tucker, also deaf and dumb, he using the sign language in doing so. It was impressively administered, though but few of us could "follow" Mr. Tucker in the obligation. We now have three deaf and dumb members.

Cards received from our delegates, R. Lee Woody and C. P. Harwood, gave us a faint idea of the delightful time they had. They spoke of the entertainment of Colorado Springs and the Home as unsurpassable.

George Stoll, foreman of the Washington Herald, for many years a member of No. 90, paid his old friends in Richmond a visit on August 18. Together with his wife and son, he had been on a vacation trip to his old home in Petersburg. They motored from Washington to Petersburg, stopping at Richmond on their return trip. The writer of this letter had the pleasure of accompanying them on a ride over the city. Mr. Stoll was much impressed with the beauty and wonderful growth of Richmond since he went to Washington about twenty years ago.

Among our fellow-craftsmen who have been enjoying vacations are Jesse Coates, Clyde Arnette, Frank McNeill, Lewis Monroe, Tom Farley and Eugene Gill. Secretary W. B. Freeman and wife were in Atlantic City for a week or ten days. M. R. Pace, accompanied by his two daughters, visited Baltimore the latter part of August.

Charlie Davis, ad machine operator on the Times-Dispatch, who was operated on several weeks ago at the Retreat for the Sick, is recovering very fast. Charlie needed a vacation, but not the kind he had to take. The boys are glad to see him back on the job.

Eugene W. Gill, for a number of years foreman of the Evening Journal of this city, has resigned, much to the regret of the Journal force. He will become foreman of the Ledger-Dispatch, Norfolk, Va., very soon. The members of No. 90 extend congratulations to him.

"Admiral" Jay, machinist on the Times-Dispatch, who was severely injured some time ago, has returned.

Howard T. Colvin, editor of the Square Deal, was defeated in the democratic primary, August 7, for the house of delegates. He made a good run. Secretary W. B. Freeman was elected to the city democratic committee from Claywood.

George A. Jennings.

KICKING AGAINST THE PRICKS.

"Those who work without complaining
Do the holy will of God,"
Said the pastor, in arraigning
Those who kick against the rod.

"You are right," agreed the "shirker,"
Owning stocks and bonds and lands.
"If so," then inquired the worker,
"Why complain at my demands?"

Lincoln, Neb. Willis Hudspeth.

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MAILERS' DEPARTMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Both conventions at Colorado Springs were complete successes from every angle. Every proposition that was submitted by the mailer delegates to the International Typographical Union convention was passed upon favorably, and by resolution it is now conceded that work in connection with stencil and plate-making machines belongs to the mailers exclusively.

There were many subjects of importance acted upon at the Mailers' Trade District Union convention. One of the most important was a proposition to gather by assessment a general fund of $100,000 for the purposes of properly taking care of our organized field. This matter will go to the referendum, as will all others that were passed at the convention which touch upon revenue, and the members will have an opportunity to say for themselves what they think of the propositions. Our convention received more publicity this year than ever before, and this is due, in my opinion, to the activity of the committee on publicity, and I trust that we will be as fortunate in securing as good a committee at the next convention.

I took up the Seattle situation, but was unable to adjust matters, as one of the managers of a paper there insisted on arbitration, although two of the publishers had already agreed to all the terms of the proposition offered by our organization. The subject has been given to a local committee covering arbitration, and no doubt our Seattle correspondent will inform you of the verdict as soon as it is given.

While in San Francisco I was informed that the manager of the Sunset Magazine had decided to employ girls on the mailing of that publication, and on interviewing him, with President Wyatt, he contended that he could have his work done for about $200 less for each issue, and he intended to at least try his theories out. This is just one more instance of the jurisdictional question on single wrapping, and another instance of where the bindery girls offer to do our work at about one-third the rates, and like all other jurisdictions, this question is not going to be easy to adjust.

Our organization in Los Angeles served the proposed scale upon the publishers of that city nineteen months ago, and up to the present date have not had the matter adjusted. While in that city I interviewed the publishers on the subject and found that they had been evading the question and were of the opinion that there was no way our members could force the issue, especially on account of the fact that our arbitration agreement had expired on May 1, and the publishers had refused to sign a new agreement. I took the position that inasmuch as our organization served the scale upon the publishers of Los Angeles while the arbitration agreement was in effect, that therefore the scale negotiations are governed by arbitration. The secretary of the publishers' association, G. G. Young, could not see the matter in this light, so I have been compelled to take up the subject with Commissioner Kellogg. As a precedent has been established by the National Arbitration Board covering similar cases, I feel sure that the publishers of Los Angeles, unless they settle their mailers' scale matter in conciliation, will be compelled to adjust same through arbitration process. I am leaving for that city today (August 18), and expect to adjust the matter before I leave Los Angeles.

Oklahoma City was given attention by members of the International Typographical Union executive council. Our members in that city only receive $12 a week, and the publishers refuse to recognize them and have refused to receive International Representative Gadd in connection with the matter. Although the circulation manager of one of the principal papers of that city had promised our members an increase of from $1.50 to $3 per week, they now deny this and refuse to pay the increases. I have been instructed to take up the situation by the executive council and expect to report something definite on this subject in my next letter.

CHARLES N. SMITH.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

As a delegate from Mailers' Union No. 17 to the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union and the fifteenth annual convention of the Mailers' Trade District, I wish to thank the members of Kansas City Typographical Union, Colorado Springs Union and the Denver organization for the fine time shown both delegates and visitors while in their midst. I also wish to thank James Casaday, of Denver Mailers' Union, for the many favors shown the mailers while in his fair city. While the convention was not as large as the previous year, I feel safe in saying that there was more business transacted there. I think it is the duty of all locals to have delegates at these conventions.

As to local conditions, will say we have plenty of work to keep our members going. We have taken over all the inserting of the Bill Board, a large theatrical publication.

WALTER J. WEISSMAN.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The men employed on the Literary Digest and Collier's Weekly are now receiving $1 more per week, which is in accordance with an agreement made last year. Business Representative McArdle, who was our delegate to the state allied printing trades convention, succeeded in having the two most important resolutions passed—one protesting against the increase in postal rates and the other against any increase in the cost of white print paper.

The management of Gentlewoman, a monthly publication, has at last agreed to recognize us, and eight of our men will get twelve days a month, beginning with this issue.

A supplementary agreement has been signed with the publishers' association safeguarding the

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positions of our members who join the armed forces of the United States. The committee is also using its best endeavors to induce the publishers to grant some compensation to these members. While they may not get the difference between the army pay and the scale, they feel certain that they will get part of it.

William Leahy, a member of many years' standing, has taken a withdrawal card. He was employed in the World inserting department for a number of years. On his last day at work the chapel held an impromptu reception and presented him with a handsome French briar pipe and a large quantity of his favorite tobacco; also a beautiful ribbon upon which were the autographs of his fellow workers. He has accumulated enough of this world's goods to provide for his future needs and has purchased a home in Virginia, where he will spend his remaining days.

Ex-President William Francis Flynn has returned from his vacation trip. After visiting the northern part of New York, he journeyed to Philadelphia, where he was royally entertained by M. J. Donovan, circulation manager of the Evening Telegraph. CHARLES A. GALLAGHER.

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Secretary Friburg, of Sacramento Mailers Union No. 50, has sent word that they have given up their charter, as there are only two members left in that local, owing to the enlistment of several of the members, during the period of the war. He states, however, that it is the intention of himself and the other remaining member to keep up their cards through the printers' union of Sacramento until such time as they are able to once more organize a local in that city. Up to date several unions have lost membership through the same course.

There are several unions delinquent for per capita tax and assessments. Among them are Utica, N. Y.; Austin, Texas; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Butte, Mont.; Nashville, Tenn.; Seattle, Wash.; Girard, Kan.; Dayton, Ohio, and Tacoma, Wash.

The following is the financial statement for month of July, 1917:

RECEIPTS.

July 1, 1917. Balance	$1,099	30
July 7. Cincinnati for June	5	90
July 12. St. Louis for June	8	00
July 12. Cleveland for June	4	80
July 12. San Francisco for June	7	10
July 12. Portland for June	2	30
July 12. Boston for June	15	20
July 12. Boston, one book traveling cards		75
July 12. Omaha for May	1	70
July 12. Chicago for June	18	00
July 12. Memphis for June	2	40
July 12. Salt Lake for June	1	10
July 12. Topeka for June	2	10
July 12. Indianapolis for June	4	40
July 12. Oklahoma City for June	2	00
July 18. Denver for July	3	70
July 18. Philadelphia for July		50
July 18. Atlanta for March	3	10
July 18. Atlanta for April	3	30
July 20. Toronto for May	6	00
July 20. Toronto for June	6	00
July 20. Fort Worth for June		50
July 20. Los Angeles for June	5	00
July 20. New York for June	59	00
July 20. New York for two books traveling cards	1	50
July 30. Sacramento for May and June		40
July 30. Interest in bank	8	48
Total	$1,272	53

EXPENDITURES.

July 7, 1917. To Charles N. Smith, part expense to convention	$200	00
July 7. To John G. Gallagher, part expense to convention	200	00
July 7. To James P. McNichols, balance expense in Omaha and Milwaukee	48	30
July 14. To James P. McNichols, part expense to convention	200	00
July 16. To Daniel L. Corcoran, expense in Albany	25	00
July 20. To Norman A. Snapp, services in Topeka, Kan.	20	67
July 24. To Charles N. Smith, part convention expense	125	00
July 30. Exchange commissions on checks	10	70
July 30. Typewriting	3	00
July 30. Postage	4	00
Total	$836	67

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$1,272	53
Expenditure	836	67
Balance	$435	86

DEFENSE FUND.

July 30, 1917. Balance	$4,902	25

ORGANIZATION FUND.

July 1, 1917. Balance	$247	17
July 7. Cincinnati for June	2	95
July 12. St. Louis for June	4	00
July 12. Cleveland for June	2	40
July 12. San Francisco for June	3	55
July 12. Portland for June	1	15
July 12. Boston for June	7	60
July 12. Omaha for May		85
July 12. Chicago for June	9	00
July 12. Memphis for June	1	20
July 12. Salt Lake for June		55
July 12. Topeka for June	1	05
July 12. Indianapolis for June	2	20
July 12. Oklahoma City for June	1	00
July 18. Denver for July	1	85
July 18. Philadelphia for July		25
July 18. Atlanta for March	1	55
July 18. Atlanta for April	1	65
July 20. Toronto for May	3	00
July 20. Toronto for June	3	00
July 20. Fort Worth for June		25
July 20. Los Angeles for June	2	50
July 20. New York for June	29	50
July 30. Sacramento for May and June		20
Total	$328	42

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES P. MCNICHOLS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE MORNING OF JULY 4.

A gallant cock crowed salutation to
The morning stars, and soon departing night
Unveiled a cloudless canopy of blue
Above the eastern streaks of red and white.
A cannon's sudden roar, that shook the ground,
An eagle woke, which screamed and soared on high;
A rocket, hissing at the force that bound
It to the earth, shot off toward the sky.
Around us signs of freedom ev'rywhere
Were plainly printed into Nature's law,
But when we raised Old Glory in the air,
And of its colors sang with much eclat,
The gathered people loud ovations gave
While, looking up, they proudly watched it wave.

WILLIS HUDSPETH.

HE that lives in perpetual suspicion lives the life of a sentinel never relieved.—Ex.

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OFFICIAL MATTERS

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH
AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. HAYS, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter and communications should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

Communications for the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. No communication will be published that does not bear the full name of the writer.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a cardholder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 20th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of a list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

W. R. McCoy, please write to W. G. Butler, Leslie, Mich.

W. A. Moriarty is requested to communicate with W. P. Moriarty, care Enterprise, Livingston, Mont.

Elijah B. Lister, formerly of Fayette, Mo., is requested to communicate with Mrs. E. B. Lister, Bluffs, Ill.

Ned Bobo, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Dink Orr, Nowata, Okla.

Fred M. Davis, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Hazel E. Davis, care telephone company, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

F. W. Lamey, or any one knowing his present whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Clara Lamey, general delivery, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

H. D. Reese, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Mrs. Madeline Desmet, 107 Charlotte street, Detroit, Mich.

R. D. Hirschberg, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Miss Eloise Hirschberg, 1438 Pendleton avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

George P. Davis, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with A. Bergseth, Independent, Thermopolis, Wyo. Last heard of at Greybull, Wyo.

Charles F. Porter, last heard from in Kansas City, Mo., or any one knowing his present address, is requested to communicate with Harry L. Jacks, care Journal, Elizabeth, N. J.

Max Zorn (sometimes known as Matt or Matthew), or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his brother, Louis Zorn, 507 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Any one being able to furnish any information in regard to the present whereabouts of Frank G. Zimmerman, printer, last heard from at Presho, S. D., about ten years ago, please communicate with

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his sister, Mrs. Mary Miles, 1147 South Third street, Montrose, Colo.; very important.

Clarence W. Baker, Neal Bancroft, Will F. Burke, H. E. Burke, Arthur Balyer, Fred M. Davis, R. W. Drummond, James Doran, Henry Drummond, W. H. Dodd, Charles F. Cappell, H. E. Cramer, Ray Etter, Ralph E. Fischer, Mary Flanagan, Ben Fowler, William F. Freiermuth, C. P. Fincher, Fred Fisher, Earl Hicks, M. D. Hall, Charles M. K. Higgins, Walter A. Harrington, E. C. Hatfield, William Grear, Perk Johnson, John L. Jones, C. E. Justice, Jim Kay, Glenn H. Kearn, C. H. Lane, John Lemar, William F. Lillie, L. S. Lowry, Kenneth McElroy, Daniel McFarlane, A. E. McKee, F. C. McKenzie, Andrew McLeod, Adams Marsh, M. J. Martin, Mr. Merrill, Frank B. Miller, H. E. Miller, Thomas Moran, Catharine Muir, T. J. Murphy, Bruce C. Newman, John A. Naughton, C. A. Ragland, Leslie I. Ray, Elmer E. Remson, C. H. Rhodes, E. R. Rhodes, W. H. Revie, Jack B. Palmer, Carroll Pew, George Pomeroy, M. J. Schuyler, M. R. Smith, Fred Snyder, J. R. Tatman, Dan Tatum, W. H. Valentine, L. A. Weston, George Woodward, D. C. Wright, send addresses to Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, 642 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

LOST CARDS.

If any of the following cards are found and presented for deposit they should be taken up and forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer Hays:

Card issued to Dan Tatum by Springfield (Ill.) Union No. 177 on July 21, 1917.

Card of John Reidy (23526), issued by Detroit Union No. 18 on June 23, 1917.

Card of Ray C. Hackett (50793), issued by Reno Union No. 611 on June 24, 1917.

Card of John S. Rockafellow (50886), issued July 25 by Meridian Union No. 153.

Card of Alfred Pincombe (5714), issued June 19, 1917, by Vallejo Union No. 389.

Card of George R. Pomeroy (23464), issued by Philadelphia Union No. 2 on July 28.

Card of William B. Bales (14024), issued May 26, 1917, by New York Union No. 6.

Card of I. W. Cameron (61906), issued by Sioux City Union No. 180 on May 8, 1917.

Card of L. A. Holt (40191), issued August 1, 1917, by Warren (Ohio) Union No. 601.

Card of William B. Atkinson (50038), issued by Pittsburgh Union No. 7 on June 16, 1917.

Card of Arthur A. Burnett (33067), issued July 28, 1917, by Marshalltown Union No. 414.

Card of M. B. Reynolds (23547), issued April 4, 1917, by the International Typographical Union.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Coldwater (Mich.) Union No. 786—Edson B. Scheidler, Hettie I. Olmstead, Frank L. Parker, A. B. Foust, Albert E. Barr, Eva E. Barber, Harry W. Barber, Kittie B. Taylor.

Ashland (Ky.) Union No. 787—Frank Luther, J. B. Hornbuckle, William G. Stewart, Robert D. Hughes, Roy I. Barber, Robert H. Miller, James W. Hughes, William Rice, Lyda Bush, Chester A. Carroll.

St. Hyacinthe (Que., Can.) Union No. 788—Albert Page, J. Hercule Martin, Pierre F. Robida, Alfred Robida, J. Ce'saire Hamel, Raoul Burque, Henri Isabelle, Stanislas Cote, Ovila Larue, Armand Guillerie, Emile Paquette.

Sherbrooke (Que., Can.) Union No. 672—John Fraser, Charles Eugene Dumont, Ernest Blanchette, Hector Dumaine, Rosairo Blais, Francois Laviolette, George Gingues, Arthur St. Pierre, George Bilodeau, Lionel Vachon, Alphonse Huard, J. Edouard Laliberte, Horace Boismenu.

Parkersburg (W. Va.) Union No. 357—Samuel T. Dye, P. F. Baker, Lora Maude Garrettson, Armour Johnston, Lucy Beesou, Grace Rockenstein, J. D. Bowers, D. E. Bush, O. A. McHenry, Al R. Harper, Robert C. Lang, W. P. McDonald, John R. Lyons, Milton E. Whitehare, Charles U. Loper, Fred A. Snyder, Virginia Lilly, Harley R. Ault, A. A. Correll.

Terre Haute (Ind.) Mailers' Union No. 56—John Kinberger, G. H. Gay, Herman Blichmann, Carl A. Risher, Gordon C. McLaughlin.

Geneva (N. Y.) Union No. 789—Arthur T. Cowan, Olin J. Wheeler, Clarence M. Humphrey, William G. Falconer, Stephen F. Kuryla, Margaret R. McKay, Thomas F. Partlon, Fred Martin Thomson, Agnes F. Broadfoot, Earl Cranston, Herman E. Aldrich, Fred B. Steer, Michael A. O'Neil, John E. Stock, T. J. Malone, Eloise Wooden, Ednah Frautz, Katherin Broadfoot, Madge S. Tyndall, Richard L. Jones.

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

15,	Rochester	$5 00
62,	Utica	5 00
329,	Waterbury	5 00
487,	Middleton	1 00
523,	Tarrytown-Ossining	5 00
588,	St. Augustine	2 40
	Total to date	$23 40

EXPELLED FOR RATTING.

J. C. White (61217) has been expelled for ratting by Columbus (Ga.) Union No. 220.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 30, 1917.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law July per capita and July old age pension and mortuary assessments of all unions were due at headquarters not later than August 20. The following Unions were delinquent for per capita, or the old age pension or mortuary assessments August 30, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 16, article v, of the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 16. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

281, Marlboro-Hudson.
383, Martins Ferry.
483, Logan.
500, Fremont.
503, Stamford.
508, Brazil.
569, Painesville.
607, Wellsburg.
616, Tonopah.
654, El Reno.
682, Astoria.
683, Baker.
717, West Warwick.
718, Kamloops.
761, Goldsboro-Kinston.

MAILERS.

2, Chicago.
9, Los Angeles.
15, Omaha.
22, Pittsburgh.
23, Milwaukee.
52, Richmond.
53, Dayton.

A JUDGE in Pennsylvania has ruled that the pedestrian has the right of way and that automobile drivers must respect that right. All that remains, then, is to convince the automobilist.—Missoula (Mont.) Sentinel.

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APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

Ashburn, Ga.—Lee G. Howard, age 47 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Ada (Okla.) Union; left business on account of health.

Aurora, Neb.—Edwin V. Hanson, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Aurora, Neb.; never a member.

Charleston, Mo.—J. B. Ogilvie, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Charleston.

Columbus, Kan.—Zilpha Kinslow, age 43 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member. M. E. Reynolds, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Harrison, Ark.; formerly a member of Coffeyville Union. Timothy O. Ward, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Columbus; never a member.

Covington, Tenn.—George W. Hardwick, age 35 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in C. B. Johnson & Co.; formerly a member of Memphis Union.

Dallas, Ore.—Fred Moore, age 25 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in England; never a member.

Frederick, Okla.—Coke Oliver, age 34 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Rockport, Texas; worked in unorganized towns; formerly a member of the International Union.

Grass Valley, Cal.—Alanson Folger, jr., age 41 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Sebastopol, Cal.; formerly a member of Grass Valley Union; lapsed membership with surrender of charter.

Great Bend., Kan.—H. F. Nolte, age 45 years; at trade thirty-two years; learned trade in Garnett, Kan.; worked in Newton, Salina and Topeka; formerly a member of Topeka Union.

Honesdale, Pa.—D. McTavish, jr., age 23 years; at trade seven and one-half years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Hyannis, Mass.—James S. Whelan, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Ireland; never a member.

Lampasas, Texas—W. M. Love, age 24 years; at trade seven years in unorganized towns.

Lubbock, Texas—G. W. Long, age 38 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Manhattan, Kan.—Loran J. Stephenson, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; formerly a member of the International Union. Amelia E. Ebersole, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Superior, Neb.; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Marietta, Okla.—J. D. Tanner, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade and worked in unorganized town; never a member.

Mitchell, S. D.—George F. Harper, age 27 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Marcus, Iowa; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Orange, Texas—W. L. Gunstream, age 25 years; at trade six years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member. A. W. Batte, age 44 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade on Daily Texarkanian; formerly a member of Lake Charles, Beaumont and Texarkana Unions.

Somonauk, Ill.—Irvin G. Steinhoff, age 26 years; at trade nine years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Taylor, Texas—Henry H. Tucker, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Brenham, Texas; formerly a member of Brenham and Taylor Unions.

Vandalia, Ill.—K. B. Mills, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Vandalia; never a member.

Victoria, Texas—H. B. Munson, age 54 years; at trade thirty-one years; formerly a member of the organization; allowed card to lapse.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to the union to which application is made within thirty days.]

6, New York, N. Y.—Probationary members: John William Breinlinger, age 21 years; learned trade in Federal Printing Company, New York city. Howard Bull, age 23 years, learned trade in Klebold Press, New York city. William F. Carmody, age 21 years; learned trade in Carey Show Print, New York city. Joseph L. Connell, age 20 years; learned trade in Romaine Pierson's, New York city. Joseph Funk, age 20 years; learned trade in William Green's, New York city. Frank P. Manzo, age 23 years; learned trade in Federal Printing Company, New York city. Benjamin Selvin, age 20 years; learned trade in Lecouver Press and Dispatch Press, New York city. Harry Paul Timmermann, age 21 years; learned trade in M. B. Brown's, New York city. Edward Thomas Weiss, age 20 years; learned trade in Carey Printing Company, New York city. New members (have never been members before): Louis Alexander, age 34 years; at trade eighteen years in New York city. Frank P. Frey, age 40 years; at trade nine years in New York city. William Louis Frey, age 24 years; at trade nine years in New York city. Joseph Hillmann, age 21 years; at trade six years in New York city. Idel N. Lazarowitz, age 21 years; at trade seven years in Roumania and New York city. Samuel Livertovsky, age 23 years; at trade sixteen years in Russia and New York city. Henry C. Michels, age 22 years; at trade six years in Brooklyn and New York city. Herbert W. Rapelye, age 42 years; at trade eighteen years in Elmhurst, L. I., and New York city. John F. Robinson, age 32 years; at trade as machinist five years in New York city. Anna I. Sweetman, age 29 years; at trade six years in Schenectady, N. Y., and New York city. George Henry Taylor, age 26 years; at trade seven years in Ellenville, N. Y. Suspended members (applying for readmission): Cæsar A. Jemail, age 26 years; at trade sixteen years in Syria, Cuba and New York city; formerly a member but allowed membership to lapse in No. 6 in 1911. Samuel L. Liebowitz (formerly by name of Louis S. Lebo), age 26 years; at trade eleven years in Russia and New York city; formerly a member but allowed membership to lapse in No. 6 in 1916. Theodore F. Wood, age 32 years; at trade fourteen years in Brooklyn and New York city; formerly a member but allowed membership to lapse in No. 6 in 1912.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—George F. Balven, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. John G. Kies, age 42 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Jackson, Mo.; never a member. James M. Wilson, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member.

8, Denver, (Colo.) Mailers—George Hoage, age 22 years; at trade four years, seven months; learned trade in Denver; never a member. Barney Frank, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Denver; never a member.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Newell Armstrong, age 36 years; learned trade in Seattle, Wash.; has worked in Chicago; now working in Buffalo. A. F. Ruhland, age 37 years; learned trade in office of Wenborne-Sumner Company, Buffalo; worked in Chicago and Detroit. G. Harvey Fitch, age 30 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

16, Chicago, Ill.—James A. Chisholm, age 21

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years; at trade twelve years in offices of Rand-McNally, Royal Tailors, D. F. Keller & Co., George F. McKiernan Company, Chicago, Ill.; formerly a member. Fred Heathcock, age 35 years; at trade twenty years in offices of New Philadelphia Times; New Philadelphia, Ohio; Iron Valley Reporter, Canal Dover Ohio, Seville Times, Seville, Ohio; Detroit, Mich., and Dayton, Ohio; formerly a member. Robert Roy Hamby, age 42 years; at trade twenty years in offices of Johnsburg Breeze, Johnsburg, Pa.; Kennedy Printing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gray Printing Company, DuBois, Pa.; Randolph Review, Elkins, W. Va.; formerly a member. J. M. Kreger, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; worked in offices of Kenfield-Leach, M. A. Donohue, Metcalf Stationery Company, Lord & Thomas, Chicago; formerly a member. William Ludwig, jr., age 28 years; at trade eleven years in offices of F. W. Brenckle, S. D. Childs, International Harvester Company, System Magazine, Chicago, Ill. Mark Oliver, age 24 years; at trade seven years; worked in Berlin, Germany; Mount Holly Press, Mount Holly, Pa.; Worthburg Publishing House, Chicago. Jessie Rogers, age 43 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in offices of Kalamazoo County Herald, Superior Typesetting Company, Chicago; Rogers Printing Company and Ellis Publishing Company, Battle Creek, Mich.; University Press, Chicago. Griffin E. Simpson, age 38 years; at trade six years; learned trade in office of Columbia Press, now at Columbia Press, Chicago. Leo F. Sauter, age 33 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in offices of McCrocken Box and Label Company, Sears, Roebuck & Co., R. R. Donnelly Company, Mayer and Miller, Chicago; formerly a member. Hugo Schubel, age 23 years; at trade six years in office of Hugo Schubel, Chicago. Fannie Weisberg, age 24 years; at trade six years in offices of Shepard & Co. and Tucker-Kenworthy Company, Chicago. Charles H. Dixon, age 65 years; worked in Washington C. H., Ohio, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., and Kansas City, Mo.; never a member.

17, Cincinnati (Ohio) Mailers—Chester Lane, age 24 years; worked at Commercial Tribune as an apprentice two and one-half years; now working at Cincinnati Post.

18, Detroit, Mich.—Benjamin J. Rae, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Woodstock, Ont., and Detroit. Altia Bludin, age 27 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in New York, Detroit and Russia. John F. Gaines, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Detroit. Roe DeFord Diehl, age 20 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Payne, Ohio; Manawa, Wis.; Fort Wayne, Ind.

25, Baton Rouge, La.—William F. Gladney, age 18 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade in Baton Rouge high school and Gladney's print shop, Baton Rouge; never a member. Martin Verni, age 37 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Austria; also worked in New Orleans and Baton Rouge, La.; never a member.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Alma C. Ebersole, age 31 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Superior, Neb.; worked in unorganized town; never a member.

46, Sacramento, Cal.—Catherine Anne Prehm, age 49 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Toledo and Eagle Grove Times in Iowa; worked in San Francisco and formerly a member of No. 21; allowed traveling card to lapse. Liston Hottmann, age 19 years; learned trade in Woodland, Cal.; also worked in Red Bluff, Cal. Clifford B. Marker, age 26 years; learned trade in Chicago; worked in Hammond, Ind.; worked at machinist trade nine years; makes application as machine tender; formerly a member of Springfield and Chicago machinist unions.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—J. A. Caldwell, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Barnesville, Ga.; formerly a member of Macon Union.

49, Denver, Colo.—Arthur L. Carnahan, age 46 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly member of New York, Chicago, Portland (Ore.) and Houghton (Mich.) Unions; suspended for non-payment of dues in Houghton.

55, Topeka (Kan.) Mailers—William R. Ummethun, age 39 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Kansas City, Mo.; formerly a member. Roy W. Selover, age 35 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Kansas City; formerly a member of Kansas City and St. Louis Mailers' Unions.

57, Dayton, Ohio—William Fuhrman, age 30 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in office of William Reehl, Northside, Ohio; also worked in Cincinnati. Walter Scott Croy, age 50 years; at trade thirty-four years; learned trade at Democrat News, Xenia, Ohio; was formerly a member, but moved to unorganized town and card lapsed for non-payment of dues in 1897; worked in New York, Chicago and Indianapolis. Louis F. Anger, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in office of Herald, Madison, Ind.

58, Portland, Ore.—George C. Leland, age 51 years; at trade forty-one years; left trade in 1902; membership lapsed; formerly a member. Ernest E. Hobbs, age 39 years; worked in Battle Creek, Mich., and Birmingham, Ala.; never a member. Jay E. Myers, age 30 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in Miller, S. D.; Wessington, S. D., and Des Moines, Iowa; never a member.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Harold L. Hainsworth, age 21 years; at trade five years; monotype operator; learned trade in Philadelphia.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—Charles F. Leach, age 27 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Bloomfield, Iowa; never a member.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Joe S. Head, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Louisville.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Lela Wirt, age 32 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Elgin, Ill.; never a member.

101, Washington, D. C.—Frederick J. Creamer, age 52 years; claims to have been a member up to 1906, his card lapsing for non-payment of dues in Toronto, where he later ran an office of his own.

117, Springfield, Ohio—C. C. Warwick, age 38 years; at trade ten years; now working in his own shop; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse on account of non-payment of dues.

129, Hamilton, Ont.—Edward DeLong, age 35 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in unorganized towns in Canada; never a member.

133, London, Ont.—Fred James Austin; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in England and at monotype school in Philadelphia; also worked in Welland, Ont.; never a member.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Jarvis F. Jones, age 29 years; at trade sixteen years; always worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Edward Franks, age 34 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Viola, Ark.; formerly a member.

163, Superior, Wis.—William C. Buffam, age 25 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. E. R. Speed, age 27 years; at trade ten years learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Walter Bartley, age 26 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Norwood, Mass.; also worked in Boston, Syracuse and Omaha; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse.

168, Muskegon, Mich.—J. Goldfinger; at trade eight years; learned trade in office of T. B. Brooks, New York city; says he worked in country towns since leaving New York.

177, Springfield, Ill.—W. O. Rose; worked at trade four years; learned trade in Journal-Republican, Metropolis, Ill.; now working in own shop.

186, Fargo, N. D.—Orrin C. Stadden, age 46 years; at trade thirty-one years; learned trade in Baldwin, Wis.; formerly a member of Minneapolis

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Union. Walter R. Port, age 46 years; at trade twenty-seven years; learned trade at North Baltimore, Ohio; formerly a member of Bowling Green (Ohio) Union. Olai O. Davidson, age 44 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Northfield, Minn.; formerly a member of LaCrosse Union. Louis A. Krenner, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in St. Paul; never a member.

193, Spokane, Wash.—Louis F. Rohrbeck, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse.

198, Fort Worth, Texas—John B. Poole, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Kansas City, Mo.; never a member. Ben B. Loughry, age 32 years; learned trade in Corsicana, Texas; never applied for membership.

203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—Arnold E. Wadum, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Council Bluffs; never a member.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Bernard A. Schrock, age 20 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—A. H. Peterson; former member of Duluth Union; allowed traveling card to lapse when working in unorganized towns. John Lewis, age 22 years; learned trade in Shenandoah, Iowa; also worked in Glenwood and Audubon, Iowa; never a member.

222, Montgomery, Ala.—A. W. Allen, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Montgomery; never a member.

224, Brockton, Mass.—Horace I. Hillis, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Somerville, Readville and Hudson, Mass.; never a member.

240, Altoona, Pa.—Earl Myers, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in office of Altoona Tribune; never a member.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—Miss Bess Allison, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse while out of the business; formerly registered as Bess A. Coats (2674).

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Edwin A. Womack; at trade ten years; worked at Boonville and Bentonville, Ark.; now working in Huntington, Ark.; never a member.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—Harry E. Milliken, age 50 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Biddeford, Maine; also worked in Boston, Lynn, Springfield and Dorchester, Mass.

254, Riverside, Cal.—George A. Hubbard, age 40 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in Norwich, N. Y.; also worked in Redlands, Colton and Riverside, Cal.; formerly a member of Washington Union No. 101 and San Bernardino Union.

264, Sheridan, Wyo.—Archie C. Turneaure, age 32 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

270, New Castle, Pa.—Fred A. Bailey, age 43 years; learned trade in St. Clairsville, Ohio; never a member.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Samuel Pogolow, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Russia; member of New York Union, but suspended in 1915 for non-payment of dues.

304, Albuquerque, N. M.—Myron Bates, age 24 years; worked in Durango, Colo., from 1910 to 1917; never a member.

326, Rutland, Vt.—Ralph A. Horner, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in New York city; never a member. Nelson Ross, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Rutland.

334, Clinton, Iowa—Fred Milan, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Clinton, Iowa.

339, Beaumont, Texas—W. H. Harris, age 49 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Nacogdoches, Texas; also worked in Dallas, Fort Worth and Shreveport; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse when in business for himself.

348, Girard, Kan.—Charles Johnson, age 56 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Carthage, Mo.; also worked in Centerville and Clarinda, Iowa, and Trenton, Mo.; was formerly a member of Pittsburg (Kan.) Union; suspended for non-payment of dues in June, 1916.

349, Waterloo, Iowa—Warner W. Mahnke, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade at Greene, Iowa, and Waverly, Iowa; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized territory.

371, Rome, Ga.—William A. Dodson, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Edwardsville, Ala.; never a member.

372, Clarksburg, W. Va.—George W. Ives, age 31 years; at trade six years; learned trade at Salem, W. Va.; never a member.

377, Atlantic City, N. J.—George H. Goodman, age 29 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in office of Sunday Gazette; never a member.

389, Vallejo, Cal.—A. Bert Bynon, age 49 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Los Angeles and southern California; formerly a member of Los Angeles, New York and Toronto Unions.

438, Paris, Texas—L. R. Taylor, age 18 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

439, Bakersfield, Cal.—J. H. Athearn, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Taft and Los Angeles, Cal.; never a member.

441, Salem, Ohio—Charles J. Donnelly, age 46 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

490, Shawnee, Okla.—Tyrus N. Hill, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

491, Pocatello, Idaho—J. A. Whitmus, age 32 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Brookings, S. D.; also worked in Oelwein, Iowa, and Pocatello, Idaho; never a member. H. P. Pinkney, age 36 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Wheaton, Ill.; also worked in Salt Lake and Pocatello; former member, but allowed membership to lapse.

499, Okmulgee, Okla.—Owen Brown, age 22 years; at trade four years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Nigel B. Denison, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Lexington, Okla.; worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Charles C. Stewart, age 57 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Fort Worth, Texas; formerly a member of Houston, Galveston, Fort Worth and other unions.

505, Wichita Falls, Texas—E. M. Yeakley, at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Chico, Texas, and Wichita Falls; formerly a member of Wichita Falls Union, but allowed membership to lapse while working in unorganized towns. H. B. Greer, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Beaumont and Arlington.

520, Mattoon, Ill.—Herschel Authenreith, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Mattoon; never a member.

525, Amarillo, Texas—John W. Hardy, age 51 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Chicago Union No. 16; suspended for non-payment of dues, due to sickness.

534, Allentown, Pa.—George P. Meyer, age 26 years; at trade thirteen years; formerly a member; suspended through labor difficulties.

560, Charleston, Ill.—Ed Huddleston; at trade ten years; learned trade in Charleston; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse for non-payment of dues.

585, White Plains, N. Y.—Dominick Colletti, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade Syracuse, N. Y.; never a member.

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590, Gary, Ind.—Mrs. Tillie Marynell, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade at Daily Telephone, Bloomington, Ind.; also worked in Seymour, Ind.; now working in Gary.

595, Athens, Ga.—Roy E. Wilson, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Herald office; never a member.

596, Houghton, Mich.—Matthew Doney, age 22 years; at trade five and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

598, Morgantown, W. Va.—W. L. Colkitt, age 38 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Manon Center, Pa.; formerly a member of New Kensington Union.

624, San Mateo, Cal.—George E. Dunn, age 36 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Oakland (Cal.) Union.

648, Bartlesville, Okla.—R. D. Calloway, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized towns.

669, Durant, Okla.—M. L. Chambers, age 31 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Houston, Texas; also worked in Durant and Ada, Okla.; never a member.

675, Marion, Ohio—H. J. Snyder, age 25 years; at trade six years; learned trade and worked in unorganized town; never a member. Lloyd Dickinson, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade and worked in Marion, Ohio; never a member.

682, Astoria, Ore.—Tenvo (Theodore) Souso, age 26 years; at trade seven years; never a member. Harry Harker, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Astoria, Ore.; never a member.

707, El Centro, Cal.—John W. Peak, age 23 years; learned trade in office of Frank Household Job Printing Company; never a member. Leslie Munson, age 37 years; learned trade in office of Litchfield (Minn.) Independent; now working on Holtville Tribune.

768, Sturgis, Mich.—Sara J. McCracken, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in office of Cadillac News and Express; never a member.

780, Bend, Ore.—Jan Byrd, age 47 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned trade in Waco, Texas; also worked in Sacramento, Vallejo and San Francisco, Cal.; also Salt Lake City, Utah, and Medford, Ore.; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse.

785, Hempstead, L. I.—Robert R. Gow, age 42 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in New York; formerly a member of New York Union No. 6. Frank W. Covert, age 38 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in New York; formerly a member of New York Union. Henry F. Kraft, age 34 years; at trade seventeen years; formerly a member of New York Union.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

The following is a record of admissions, departures, expulsions and deaths for the month of July, 1917:

ADMITTED.

2954—James Cosgrove, New York No. 6; age 61 years; admitted July 1, 1917.

2944—Robert T. Fitch, Blue Grass No. 189; age 40 years; admitted July 13, 1917.

2948—Anton Ciz, Chicago Bohemian No. 330; age 43 years; admitted July 22, 1917.

2973—J. H. Hanson, Pueblo No. 175; age 71 years; admitted July 29, 1917.

2079—W. F. Driffill, Tri-City No. 107; age 35 years; admitted July 29, 1917.

2968—F. B. Belcher, St. Louis No. 8; age 25 years; admitted July 30, 1917.

2978—Lonnie Adams, Fort Worth No. 198; age 47 years; admitted July 30, 1917.

VACATED.

2815—Thomas J. O'Gorman, New York No. 6; age 55 years; admitted November 8, 1916; vacated July 9, 1917; unjustly fined and further stay at Home not conducive to physical welfare.

2608—Edward U. McClellan, Chicago No. 16; age 45 years; admitted November 25, 1915; vacated July 14, 1917; able to work.

2908—Glen B. Russell, Saginaw No. 50; age 31 years; admitted April 18, 1917; vacated July 21, 1917; able to work.

2859—Edmund C. Palmer, New York No. 6; age 73 years; admitted December 31, 1916; vacated July 25, 1917; high altitude, climatic changes.

2911—William H. Beck, San Francisco No. 21; age 57 years; admitted April 21, 1917; vacated July 31, 1917; did not wish to remain any longer.

EXPELLED.

2801—Alexander Gordon, Winnipeg No. 191; age 24 years; admitted November 8, 1916; expelled July 27, 1917; third offense violation of rules.

DIED.

119—William R. Wade, Chicago No. 16; age 79 years; admitted June 11, 1894; died July 3, 1917; chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

2825—Clifford W. Adams, Toronto No. 91; age 25 years; admitted November 28, 1916; died July 15, 1917; tuberculous meningitis.

2917—Charles B. Harris, San Antonio No. 172; age 43 years; admitted May 18, 1917; died July 26, 1917; spontaneous pneumothorax.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

[Objections to the granting of old age pensions to the following petitioners must be filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

No. 6, New York, N. Y.

Fitzpatrick, John F.—Age 60 years; joined New York Union May 6, 1883; claims membership since that time.

Hamilton, David—Age 60 years; joined Toronto Union August 1, 1874; claims continuous membership since that time.

Hoes, James E.—Age 60 years; joined Troy (N. Y.) Union May 20, 1890; claims membership since that time.

Johnson, Charles Henry—Age 61 years; joined New York Union September 3, 1882; claims continuous membership since that time.

Wickstead, William W.—Age 60 years; joined New York Union June 1, 1884; claims continuous membership since that time.

2, Philadelphia, Pa.

McDermott, James J.—Age 60 years; joined Philadelphia Union August 21, 1886; claims continuous membership from that time.

4, Albany, N. Y.

Baker, Francis M.—Age 69 years; initiated in Buffalo Union in 1883; claims accumulated membership of forty years.

13, Boston, Mass.

Davis, Francis A.—Age 75 years; deposited English card in Boston May 5, 1887; claims continuous membership from that time.

20, Nashville, Tenn.

Jackson, Robert M.—Age 60 years; originally joined Pittsburgh Union in 1888; claims continuous membership since that time.

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28, Galveston, Texas.

Lenz, Anton—Age 68 years; originally joined Galveston Union in 1880; has since been a continuous member.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.

Foulk, Henry C.—Age 63 years; originally joined St. Joseph Union in 1886; claims continuous membership since that time.

49, Denver, Colo.

Baer, Edgar H.—Age 60 years; joined Grand Rapids Union No. 39 in 1883; claims continuous active membership of thirty-three years.

72, Lansing, Mich.

Hart, Thomas—Age 72 years; joined Detroit Union in April, 1866; claims continuous active membership of fifty-one years.

91, Toronto, Ont., Can.

Coulter, John—Age 60 years; joined Toronto Union December, 1875; claims continuous active membership of forty-two years.

100, Norwich, Conn.

Eagles, William H.—Age 80 years; originally joined Cambridge (Mass.) Union October 7, 1863; was suspended at Norwich April, 1907; reinstated in October, 1907; claims accumulated active membership of fifty-four years.

397, Greensboro, N. C.

Williams, Andrew J.—Age 60 years; joined Raleigh Union No. 54 in 1885; claims continuous membership since that time.

530, Waverly, N. Y.

Noble, Mrs. W. H.—Age 70 years; joined Waverly Union July 30, 1907; claims continuous membership since that time.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ADAMS, C. W.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., July 15, 1917, of meningitis. Age 25 years.

ALLMENDINGER, FREDERICK—At Brooklyn, N. Y., May 26, 1917, of cystitis. Age 76 years.

ASHFORD, W. F.—At Washington, D. C., July 31, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 63 years.

BANKER, O. C.—At Coffeyville, Kan., July 28, 1917, of typhoid fever. Age 41 years.

BAUER, A. R.—At New York city, August 12, 1917, drowned. Age 25 years.

BEALS, I. A.—At Foxbury, Mass., July 31, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 55 years.

BLAKELY, J. M.—At Chicago, Ill., August 11, 1917, accident. Age 48 years.

BOURET, M. L.—At Dorchester, Mass., July 24, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 53 years.

BOWLY, C. A.—At New York city, July 31, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 52 years.

BRAINERD, H. P.—At New York city, July 11, 1917, of nephritis. Age 60 years.

BRINE, MRS. MABEL E.—At Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1917, of cancer. Age 47 years.

BRISTOW, L. A.—At Raleigh, N. C., June 22, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 40 years.

CARLSON, J. L.—At Chicago, Ill., July 2, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 44 years.

CHASE, F. C.—At Glen Carlyn, Va., July 25, 1917, of bronchitis. Age 55 years.

CLARK, H. T.—At Binghamton, N. Y., August 3, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 26 years.

CLARK, W. M.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 73 years.

COATES, C. H.—At Harrisburg, Pa., July 18, 1917, of cancer. Age 67 years.

COPPING, J. C.—At Toronto, Ont., Can., July 20, 1917, of abscess on brain. Age 37 years.

DAVIS, H. B.—At South Bend, Ind., July 31, 1917, of brain fever. Age 30 years.

DESMOND, C. A.—At Poplar Bluff, Mo., July 21, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 74 years.

DESROCHES, JOSEPH—At Ottawa, Ont., Can., July 30, 1917, of bronchitis. Age 84 years.

DESUCCA, G. W.—At San Diego, Cal., August 8, 1917, of angina pectoris. Age 61 years.

DIBBLE, M. W.—At Newark, N. J., July 25, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 68 years.

FOOR, M. D.—At Rockford, Ill., August 11, 1917, suicide. Age 24 years.

FOX, JULIA G.—At New York city, July 13, 1917, surgical operation. Age 41 years.

FRENCH, J. A.—At Berrien, Mich., July 20, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 62 years.

GARNER, W. R.—At London, Ont., Can., August 3, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 59 years.

HARLOW, J. C.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 26, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 51 years.

HARRIS, C. B.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., July 26, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 42 years.

HJERTQUIST, GABRIEL—At Chicago, Ill., August 7, 1917, of carcinoma of liver. Age 77 years.

HOLM, O. B.—At Huntington, Ind., August 17, 1917, of paralysis. Age 43 years.

HOWDESHELL, BERT—At Juneau, Alaska, June 24, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 46 years.

HUGHES, J. C.—At Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 76 years.

JARVIS, H. J.—Killed in European war, October 22, 1916. Age 26 years.

KENNEDY, SAMSON—At Chicago, Ill., July 20, 1917, of senility. Age 68 years.

KENNETT, C. C.—At Chicago, Ill., July 19, 1917, of nervous degeneration. Age 31 years.

KEYES, R. E.—At Brighton, Mass., August 8, 1917, of heart disease. Age 71 years.

LAROSE, E. J.—At Montreal, P. Q., Can., August 2, 1917, of cancer. Age 66 years.

LESLIE, J. E.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., August 6, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 62 years.

LUTZ, JACOB—At New York, August 17, 1917, of pulmonary tuberculosis. Age 29 years.

MACKEY, P. H.—At Troy, N. Y., August 6, 1917, of rupture of the bladder. Age 56 years.

MASTERSON, JAMES—Killed in European war April 9, 1917. Age 45 years.

MCGOWAN, FRED—At Brantford, Ont., Can., July 2, 1917, drowned. Age 22 years.

MCGOWAN, P. W.—At Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 68 years.

MCLEOD, W. L.—At Norfolk, Va., August 14, 1917. Age 68 years.

MUNSIE, HARRY—At Galveston, Texas, July 11, 1917, of cancer. Age 38 years.

NICHOLS, H. J.—At Worcester, Mass., August 1, 1917, of hardening of arteries. Age 61 years.

PENDERGAST, D. N.—At Boston, Mass., July 22, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 41 years.

PERRINE, O. M.—At Felsenthal, Ark., June 21, 1917, of cerebral thrombosis. Age 32 years.

PURDY, LEWIS—At Brooklyn, N. Y., August 10, 1917, of myocarditis. Age 72 years.

REVIE, W. H.—At Mount Vernon, Wash., April 29, 1917, of intestinal neuritis. Age 32 years.

ROBERTS, A. A.—At St. Louis, Mo., July 24, 1917, of nephritis. Age 31 years.

TARLTON, H. C.—At Washington, D. C., July 17, 1917, of cystitis. Age 76 years.

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THOMPSON, J. C.—At Ottawa, Ont., Can., July 23, 1917, of blood poisoning. Age 54 years.

TIELING, MAX—At Giddings, Texas, July 27, 1917, of cirrhosis of liver. Age 59 years.

TURNER, L. F. B.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 27, 1917, of embolus. Age 39 years.

VAN HORNE, LEMUEL—At Broad Ripple, Ind., August 12, 1917, accident. Age 28 years.

WADDELL, WILFRED—At Albuquerque, N. M., July 23, 1917, of gastritis.

WALLIS, Z. L.—At Louisville, Ky., July 16, 1917, of cancer. Age 74 years.

WALTER, W. F.—At Chicago, Ill., July 21, 1917, Age 45 years.

WARMBIER, FRED—At Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1917. Age 36 years.

WARNER, WILLIAM—At Chicago, Ill., July 18, 1917, drowned. Age 44 years.

WATERS, F. C.—At Fresno, Cal., July 29, 1917, of nephritis. Age 79 years.

WEGNER, GEORGE—At Syracuse, N. Y., July 31, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 24 years.

WESLEY, J. E.—At Flushing, L. I., July 17, 1917, of heart disease. Age 45 years.

WITTER, M. R. H.—At St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1917, of sciatica. Age 70 years.

WOOLCOCK, A. E.—At Sonora, Cal., July 30, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 46 years.

WRIGHT, GEORGE—At Calgary, Alta., Can., July 30, 1917, of paralysis. Age 42 years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Aberdeen, S. D.—President, W. S. English; vice-president, J. M. Wood; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Washburn; recording secretary, J. A. Stember; sergeant-at-arms, C. F. Hinton.

Altoona, Pa.—President, Herman Lynn; vice-president, Joe M. Garvey; secretary-treasurer, H. E. Leader; sergeant-at-arms, F. S. Kolbenschlog.

Anaconda, Mont.—President, J. H. Patison; vice-president, Paul Schultz; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Shryock; sergeant-at-arms, Bond W. Rhue.

Astoria, Ore.—President, F. W. Johnson; vice-president, D. C. Boyd; secreatry-treasurer, Arthur Stromgren.

Augusta, Ga.—President, P. D. Walsh; vice-president, J. R. Bass, secretary-treasurer, A. B. Lee; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Lauder.

Bluefield, W. Va.—President, H. L. Stephens; vice-president, C. A. Honaker; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Shelton; recording secretary, J. L. Albright.

Bristol, Tenn.—President, Arthur Broce; vice-president, E. T. Pippin; secretary-treasurer, George W. Hamlet; recording secretary, A. C. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, T. W. Cook.

Chicago (Ill.) Norwegian-Danish—President, Bernhard Svendsen; vice-president, Michael Michelson; recording secretary, Oluf A. Rasmussen; financial secretary, H. Stockseth; sergeant-at-arms, Christian Hansen.

Decatur, Ill.—President, J. E. Rogers; vice-president, Fred E. Sinclair; secretary-treasurer, L. C. Cloyd; recording secretary, C. J. Pennington; sergeant-at-arms, H. C. N. Rockwell.

Kenosha, Wis.—President, Fred R. Bahr; vice-president, Dwight House; secretary-treasurer, John B. Mayer; sergeant-at-arms, Charles W. Zweenic.

Keokuk, Iowa—President, Albert Kiefer; vice-president, A. K. Stewart; recording secretary, C. C. Baldeck; sergeant-at-arms, G. W. Eaton; trustees, G. S. Garver, A. K. Stewart, Arthur Lumberg.

Lincoln, Neb.—President, C. S. Eckert; vice-president, H. C. Swallow; recording secretary, W. C. Moyer; financial secretary, E. W. Majors; sergeant-at-arms, T. P. O'Neil; official reporter, Henry Allen Brainerd.

Reading, Pa.—President, Ezra K. High; vice-president, M. Luther Mason; recording secretary, Charles J. Tyson; trustee (three years), Fred Geolz; secretary-treasurer, James E. Norton; sergeant-at-arms, George Beyerle.

St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.—President, Alfred Robida; vice-president, Albert Page; secretary-treasurer, J. Hercule Martin; sergeant-at-arms, Henri Isabelle; marshal, Emile Paquette.

THE CRAB.

I've traveled the country over
And seldom found a scab;
The home guards called me a roamer,
But I surely hate a "crab."
Most boys showed some true blue,
But not so with the "crab,"
Who crabbed his day's work through;
At every worker he was mad.
Now the boys are leaving, one by one,
For their "takes" are measured up,
Each starting on their journey home
Where we no more will "sup."
The "crab" alone is left below,
But they have missed him not,
Alas! he now must also go;
He'll surely get it hot.
The chapel was in session
When the "crab" at once arrived,
They all had learned the lesson,
Poor "crab" he was despised.
The "crab" about to enter, a "lockout" was declared,
The chairman's voice accented—the "crab" we know him well,
Turn with your pack and jackass
And go right straight to hell!
Now, boys, let's all be human,
So when we come to die,
Fond memories keep a-bloomin',
And even the "devil" he will cry.

Terre Haute, Ind. JOHN C. PRECHTEL.

THAT LITTLE JUG.

We've cut our rations pretty low,
We can not pay the price—
For food is very high, you know,
And we've to skimp on ice;
We've let our fav'rite cut of roast
Remain upon the cow,
And diet now on tea and toast—
Because we're in this row.

We let the huckster shout his ware—
To us it's no appeal—
We laugh at all his traps and snares,
Just like to hear him squeal;
For he has got the fever, too,
And boosts things right along—
The only thing to let him do
Is sing his little song.

Still there is one thing, I'm afraid,
That will be hard to stand,
For when we get our creel and spade
And reel once in our hand
And saunter to a shady nook
We will feel sad, I fear,
For we can't really "bait" a hook
When prohibition's here.

No one can take a fishing trip
Without a jug of bait;
You know just how a little sip
Helps out you and your mate;
It seems to draw the fishes near—
See how the hook they hug—
We never can succeed, I fear,
Without that little jug.

Worcester, Mass. WILLIAM P. CANTWELL.

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FINANCIAL SECTION

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1917.

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from July 20, 1917, to date, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice should be promptly forwarded to this office.

Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
1, Indianapolis—For bal. June, July	$285 50	$2 00	$264 99	$264 99	$817 48
2, Philadelphia—For July	453 50	13 50	418 13	418 13	1,303 26
3, Cincinnati—For July	296 50	.....	307 74	309 55	913 79
4, Albany—For July	269 50	49 85	217 50	217 50	754 35
5, Columbus—For July	165 50	2 00	153 75	154 06	475 31
6, New York—For July	4,121 50	51 00	4,009 62	4,018 62	12,200 74
7, Pittsburgh—For July	335 50	2 00	251 51	252 72	841 73
8, St. Louis—For July	597 50	10 25	522 95	522 95	1,653 65
9, Buffalo—For July	230 00	2 00	184 39	184 69	601 08
10, Louisville—For July	148 00	5 00	124 80	124 80	402 60
11, Memphis—For July	100 00	4 00	113 30	113 60	330 90
12, Baltimore—For June and July	655 00	19 00	646 42	647 02	1,967 44
13, Boston—For July	829 00	10 00	787 83	788 43	2,415 26
14, Harrisburg—For July	96 00	6 00	93 79	93 79	289 58
15, Rochester—For July	89 00	*15 00	77 20	77 20	258 40
16, Chicago—For July	2,050 00	49 00	2,052 62	2,061 02	6,212 64
17, New Orleans—For July	107 50	.....	84 90	86 10	278 50
18, Detroit—For July	322 50	12 00	327 90	328 19	990 59
19, Elmira—For July	58 50	.....	28 63	28 63	115 76
20, Nashville—For July	100 00	2 00	88 50	88 50	279 00
21, San Francisco—For July	498 00	6 00	†524 85	506 90	1,535 75
22, Dubuque—For July	33 00	.....	29 39	29 39	91 78
23, Milwaukee—For July	236 50	3 55	211 11	211 11	662 27
24, Jackson—For July	6 50	.....	7 01	7 01	20 52
25, Baton Rouge—For July	13 00	.....	11 72	11 95	36 67
26, Petersburg—For June and July	17 50	1 00	12 33	12 33	43 16
27, Mobile—For July	30 00	.....	25 12	25 12	80 24
28, Galveston—For July	37 50	.....	45 50	45 50	128 50
29, Peoria—For July	67 50	1 50	59 07	59 07	187 14
30, St. Paul—For July	200 50	4 00	194 35	194 35	593 20
31, Fond du Lac—For July	14 00	.....	9 65	9 65	33 30
32, Norfolk—For July	55 50	.....	54 93	55 28	165 71
33, Providence—For July	101 50	.....	101 90	101 68	305 08
34, Columbia—For July	37 00	2 36	25 90	25 90	91 16
35, Evansville—For July	37 00	.....	33 02	33 01	103 03
36, Oakland—For July	100 50	4 00	98 20	98 20	300 90
38, Haverhill—For July	8 00	2 00	6 00	6 00	22 00
39, Grand Rapids—For July	92 00	2 50	78 20	78 20	250 90
40, St. Joseph—For July	55 50	2 00	50 65	51 25	159 40
41, Augusta—For July	23 00	.....	23 18	23 18	69 36
42, Minneapolis—For July	265 35	8 00	254 87	254 87	783 09
43, Charleston—For July	28 00	.....	25 96	25 95	79 91
44, Rome—For July	9 00	.....	5 17	5 17	19 34
45, Leavenworth—For July	15 50	.....	9 72	9 72	34 94
46, Sacramento—For July	106 50	2 00	103 35	104 20	316 05
47, New Haven—For July	60 00	16 00	53 25	53 25	182 50
48, Atlanta—For July	135 50	2 75	135 27	135 84	409 36
49, Denver—For July	218 00	6 00	230 15	231 35	685 50
50, Valley City—For July	33 00	.....	20 00	20 30	73 30
51, Lawrence—For July	25 50	.....	15 14	15 14	55 78
52, Troy—For July	63 00	2 00	50 23	50 23	165 46
53, Cleveland—For July	375 00	6 00	444 04	444 04	1,269 08
54, Raleigh—For July	40 00	.....	31 20	31 20	102 40
55, Syracuse—For July	100 00	4 00	104 94	104 94	313 88
56, Stockton—For July	34 00	4 00	37 00	37 00	112 00
57, Dayton—For July	85 50	.....	82 91	82 91	251 32
58, Multnomah—For July	182 50	4 00	194 65	194 65	575 80
59, Quincy—For July	37 50	.....	27 87	27 87	93 24

* Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.
† Includes pension returned.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
60, Roanoke—For July	$14 00	.....	$10 00	$10 00	$34 00
62, Utica—For July	82 50	*$7 00	66 51	66 51	222 52
63, Toledo—For July	114 50	75	134 49	134 79	384 53
64, Lafayette—For July	27 00	.....	20 20	20 50	67 70
65, Washoe—For July	18 00	.....	7 60	7 60	33 20
66, Portland—For July	45 00	.....	34 39	34 38	113 77
67, Lockport—For July	22 00	.....	13 20	13 20	48 40
68, Keokuk—For July	8 00	.....	5 54	5 54	19 08
69, Newark—For July	17 00	.....	12 87	12 88	42 75
70, Lancaster—For July	50 50	.....	33 77	33 77	118 04
71, Trenton—For July	60 50	2 00	64 28	64 28	191 06
72, Lansing—For July	37 50	.....	34 24	34 24	105 98
73, Ottumwa—For July	16 50	1 00	11 05	11 05	39 60
74, Belleville—For July	9 50	.....	6 58	6 58	22 66
75, Burlington—For July	19 50	.....	19 94	19 94	59 38
76, Terre Haute—For July	56 00	.....	47 29	47 32	150 61
77, Erie—For July	59 00	4 00	58 60	58 60	180 20
78, Fort Wayne—For July	71 00	.....	67 88	67 88	206 76
79, Wheeling—For July	49 00	3 60	50 25	50 55	153 40
80, Kansas City—For July	264 00	5 90	264 12	264 30	798 32
81, Bay City—For July	18 50	.....	14 38	14 38	47 26
82, Colorado Springs—For July	37 50	.....	31 00	32 80	101 30
83, New York Hebrew—For July	67 50	.....	72 52	72 52	212 54
84, San Bernardino—For July	19 00	.....	16 45	16 45	51 90
85, St. John—For July	40 00	.....	25 48	25 48	90 96
86, Reading—For July	74 50	2 00	65 78	66 08	208 36
87, Houston—For July	105 50	11 50	111 05	111 35	339 40
88, Hannibal—For July	8 50	60	6 60	6 60	22 30
89, Chattanooga—For July	49 50	4 00	47 65	47 95	149 10
90, Richmond—For July	77 50	4 00	67 11	67 14	215 75
91, Toronto—For July	537 00	10 00	490 98	491 28	1,529 26
92, Little Rock—For July	52 50	.....	46 25	46 25	145 00
93, Macon—For July	25 00	4 00	24 80	24 80	78 60
94, Jersey City—For July	56 00	.....	55 23	55 23	166 46
95, Helena—For July	22 00	.....	26 25	26 25	74 50
96, Glens Falls—For June and July	24 90	.....	19 66	19 66	64 22
97, Peru—For July	11 00	.....	7 47	7 47	25 94
99, Jackson—For July	29 50	.....	33 31	33 31	96 12
100, Norwich—For July	17 00	.....	15 10	15 10	47 20
101, Columbia—For July	909 00	.....	1,013 70	1,015 20	2,937 90
102, Ottawa—For July	216 00	6 00	189 20	189 50	600 70
103, Newark—For July	205 00	1 00	224 03	224 03	654 06
104, Birmingham—For July	88 50	2 00	81 27	81 58	253 35
105, Goldfield—For July	2 50	.....	3 00	3 05	8 55
106, Madison—For July	19 50	2 00	13 82	13 83	49 15
107, Tri-City—For July	82 50	.....	72 96	72 96	228 42
108, Hagerstown—For July	12 00	2 00	7 24	7 24	28 48
109, Pittsfield—For July	18 00	.....	11 52	11 52	41 04
111, Knoxville—For July	27 50	2 25	26 12	26 42	82 29
112, Scranton—For July	87 00	8 00	74 81	74 81	244 62
114, Annapolis—For July	6 50	8 00	4 40	4 40	23 30
115, Salt Lake City—For July	83 50	2 00	93 10	93 40	272 00
116, Kenosha—For July	9 00	2 00	7 00	7 00	25 00
117, Springfield—For July	63 00	.....	50 50	50 57	164 07
118, Des Moines—For July	138 50	8 35	111 73	111 73	370 31
119, Jefferson City—For July	19 00	.....	13 31	13 30	45 61
120, Lynn—For July	50 50	2 00	48 46	48 46	149 42
121, Topeka—For July	79 00	.....	64 69	64 99	208 68
122, Kalamazoo—For July	26 00	.....	21 36	21 37	68 73
123, Wilmington—For July	31 00	2 00	25 42	25 54	83 96
124, Bloomington—For July	34 00	.....	27 64	27 68	89 32
125, Durham—For July	6 00	.....	4 50	4 50	15 00
126, Butte—For July	43 00	6 80	57 75	57 75	165 30
127, Hartford—For July	70 00	.....	64 95	64 93	199 88
128, South Bend—For July	42 50	.....	32 17	32 17	106 84
129, Hamilton—For July	85 50	4 00	70 86	70 86	231 22
130, Halifax—For July	46 00	2 00	27 48	27 50	102 98
131, New York Boh.-Slav.—For July	17 50	1 35	15 04	15 04	48 93
132, Camden—For July	30 50	2 50	24 89	24 90	82 79
133, London—For July	37 00	4 00	27 20	27 20	95 40
134, Paducah—For July	13 50	.....	9 00	9 00	31 50
135, Oneonta—For July	14 00	.....	10 81	10 82	35 63
136, Duluth—For July	63 50	4 00	65 55	65 55	198 60
137, Johnstown—For June and July	20 50	.....	15 60	15 60	51 70
138, Austin—For July	37 50	50	36 98	37 40	112 38
139, Stratford—For July	13 00	.....	8 19	8 19	29 38
140, Bismarck—For June and July	20 00	2 00	15 70	15 70	53 40
141, Williamsport—For July	25 00	.....	18 38	18 38	61 76
142, Olympia—For July	13 00	.....	14 01	14 01	41 02
143, Danbury—For July	14 00	.....	11 30	11 30	36 60
144, Fresno—For July	43 00	4 00	48 45	48 45	143 90
145, Jacques-Cartier—For July	117 50	.....	100 80	100 79	319 09

* Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
146, Charleston—For July	$45 00	.....	$31 00	$31 00	$107 00
148, Wichita—For July	41 00	$2 00	35 05	35 05	113 10
149, Saratoga Springs—For July	11 00	.....	8 37	8 37	27 74
150, Elizabeth—For July	35 50	.....	27 26	27 26	90 02
151, Oil City—For July	18 00	.....	16 17	16 17	50 34
152, Manchester—For July	27 50	2 50	22 55	22 55	75 10
153, Meridian—For July	13 50	.....	12 04	12 04	37 58
154, Ann Arbor—For July	16 00	.....	12 09	12 09	40 18
155, Shreveport—For July	25 00	.....	23 32	23 32	71 64
156, Bowling Green—For July	7 00	.....	4 96	4 96	16 92
158, Springfield—For July	26 00	3 00	21 35	21 35	71 70
159, New London—For June and July	29 50	60	27 51	27 51	85 12
160, Columbia—For July	7 00	.....	4 08	4 08	15 16
161, Fall River—For July	35 00	75	28 98	28 98	93 71
162, Jacksonville—For July	22 00	5 30	17 09	17 09	61 48
163, Superior—For July	15 50	4 00	13 79	13 79	47 08
164, Kewanee—For July	6 50	.....	4 79	4 79	16 08
165, Worcester—For July	88 00	2 00	85 40	85 40	260 80
166, Adrian—For July	7 00	.....	5 08	5 08	17 16
167, Schenectady—For July	44 00	4 00	39 71	39 72	127 43
168, Muskegon—For July	16 50	.....	13 17	13 17	42 84
169, New Albany—For July	10 00	.....	4 92	4 92	19 84
170, Tacoma—For July	68 50	6 00	82 40	82 40	239 30
171, Elgin—For July	21 50	.....	19 00	19 00	59 50
172, San Antonio—For July	74 50	.....	63 55	64 85	202 90
173, Dallas—For July	115 50	2 00	122 60	122 60	362 70
174, Los Angeles—For July	256 50	4 00	237 75	238 65	736 90
175, Pueblo—For July	32 50	2 25	31 05	31 05	96 85
176, Montreal—For July	319 00	9 15	246 07	246 37	820 59
177, Springfield—For July	82 00	.....	75 11	75 14	232 25
178, Passaic—For July	17 50	.....	15 47	15 47	48 44
179, Leadville—For July	5 50	.....	5 15	5 45	16 10
180, Sioux City—For July	65 00	.....	70 55	70 55	206 10
181, Meadville—For July	11 00	2 00	8 41	8 41	29 82
182, Akron—For July	43 50	4 00	44 80	44 80	137 10
183, Savannah—For July	18 50	.....	16 50	16 60	51 60
184, Wyoming—For July	14 00	.....	14 95	14 95	43 90
186, Fargo—For July	19 50	30	17 85	17 85	55 50
187, Wilkes-Barre—For June and July	100 50	2 80	94 06	94 65	292 01
188, Waco—For July	37 50	.....	32 87	33 87	104 24
189, Blue Grass—For July	22 50	.....	17 47	17 77	57 74
190, Omaha—For July	125 00	4 00	150 00	150 60	429 60
191, Winnipeg—For July	230 00	4 00	199 50	199 50	633 00
192, Cedar Rapids—For July	46 00	2 00	36 47	36 46	120 93
193, Spokane—For July	103 00	4 00	114 45	114 45	335 90
194, Joliet—For July	43 50	2 75	40 02	40 33	126 60
195, Paterson—For July	50 00	2 00	52 90	53 19	158 09
196, Logansport—For July	18 00	.....	11 90	11 90	41 80
198, Fort Worth—For July	53 50	.....	63 20	63 20	179 90
199, Zanesville—For July	26 00	.....	22 39	22 39	70 78
200, Youngstown—For July	48 50	4 00	49 13	49 13	150 76
201, Victoria—For July	48 00	.....	58 92	59 48	166 40
202, Seattle—For July	219 50	2 00	226 00	226 00	673 50
203, Bluff City—For July	16 00	.....	17 72	17 72	51 44
204, Kingston—For July	14 00	.....	9 58	9 57	33 15
205, Jamestown—For July	24 00	.....	12 64	12 64	49 28
206, Sedalia—For July	9 00	2 00	6 62	6 63	24 25
207, Eureka—For July	10 50	.....	7 27	7 28	25 05
208, Cambridge—For July	11 50	.....	9 78	9 78	31 06
209, Lincoln—For July	66 50	6 25	62 71	62 71	198 17
210, Capital—For July	19 50	.....	19 13	19 13	57 76
211, Oshkosh—For July	14 00	.....	10 33	10 33	34 66
212, Pawtucket—For July	32 50	2 00	26 39	26 39	87 28
213, Rockford—For July	31 50	2 00	25 00	25 37	83 87
214, Pendleton—For July	3 50	.....	2 50	2 50	8 50
215, Decatur—For July	32 50	.....	32 21	32 21	96 92
216, Springfield—For July	94 50	4 00	79 74	79 95	258 19
217, Murphysboro—For July	5 00	.....	3 80	3 85	12 65
218, Sioux City—For July	22 00	.....	20 15	20 15	62 30
219, Canton—For July	38 50	.....	37 09	37 08	112 67
220, Columbus—For July	11 50	.....	11 30	11 30	34 10
221, San Diego—For July	45 00	.....	41 55	41 55	128 10
222, Montgomery—For July	8 50	.....	8 59	8 59	25 68
223, Marysville—For July	10 50	.....	8 85	8 85	28 20
224, Brockton—For July	45 50	2 00	38 19	38 19	123 88
225, McKeesport—For July	10 00	.....	9 10	9 11	28 21
226, Vancouver—For June and July	203 50	6 00	202 55	202 55	614 60
227, Cripple Creek—For July	4 00	10	3 90	3 90	11 90
229, Crawfordsville—For July	10 50	.....	6 95	6 95	24 40
230, Danville—For July	28 00	.....	26 70	26 70	81 40
231, San Jose—For July	39 50	.....	37 35	37 35	114 20
232, Binghamton—For July	64 50	10	53 30	53 30	171 20

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
233, Niagara Falls—For July	$31 00	.....	$21 35	$21 41	$73 76
234, Corsicana—For July	8 50	.....	6 30	6 30	21 10
235, Rahway—For July	14 00	$1 20	11 38	11 38	37 96
236, Ogden—For July	17 50	.....	19 25	19 25	56 00
237, Sandusky—For July	14 00	.....	10 03	10 03	34 06
238, Steubenville—For July	17 50	2 00	13 56	13 56	46 62
239, Carbondale—For July	5 50	.....	3 71	3 71	12 92
240, Altoona—For July	22 00	2 00	21 01	21 00	66 01
241, Twin Falls—For July	5 00	.....	5 20	5 19	15 39
242, York—For July	35 00	9 25	24 91	24 91	94 07
243, Hutchinson—For July	26 50	.....	19 65	19 65	65 80
244, Cumberland—For July	14 50	2 00	10 97	11 00	38 47
245, Woonsocket—For July	15 50	.....	9 91	9 91	35 32
246, Winona—For July	11 00	.....	6 60	6 60	24 20
247, Chicago Swedish—For July	19 50	.....	19 19	19 23	57 92
248, Peterboro—For July	22 00	30	15 93	15 94	54 17
249, Fort Smith—For July	23 00	2 00	18 90	18 98	62 88
250, Beaver Valley—For July	18 00	.....	14 20	14 20	46 40
251, Muscatine—For July	11 50	.....	9 01	9 01	29 52
252, Bridgeport—For July	34 50	7 25	39 02	39 02	119 79
253, Holyoke—For July	46 50	.....	40 38	40 38	127 26
254, Riverside—For July	11 50	2 00	11 81	11 81	37 12
255, Anaconda—For July	28 00	.....	31 95	31 90	91 85
256, Great Falls—For July	28 00	8 55	31 17	31 17	98 89
257, Lisbon—For July	6 00	.....	3 46	3 47	12 93
258, Easton—For July	47 50	.....	37 99	37 99	123 48
259, Waltham—For July	7 50	.....	6 00	6 00	19 50
260, Findlay—For July	10 00	.....	7 15	7 15	24 30
261, New York Italian—For July	29 50	4 00	24 24	24 19	81 93
262, Uniontown—For July	13 50	.....	12 39	12 38	38 27
263, Asheville—For July	20 00	2 00	16 29	16 29	54 58
264, Sheridan—For July	7 50	.....	7 80	7 80	23 10
265, Ottawa—For July	10 00	.....	5 80	6 00	21 80
266, Elkhart—For July	11 00	.....	9 33	8 33	28 66
267, Frankfort—For July	14 00	2 35	10 57	10 57	37 49
269, Peekskill—For July	5 00	.....	3 62	3 62	12 24
270, Newcastle—For July	19 00	2 60	12 00	12 00	45 60
271, Boise City—For July	27 00	.....	31 00	31 00	89 00
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan.—For July	9 50	.....	9 60	9 60	28 70
273, Red Lodge—For July	2 00	.....	2 20	2 20	6 40
274, Amsterdam—For July	11 50	2 00	8 84	8 84	31 18
276, New Bedford—For July	33 50	.....	26 13	26 13	85 76
277, Missoula—For July	18 00	.....	11 10	13 10	42 20
278, Escanaba—For July	7 50	2 00	4 97	4 97	19 44
280, Marietta—For July	10 00	2 00	5 57	5 77	23 34
282, Sterling—For July	6 50	.....	5 33	5 32	17 15
283, Oklahoma City—For July	104 00	6 00	96 80	97 10	303 90
284, Anderson—For July	15 00	2 00	11 01	11 09	39 10
286, Marion—For July	14 00	.....	11 45	11 45	36 90
287, Frankfort—For July	6 00	.....	4 30	4 30	14 60
288, Galesburg—For July	17 50	2 00	12 77	12 77	45 04
289, Titusville—For July	5 00	.....	3 88	3 88	12 76
290, Hamilton—For July	8 00	.....	6 26	6 26	20 52
291, Aurora—For July	15 50	.....	12 87	12 89	41 26
292, Grand Junction—For July	9 00	.....	7 20	7 40	23 60
293, Pensacola—For July	9 00	.....	6 92	6 92	22 84
294, Waukegan—For July	11 50	2 25	11 46	11 77	36 98
295, Newport—For July	3 00	.....	3 06	2 06	8 12
296, Lima—For July	30 50	.....	21 28	21 28	73 06
297, Concord—For July	19 00	2 00	13 37	13 37	47 74
298, Massillon—For July	10 50	.....	8 57	8 62	27 69
299, Tampa—For July	27 50	.....	26 27	26 27	80 04
300, Port Huron—For July	14 50	.....	11 16	11 16	36 82
301, Richmond—For July	17 50	.....	13 45	13 45	44 40
302, Quebec—For July	79 00	4 00	56 04	53 34	192 38
303, Cleburne—For July	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
304, Albuquerque—For July	17 00	40	15 45	15 75	48 60
305, Newburgh—For July	19 00	2 00	14 20	14 20	49 40
306, Alton—For July	14 00	.....	9 92	9 92	33 84
307, New Brunswick—For July	12 50	.....	11 13	11 13	34 76
308, Watertown—For July	12 00	5 50	9 09	9 09	35 68
310, Lowell—For July	47 00	25	34 46	34 46	116 17
311, Grand Forks—For July	16 00	2 00	18 06	18 06	54 12
312, East Las Vegas—For July	4 00	75	3 10	3 10	10 95
313, Texarkana—For July	9 00	.....	6 50	6 50	22 00
314, Meriden—For July	12 00	.....	11 30	11 60	34 90
315, Poughkeepsie—For July	26 50	.....	23 78	23 77	74 05
316, North Adams—For July	11 00	.....	7 87	7 87	26 74
317, Woodstock—For July	7 00	.....	4 05	4 05	15 10
318, East Liverpool—For July	13 50	.....	11 08	11 06	35 64
319, Taunton—For July	16 50	.....	13 10	13 10	42 70
320, Pottsville—For July	17 00	.....	10 93	10 93	38 86

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
321, Connellsville—For July	$8 50	.....	$7 47	$7 47	$23 44
322, Kingston—For July	6 00	.....	3 68	3 68	13 36
323, Hoboken—For July	45 00	$2 00	41 16	41 16	129 32
324, Racine—For July	27 00	.....	21 23	21 22	69 45
325, Cohoes—For July	12 00	.....	6 48	6 48	24 96
326, Rutland—For July	8 00	.....	5 64	5 64	19 28
327, Lincoln—For June and July	10 50	.....	9 64	9 62	29 76
328, Streator—For July	9 50	.....	7 93	8 23	25 66
329, Waterbury—For July	39 00	*5 00	38 08	38 08	120 16
330, Chicago Bohemian—For July	37 50	2 00	26 30	26 30	92 10
332, Muncie—For July	31 00	75	29 55	29 55	90 85
333, Denison—For July	11 00	.....	8 39	8 71	28 10
334, Clinton—For July	11 00	.....	9 35	9 35	29 70
336, Oneida—For July	11 50	.....	8 71	8 71	28 92
337, Nanaimo—For June and July	13 00	.....	7 90	7 90	28 80
338, Charlotte—For June and July	14 00	.....	10 95	10 95	35 90
339, Beaumont—For July	22 50	1 80	23 25	23 25	70 80
340, Nelson—For June and July	8 00	.....	6 10	6 10	20 20
341, Spartanburg—For July	9 50	2 25	7 86	7 86	27 47
342, Canton—For July	6 00	1 50	4 78	4 79	17 07
343, Fort Scott—For July	5 00	.....	3 60	3 60	12 20
344, Green Bay—For July	18 00	2 00	13 03	13 05	46 08
345, Olean—For July	10 00	.....	7 08	7 09	24 17
347, Wabash—For July	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
348, Girard—For July	7 00	.....	6 13	6 13	19 26
349, Waterloo—For July	35 50	.....	28 99	28 98	93 47
350, Joplin—For July	29 00	1 50	25 31	25 31	81 12
351, Sharon—For July	17 50	.....	14 00	14 00	45 50
352, Phœnix—For July	34 50	50	38 17	38 17	111 34
353, Newport News—For July	17 50	3 00	14 08	14 08	48 66
354, Edwardsville—For May and June	17 00	.....	11 00	11 00	39 00
355, Bellingham—For July	18 00	.....	18 65	18 60	55 25
356, Jacksonville—For July	10 50	.....	9 35	9 35	29 20
357, Parkersburg—Charter fee and arrs.	1 50	24 00	1 04	1 04	27 58
359, Sault Ste. Marie—For July	6 50	.....	3 76	3 76	14 02
361, Tuscaloosa—For July	5 50	.....	4 01	4 01	13 52
362, Traverse City—For July	6 00	.....	3 95	3 95	13 90
363, Jackson—For July	9 50	60	8 08	8 08	26 26
364, Coshocton—For July	9 50	.....	5 81	5 84	21 15
365, Derby—For July	3 00	.....	1 80	1 80	6 60
367, Globe—For July	8 50	.....	8 69	8 69	25 88
368, Litchfield—For July	8 50	.....	4 95	4 95	18 40
369, Taylorville—For July	6 00	.....	3 90	3 90	13 80
370, El Paso—For July	40 00	2 75	35 45	35 75	113 95
371, Rome—For July	4 50	2 00	3 00	3 00	12 50
372, Clarksburg—For July	11 50	.....	13 20	13 22	37 92
374, Dubois—For July	5 00	.....	3 50	3 50	12 00
375, Prescott—For July	10 00	.....	12 05	12 05	34 10
376, Minot—For July	11 50	.....	10 20	9 20	30 90
377, Atlantic City—For July	19 50	.....	16 34	16 34	52 18
378, Brantford—For July	17 00	60	11 97	12 08	41 65
379, Ithaca—For July	21 50	42	14 18	14 18	50 28
380, Augusta—For July	4 00	.....	3 00	3 00	10 00
381, Boone—For July	5 50	.....	4 63	4 63	14 76
383, Martins Ferry—For June	7 00	.....	1 71	1 71	10 42
385, Greenville—For July	9 50	10	7 15	7 15	23 90
386, Little Falls—For July	4 00	.....	2 32	2 33	8 65
387, Mount Vernon—For July	5 50	.....	4 90	4 89	15 29
388, Walla Walla—For July	13 50	.....	15 85	15 80	45 15
389, Vallejo—For July	6 00	.....	5 22	5 22	16 44
390, Pontiac—For July	8 50	4 00	4 93	4 92	22 35
391, Guelph—For July	19 00	.....	12 72	12 72	44 44
392, Pittston—For July	7 50	.....	3 57	3 57	14 64
394, Santa Barbara—For July	12 00	.....	11 36	11 38	34 74
395, Vincennes—For July	12 50	.....	10 62	10 62	33 74
397, Greensboro—For July	14 50	.....	14 03	14 02	42 55
398, Billings—For July	23 00	.....	21 85	21 85	66 70
399, Plainfield—For July	17 00	.....	6 95	6 95	30 90
400, Sunbury—For July	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
401, Hazleton—For July	9 50	.....	7 11	7 11	23 72
402, Barre—For July	9 50	.....	5 94	5 94	21 38
403, Tulsa—For July	48 00	75	39 90	39 90	128 55
404, Tyler—For July	5 00	.....	3 40	3 40	11 80
405, Santa Fe—For July	8 00	25	8 00	8 00	24 25
406, Mason City—For June and July	24 50	4 00	18 78	18 78	66 06
408, Ottawa—For July	8 00	.....	5 66	5 66	19 32
409, Lorain—For July	6 00	.....	4 34	4 35	14 69
410, Everett—For July	16 50	.....	16 20	16 20	48 90
411, Galt—For July	7 00	.....	4 30	4 35	15 65
412, Kokomo—For July	18 00	.....	13 87	13 95	45 82

* Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
413, Prince Rupert—For July	$5 50	.....	$5 40	$5 40	$16 30
414, Marshalltown—For July	15 00	.....	11 09	11 15	37 24
415, Butler—For July	8 50	$0 50	7 35	7 35	23 70
416, St. Catharines—For July	12 00	2 00	7 35	7 35	28 70
417, Fort William—For July	6 50	2 00	6 00	6 00	20 50
418, Dodge City—For July	6 00	2 00	4 40	4 40	16 80
419, Anniston—For July	8 00	.....	5 60	5 60	19 20
420, Mansfield—For July	14 50	2 00	11 14	11 14	38 78
421, Chatham—For July	5 50	.....	2 96	2 96	11 42
422, Natchez—For July	4 00	.....	3 40	3 40	10 80
424, Orange—For July	28 50	.....	23 43	23 35	75 28
425, Canon City—For July	7 00	.....	6 45	6 75	20 20
426, Bristol—For July	7 50	.....	5 78	5 78	19 06
427, Vicksburg—For July	12 00	.....	10 48	10 47	32 95
428, Warren—For July	15 00	.....	9 26	9 26	33 52
429, Battle Creek—For July	10 00	3 00	7 98	7 98	28 96
430, Miami—For July	18 50	.....	17 07	17 07	52 64
431, Manitowoc—For June and July	13 00	.....	8 90	8 90	30 80
432, Stillwater—For July	1 50	.....	1 20	1 20	3 90
433, Dover—For July	9 00	2 00	6 80	6 80	24 60
434, Trinidad—For July	8 00	.....	5 82	6 82	20 64
435, Americus—For July	3 50	10	1 95	1 95	7 50
436, Clarksville—For June and July	9 00	.....	5 40	5 40	19 80
437, Franklin—For July	14 00	.....	10 92	11 22	36 14
438, Paris—For July	12 00	2 00	10 25	10 25	34 50
439, Bakersfield—For June and July	29 00	2 00	29 66	29 66	90 32
440, New York Hungarian—For July	12 50	.....	8 25	8 25	29 00
441, Salem—For July	13 50	2 00	9 80	9 80	35 10
442, La Salle-Peru—For June and July	19 00	.....	13 16	13 14	45 30
443, Mascoutah—For July	9 00	.....	5 18	5 18	19 36
444, Champaign-Urbana—For July	22 50	.....	11 00	11 00	44 50
446, Bangor—For July	14 00	.....	5 75	5 75	25 50
447, Pine Bluff—For June, July	17 50	.....	18 30	18 30	54 10
448, La Crosse—For June	13 50	2 55	11 92	11 93	39 90
449, Calgary—For July	76 50	8 35	65 65	65 95	216 45
450, Columbus—For July	6 00	4 00	3 72	3 72	17 44
451, Medicine Hat—For July	8 50	3 50	7 11	7 11	26 22
452, New Kensington—For July	12 50	.....	11 72	11 62	35 84
453, Norwich—For July	14 00	10 00	8 70	8 70	41 40
454, Huntington—For July	14 50	.....	10 45	10 45	35 40
456, Washington—For July	20 50	.....	17 70	17 71	55 91
458, Carlinville—For July	5 00	15	3 04	3 04	11 23
459, St. Thomas—For June, July	20 00	.....	11 25	11 25	42 50
461, Cairo—For July	9 00	.....	8 00	8 04	25 04
462, New Philadelphia—For June, July	12 00	.....	8 46	8 46	28 92
463, Middletown—For July	11 00	60	8 94	8 94	29 48
465, Tucson—For July	13 00	.....	14 03	14 03	41 06
466, West Chester—For July	4 50	2 00	3 08	3 08	12 66
467, Niles—For July	3 50	.....	3 40	3 40	10 30
468, Yonkers—For July	25 00	.....	24 22	24 22	73 44
470, Pittsburg—For July	12 50	.....	11 40	11 41	35 31
471, Sherman—For July	7 50	.....	4 00	4 00	15 50
472, Palestine—For July	5 00	.....	4 15	4 15	13 30
473, Moberly—For June	11 50	.....	5 50	5 50	22 50
474, Ashtabula—For July	7 00	.....	5 74	5 74	18 48
475, Fostoria—For June	6 00	75	4 77	4 77	16 29
477, Niles—For June and July	9 50	.....	4 24	4 23	17 97
478, San Juan—For June	8 00	.....	5 60	5 60	19 20
479, Centralia—For July	2 50	2 00	1 80	1 80	8 10
480, Tiffin—For July	8 00	.....	5 23	5 23	18 46
481, Iola—For July	5 50	.....	3 45	3 45	12 40
482, Athens—For July	3 00	.....	1 40	1 40	5 80
483, Logan—For June	8 00	.....	4 46	4 46	16 92
484, Muskogee—For July	27 00	2 75	24 33	24 33	78 41
485, Westerville—For July	6 00	.....	7 23	7 24	20 47
487, Middletown—For July	9 50	*1 30	7 22	7 22	25 24
488, Princeton—For July	6 50	.....	4 38	4 38	15 26
489, Livingston—For July	8 50	.....	7 90	7 90	24 30
490, Shawnee—For July	5 00	.....	3 88	3 88	12 76
491, Pocatello—For July	6 50	.....	5 85	5 85	18 20
492, Bellaire—For July	12 00	2 00	9 07	9 07	32 14
493, Henderson—For July	4 00	.....	3 17	3 18	10 35
494, Abilene—For July	8 50	.....	6 80	6 80	22 10
495, South Framingham—For July	21 50	.....	15 85	15 84	53 19
496, Eugene—For July	8 00	.....	7 67	7 67	23 34
497, Alliance—For July	12 00	.....	9 38	9 39	30 77
499, Okmulgee—For July	11 50	.....	9 36	9 36	30 22
501, Clearfield—For July	8 50	.....	5 60	5 60	19 70
502, Chillicothe—For July	12 50	.....	9 13	9 13	30 76
503, Stamford—For June	13 00	4 25	10 86	10 86	38 97

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504, Charleroi—For July	$7 00	.....	$4 56	$4 56	$16 12
505, Wichita Falls—For July	9 00	$2 00	9 10	9 10	29 20
506, Ely—For July	4 50	2 00	5 02	5 02	16 54
507, Princeton—For July	4 00	.....	2 56	2 56	9 12
508, Brazil—For June	4 00	1 00	2 48	2 48	9 96
509, Greenville—For July	8 50	.....	5 10	5 10	18 70
510, Lynchburg—For July	9 50	.....	8 11	8 11	25 72
511, Batavia—For July	12 00	60	7 99	7 99	28 58
512, Pontiac—For July	11 50	.....	8 38	8 38	28 26
515, Iowa City—For July	5 50	.....	2 80	2 80	11 10
516, Norwalk—For July	8 00	.....	8 17	8 17	24 34
518, Marion—For July	5 00	2 00	4 25	4 25	15 50
519, Visalia—For July	4 50	.....	2 55	2 55	9 60
520, Mattoon—For July	8 00	.....	5 50	5 50	19 00
521, Palo Alto—For July	11 00	2 00	8 30	8 40	29 70
522, Morristown—For July	10 50	.....	6 66	6 66	23 82
523, Tarrytown—For July	14 00	*5 00	11 86	11 86	42 72
524, Freeport—For July	11 00	.....	7 26	7 26	25 52
525, Amarillo—For July	12 00	2 75	9 68	9 68	34 11
526, Oskaloosa—For July	10 00	.....	6 15	6 15	22 30
527, New Rochelle—For July	5 50	.....	4 38	4 37	14 25
528, Corpus Christi—For July	8 00	.....	6 80	6 80	21 60
529, Norwalk—For July	5 00	.....	3 84	3 83	12 67
530, Waverly—For July	5 50	.....	3 37	3 37	12 24
531, Gainesville—For July	6 00	.....	3 85	3 85	13 70
532, Lewiston—For July	17 00	.....	8 20	8 20	33 40
533, Huntington—For July	22 00	.....	19 03	19 03	60 06
534, Allentown—For July	26 50	2 00	18 29	18 59	65 38
535, Flint—For July	17 50	7 50	17 36	17 40	59 76
536, Auburn—For July	23 00	.....	12 05	12 06	47 11
537, Mineral Wells—For July	5 50	.....	4 10	4 10	13 70
538, Washington—For July	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
541, Vernon—For July	7 50	.....	6 51	6 51	20 52
543, Watsonville-Salinas—For July	7 50	.....	5 70	5 70	18 90
544, Douglas—For July	9 50	1 75	8 63	8 62	28 50
545, Waukesha—For July	3 50	.....	2 46	2 46	8 42
547, Kankakee—For July	19 00	.....	14 35	14 35	47 70
548, Lancaster—For June and July	13 00	.....	6 00	6 00	25 00
550, Lewiston—For July	8 00	.....	6 30	6 30	20 60
551, Lethbridge—For July	8 00	.....	7 40	7 40	22 80
552, Ada—For July	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
553, Windsor—For July	7 00	.....	5 52	5 52	18 04
554, Pana—For July	4 50	.....	1 52	1 52	7 54
556, Wilmington—For July	20 50	.....	15 66	15 66	51 82
558, Eau Claire—For July	10 50	.....	6 30	6 30	23 10
559, Medford—For July	11 00	.....	8 76	8 73	28 49
560, Charleston—For June, July	6 50	.....	4 41	4 39	15 30
561, Huron—For July	4 00	.....	3 01	3 01	10 02
562, Harrisburg—For July	7 50	.....	5 25	5 25	18 00
563, Rock Springs—For June, July	14 00	6 25	12 88	12 89	46 02
564, Aberdeen—For July	9 00	4 00	6 11	6 13	25 24
565, South McAlester—For July	6 00	.....	4 70	4 70	15 40
568, Lake Charles—For July	8 00	2 00	6 90	6 90	23 80
569, Painesville—For March and April.	7 50	.....	5 21	5 21	17 92
571, Chickasha—For July	3 50	.....	2 96	2 97	9 43
572, Marshall—For July	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
573, Aberdeen—For July	15 50	.....	15 25	15 25	46 00
574, Hot Springs—For July	8 00	75	5 98	6 28	21 01
575, Port Arthur—For July	14 00	.....	11 23	11 23	36 46
576, San Luis Obispo—For July	7 50	.....	6 24	6 26	20 00
577, Santa Rosa—For July	9 50	2 75	6 85	6 85	25 95
578, Coffeyville—For July	8 00	2 50	6 58	7 47	24 55
579, Santa Ana—For July	10 50	.....	8 95	8 95	28 40
580, Burlington—For July	19 00	.....	13 23	13 23	45 46
581, Fort Madison—For July	5 00	.....	4 23	3 42	12 65
583, Pasadena—For July	21 50	.....	16 17	16 17	53 84
584, Independence—For July	7 00	.....	5 50	5 80	18 30
585, White Plains—For July	11 00	75	10 50	10 50	32 75
586, Greeley—For July	9 50	.....	7 87	7 88	25 25
587, Guthrie—For July	8 00	.....	5 12	5 12	18 24
588, St. Augustine—For July	8 50	*2*40	7 46	7 75	26 11
589, Santa Cruz—For July	9 00	.....	6 96	6 97	22 93
590, Gary—For July	13 50	25	10 96	11 26	35 97
591, Pekin—For June and July	11 00	.....	7 40	7 47	25 87
592, Fort Collins—For July	8 50	.....	5 86	5 86	20 22
593, Brainerd—For July	5 50	.....	3 82	3 82	13 14
594, Mount Carmel—For July	5 00	2 00	3 80	3 80	14 60
595, Athens—For July	11 00	.....	8 78	8 78	28 56
596, Houghton—For July	17 00	2 00	13 26	14 26	46 52
597, Martinez—For July	4 00	.....	3 90	3 90	11 80
598, Morgantown—For July	10 50	.....	6 54	6 54	23 58

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599, Herrin—For July	$10 00	$2 00	$6 85	$6 85	$25 70
600, Petaluma—For July	8 50	2 00	6 93	6 92	24 35
601, Warren—For July	13 00	.....	10 20	10 20	33 40
602, Greenville—For July	7 00	.....	5 18	5 18	17 36
604, Edmonton—For July	52 50	2 00	50 10	50 10	154 70
605, Emporia—For July	4 50	.....	4 20	3 20	11 90
608, Chanute—For July	6 50	.....	4 25	4 25	15 00
609, Winston-Salem—For July	10 00	.....	8 12	8 11	26 23
611, Reno—For July	15 50	.....	18 00	18 00	51 50
612, Appleton, etc.—For July	8 00	2 00	5 47	5 47	20 94
613, Enid—For July	22 00	.....	14 65	14 65	51 30
614, North Yakima—For July	14 00	.....	14 15	14 45	42 60
615, Manistee—For July	3 00	.....	1 72	1 72	6 44
616, Tonopah—For June	3 50	.....	5 35	5 35	14 20
617, Wallace—For July	8 50	.....	8 85	8 85	26 20
618, Watertown—For July	5 00	.....	3 08	3 08	11 16
619, Sapulpa—For July	6 00	2 20	5 39	4 39	17 98
622, Owensboro—For June, July	14 50	.....	7 00	7 00	28 50
623, Fitchburg-Leominster—For July	16 50	.....	12 70	13 20	42 40
624, San Mateo—For July	9 50	.....	6 35	6 35	22 20
625, Salisbury—For July	3 00	.....	1 80	1 80	6 60
626, Manila—For June	4 00	.....	4 73	4 72	13 45
627, Moose Jaw—For July	20 00	2 00	20 05	20 40	62 45
628, Somerville—For July	12 00	.....	9 20	9 20	30 40
629, Bowling Green—For July	4 00	.....	2 76	2 77	9 53
630, St. Cloud—For July	14 50	.....	10 12	10 12	34 74
631, Miles City—For July	10 00	.....	7 20	7 20	24 40
632, New Westminster—For July	11 50	.....	11 35	11 35	34 20
633, Lawton—For July	5 00	2 00	3 80	3 80	14 60
634, Lewiston—For June and July	13 00	.....	12 75	12 75	38 50
635, Poplar Bluff—For July	5 50	.....	8 83	3 82	13 15
637, Portsmouth—For July	14 00	50	10 92	10 92	36 34
638, Salina—For July	7 50	.....	5 45	5 45	18 40
640, Berlin—For July	4 00	.....	2 72	2 72	9 44
641, Ennis—For June and July	7 50	.....	4 50	4 50	16 50
642, Hackensack—For July	14 50	4 75	12 56	12 56	44 37
643, Waterville—For July	12 00	.....	7 32	7 32	26 64
644, Bluefield—For July	10 00	.....	6 15	6 15	22 30
645, Elyria—For June and July	15 50	25	10 42	10 42	36 59
646, Shamokin—For July	14 00	.....	8 40	8 40	30 80
647, Hattiesburg—For July	4 50	.....	3 55	3 45	11 50
648, Bartlesville—For July	7 00	2 00	5 67	5 67	20 34
649, Ardmore—For July	7 50	4 00	4 50	4 50	20 50
650, Long Beach-San Pedro—For July	15 50	.....	11 45	11 45	38 40
652, Cleveland Hungarian—For July	10 50	.....	9 86	9 86	30 22
656, Bozeman—For June and July	10 50	.....	9 00	9 00	28 50
657, Regina—For July	66 00	2 00	62 20	62 20	192 40
658, Perth Amboy—For July	15 00	.....	12 53	12 54	40 07
659, Madisonville—For July	6 00	.....	3 72	3 72	13 44
660, Tallahassee—For July	9 00	.....	7 25	7 24	23 49
661, Chandler—For July	2 50	.....	2 00	2 00	6 50
663, Saskatoon—For June and July	63 00	1 25	42 95	43 55	150 75
664, Fredericton—For July	7 00	.....	4 32	4 33	15 65
667, Chico—For July	6 00	75	4 80	4 80	16 35
668, Greensburg—For July	9 50	4 00	10 03	10 03	33 56
669, Durant—For July	3 50	.....	2 60	2 60	8 70
671, Morris—For June and July	9 00	.....	5 68	5 67	20 35
672, Sherbrooke—Charter fee	.....	24 00	.....	.....	24 00
675, Marion—For July	18 00	.....	12 18	12 18	42 36
677, Dunkirk—For July	9 00	.....	5 40	5 40	19 80
679, New Britain—For July	10 00	.....	7 07	7 07	24 14
680, Wenatchee—For July	5 00	.....	5 41	5 41	15 82
681, Mount Morris—For July	15 00	.....	11 39	11 39	37 78
682, Astoria—For June	14 00	6 00	9 86	9 86	39 72
684, Portsmouth—For July	4 00	.....	2 42	2 72	9 14
685, Parsons—For July	6 00	.....	5 48	4 48	15 96
686, Newburyport—For July	4 00	.....	2 61	2 61	9 22
687, Greenfield—For July	4 00	.....	2 56	2 57	9 13
688, Temple—For July	13 50	2 90	10 10	10 10	36 60
689, Modesto-Turlock—For July	14 50	9 40	14 20	14 50	52 60
690, Devils Lake—For July	5 50	.....	4 67	4 67	14 84
692, Ellensburg—For July	5 50	.....	5 40	4 80	15 70
694, Centralia—For June and July	13 50	.....	11 24	11 24	35 98
695, Halletsville—Bal. May, June, July	14 50	.....	10 68	10 68	35 86
696, Paragould—For July	6 00	.....	4 06	4 06	14 12
697, Waycross—For July	9 50	2 00	7 00	7 00	25 50
698, Coalgate—For July	6 50	.....	4 36	4 36	15 22
699, Bremerton—For July	1 50	.....	3 49	3 49	8 48
700, Brandon—For June	3 50	.....	3 45	3 45	10 40
703, St. Johns—For July	4 50	.....	2 87	2 87	10 24
704, Van Wert—For July	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
705, Prince Albert—For July	5 50	.....	4 70	4 70	14 90
707, Imperial Valley—For July	14 00	15	15 17	15 47	44 79

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708, Boulder—For July	$6 50	.....	$5 55	$5 55	$17 60
709, West Palm Beach—For July	6 50	.....	5 97	6 07	18 54
710, Sheboygan—For July	12 00	.....	7 76	7 75	27 51
711, Northampton—For July	3 00	.....	1 80	1 80	6 60
713, Fort Dodge—For July	16 00	$0 75	13 20	13 20	43 15
715, Pottstown—For July	4 00	.....	2 46	2 46	8 92
716, Michigan City—For July	7 00	.....	4 33	4 33	15 66
717, West Warwick—For April	5 00	.....	2 68	2 68	10 36
720, Mount Vernon—For July	10 50	.....	6 78	6 78	24 06
721, Asbury Park—For July	12 50	.....	9 72	9 72	31 94
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford—For July	5 00	.....	3 45	3 45	11 90
723, Kalispell—For June and July	20 00	.....	18 30	18 30	56 60
724, Hillsdale—For July	3 50	.....	2 20	2 20	7 90
726, Swift Current—For July	4 00	.....	2 90	2 90	9 80
727, Hibbing-Virginia—For July	15 50	11 25	14 37	14 37	55 49
728, Xenia—For July	5 50	60	3 30	3 30	12 70
729, San Rafael—For July	6 00	.....	5 03	4 67	15 70
730, Bucyrus—For July	8 50	.....	6 13	6 17	20 80
734, Antigo—For July	6 50	.....	3 91	3 91	14 32
735, Casper—For June and July	6 00	.....	5 90	5 90	17 80
736, International Falls, etc.—For July.	3 00	.....	2 10	2 10	7 20
737, Brownwood—For July	10 00	.....	6 25	6 25	22 50
738, Richmond—For July	4 00	.....	3 50	3 50	11 00
739, Faribault—For July	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
740, Drumwright—Bal. June and July	6 00	75	6 97	6 97	20 69
742, Longview—For July	5 00	.....	3 40	3 40	11 80
743, Middletown—For June and July	7 00	.....	4 97	4 97	16 94
744, Alexandria—For July	6 50	.....	6 51	6 52	19 53
746, Staunton—For June	3 50	.....	2 31	2 31	8 12
747, Urbana—For July	7 50	.....	4 38	4 38	16 26
748, Belton—For July	2 00	.....	1 60	1 20	4 80
749, Fredericksburg—For July	2 00	.....	1 08	1 09	4 17
750, Provo—For June and July	7 00	.....	5 44	5 44	17 88
751, Punxsutawney—For July	3 00	.....	2 15	2 15	7 30
752, Hillsboro—For July	6 50	.....	4 80	4 80	16 10
753, Kirksville—For July	3 00	.....	1 98	1 98	6 96
755, Bridgeport—For June, July	12 50	2 00	8 95	8 95	32 40
756, Rocky Mount—For July	3 50	9 00	2 46	2 46	17 42
757, Big Spring—For July	2 50	.....	1 55	1 60	5 65
759, Mart-Marlin—For July	2 50	.....	1 70	1 70	5 90
760, Arcadia—For July	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
762, Benton Hbr.-St. Joseph—June, July	17 00	2 00	12 64	12 64	44 28
763, Johnson City—For July	3 00	.....	1 05	2 00	6 05
764, Havre—For July	6 00	.....	7 65	7 65	21 30
765, Detroit Hungarian—For July	3 50	.....	3 60	3 60	10 70
766, Bisbee—For July	8 50	25	6 47	6 63	21 85
767, Cushing—For July	3 00	.....	2 16	2 16	7 32
768, Sturgis—For July	2 00	2 00	1 52	1 52	7 04
769, Plattsburgh—For July	4 00	.....	2 42	2 48	8 90
770, Owatonna—For July	4 50	.....	2 71	2 71	9 92
771, Keene—For July	6 00	.....	4 15	4 18	14 33
772, Hastings—For July	4 50	.....	3 00	3 00	10 50
773, Raton—For July	4 00	.....	2 82	2 83	9 65
774, Piqua—For July	3 50	8 00	2 10	2 10	15 70
775, Laramie—For June, July	14 00	.....	13 80	14 40	42 20
776, Idaho Falls—For July	7 00	.....	8 23	8 22	23 45
777, Robinson—For June and July	6 00	.....	3 78	3 68	13 46
779, La Grande—For July	3 00	.....	2 55	2 55	8 10
780, Bend—For June and July	5 50	2 00	6 59	6 58	20 67
781, Silver City-Deming—For July	4 50	.....	4 45	4 45	13 40
782, Orlando—For July	6 50	50	5 91	5 91	18 82
783, Mount Vernon—For July	6 00	.....	3 96	3 96	13 92
784, Miami—For July	5 00	.....	3 95	3 95	12 90
785, Hempstead—For July	3 00	6 00	2 24	2 24	13 48
786, Coldwater—Bal. ch. fee, July	4 00	2 00	2 01	2 01	10 02
787, Ashland—Charter fee and supplies.	.....	23 25	.....	.....	23 25
788, St. Hyacinthe—Charter fee	.....	20 00	.....	.....	20 00
Mailers—					
1, Boston—For July	75 50	.....	50 40	50 40	176 30
2, Chicago—For June	99 50	.....	69 65	69 65	238 80
3, St. Louis—For July	39 50	2 00	31 98	31 98	105 46
5, Toronto—For June	29 00	2 00	22 50	22 50	76 00
6, New York—For July	225 50	12 00	206 44	206 44	650 38
7, Kansas City—For July	31 50	.....	20 75	20 75	73 00
8, Denver—For July	17 50	2 40	14 36	14 36	48 62
10, Indianapolis—For July	24 00	.....	22 11	22 11	68 22
11, Newark—For July	9 00	.....	7 17	7 17	23 34
12, Cleveland—For July	26 50	.....	23 35	23 65	73 50
13, Portland—For July	13 00	.....	11 60	11 60	36 20
14, Philadelphia—For July	2 50	.....	96	96	4 42
16, Louisville—For July	14 50	.....	9 93	9 93	34 36
17, Cincinnati—For July	29 50	.....	26 04	26 04	81 58

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
18, San Francisco—For July	$36 50	.....	$43 35	$43 35	$123 20
19, Memphis—For July	12 00	.....	9 80	9 80	31 60
21, Salt Lake City—For July	6 50	$2 00	6 10	6 10	20 70
25, Butte—For July	4 50	.....	4 35	4 35	13 20
26, Albany—For July	7 50	.....	5 14	5 14	17 78
30, Oklahoma City—For July	10 50	.....	5 76	5 77	22 03
31, Nashville—For June and July	6 00	.....	4 00	4 00	14 00
32, Seattle—For June and July	11 50	18 00	10 20	10 20	49 90
33, Utica—For June and July	7 00	.....	3 30	3 30	13 60
34, Atlanta—For July	16 50	.....	8 25	8 25	33 00
35, Toledo—For July	6 50	.....	4 00	4 00	14 50
37, Girard—For July	2 00	.....	1 09	1 09	4 18
39, Montreal—For July	9 50	.....	6 85	6 79	23 14
40, Detroit—For June	9 00	10 00	4 50	4 50	28 00
42, Fort Worth—For July	3 00	.....	2 40	2 40	7 80
43, El Paso—For July	3 00	.....	2 29	2 30	7 59
50, Sacramento—For May, June	3 00	.....	1 30	1 30	5 60
54, Tacoma—For July	3 00	.....	2 00	2 00	7 00
55, Topeka—For July	12 00	.....	4 59	4 58	21 17
56, Terre Haute—Charter fee, July	2 50	10 00	2 10	2 15	16 75
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—					
1, Boston—For July	7 00	.....	3 75	3 75	14 50
3, Scranton—For July	9 00	.....	8 64	8 64	26 28
9, Milwaukee—For July	2 50	2 75	2 36	2 36	9 97
11, Philadelphia—For July	5 00	.....	4 00	4 00	13 00
TYPE FOUNDERS—					
1, Jersey City—For July	7 50	.....	4 12	4 13	15 75
SUNDRY—					
Interest on General Fund—					
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	172 93	.....	.....	172 93
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co.	.....	350 00	.....	.....	350 00
Interest on Pension Fund—					
City of Victoria bonds	.....	.....	190 20	.....	190 20
Hawaiian Government bonds	.....	.....	1,800 00	.....	1,800 00
South Bend bonds	.....	.....	120 00	.....	120 00
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	77 97	.....	77 97
Vigo County (Ind.) bonds	.....	.....	175 00	.....	175 00
Interest on Mortuary Fund—					
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	.....	108 71	108 71
City of Buffalo bonds	.....	.....	.....	1,062 50	1,062 50
Union Printers Home—					
Clerical and stenographic work	.....	105 00	.....	.....	105 00
Per capita tax and assessments collected on cards	734 10	.....	478 16	478 16	1,690 42
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns	.....	140 00	.....	.....	140 00
Sales of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	.....	38 00	.....	.....	38 00
Duplicate cards	.....	28 00	.....	.....	28 00
Typographical Journal—					
Subscriptions	.....	1 20	.....	.....	1 20
Advertising	.....	160 30	.....	.....	160 30
Total	$31,067 35	$2,070 76	$30,708 61	$29,546 10	$93,392 82

EXPENDITURES.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance	$90 00
Columbus No. 5—Benefits	145 75
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance	50 00
Chicago No. 16—Benefits	85 00
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance	100 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits	89 75
Michigan Federation of Typographical—Special assistance	150 00
John Baker—Advance expenses to Portland	140 00
W. W. Barrett—Services and expenses in Indianapolis	227 95
Charles S. Brown—Services and expenses in New Orleans	358 50
D. I. Campbell—Expenses to and services in Staunton, Huntington, Ashland, Parkersburg, Winchester, Paris	278 85
William Corless—Expenses to and services in Ridgway, Carbondale, Altoona, Pottsville, Oil City and Johnstown	271 85
J. J. Dallas—Expenses to and services in Bangor, Taunton, Lynn, and services and expenses in Boston	$185 30
James Drury—Expenses to and services in St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Quebec, Levis, Richmond and services in Montreal	300.88
W. H. Gadd—Services in Oklahoma City	5 50
Joseph Gauthier—Expense to and services in St. Johns, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and Sherbrooke	221 36
Max S. Hayes—Expenses to and services in East Liverpool, Sidney, Clarksburg, Piqua, Columbus, Detroit and Akron	284 40
J. W. Hays—Expenses to Washington, D. C.	108 00
H. P. Hanson—Expenses to and services in Chattanooga, and services and expenses for the four weeks ending August 18, by order of executive council	382 60

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C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to and services in Niagara Falls, Lockport, Geneva, Ithaca and Seneca Falls, and services in Buffalo $285 55
J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to and services in Newark, Red Bank, Long Branch, Newton, Dover, Paterson, Hempstead, Saratoga Springs, Seneca Falls, Paterson, Mechanicsville, Syracuse, Hackensack, Trenton, Troy, and services in New York..... 331 08
J. E. Pendergast—Expenses to and services in Battle Creek, Charlotte, Flint, Port Huron, Fort Wayne, Adrian, Sturgis, Coldwater, Jonesville, Hillsdale, Hudson, Monroe, Mount Clemens, Bad Axe, Sebewaing, Saginaw and Alpena 298 77
John A. Phillips—Expenses to and services in York 18 68
Frank J. Pulver—Services and expenses in Denver and Boulder..... 42 75
Charles T. Scott—Services in Los Angeles and expenses to Colorado Springs and Riverside 349 70
M. G. Scott—Expenses to New York.... 92 30
E. G. Smith—Services and expenses in Winnipeg 360 25
Charles N. Smith—Expenses to and services in Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Syracuse, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Billings, Portland, Salt Lake City and Denver.. 448 61
Union Label Trades Department of American Federation of Labor—July per capita tax 148 54
Western Union Telegraph Company—Telegrams 102 08
Postal Telegraph Company—Telegrams.. 8 39
Committee on Apprentices—B. G. Brady—Expenses to and services in Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, New York, services in Boston and part expenses to Colorado Springs ..... 445 43.
International Commission on Supplemental Education—Charles Hertenstein, expenses to and services in Colorado Springs, $254.10; July expenses, $15.. 269 10
National Arbitration Board—Charles N. Smith—Expenses to and services in Indianapolis 50 00
Label Advertising—Postage, 50 cents; clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending August 25, $125..... 125 50
Publicity campaign—Postage, $15; clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending August 25, $125; San Francisco Chronicle, 1,000 copies, $50; Hollenbeck Press, 3,000 extracts from president's report, $189.05; Spires Press, 9,000 publicity cards, $58; 5,000 booklets, "Facts," $73.75; 80 reams stock for bulletin, $345.60..... 856 40

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred from Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.....12,427 60

GENERAL FUND.

American Federation of Labor—July per capita tax 445 62
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—July per capita tax..... 68 79
Newton Claypool—August office and storage room rent 315 00
Merchants Heat & Light Company—Lights and power 2 59
Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending August 25..... 1,410 15
Postage, $85.78; exchange, $29.65; expressage, $124.27 ..... 239 70
M. G. Scott—July salary as president... 291 67
J. W. Hays—July salary as secretary-treasurer 291 67
W. W. Barrett—July salary as first vice-president 12 50
Charles N. Smith—July salary as third vice-president $25 00
Clark Typewriter Shop—Repairs..... 1 00
L. E. Morrison & Co—Filing cases..... 39 00
International Allied Printing Trades Association—Labels 10 00
Belle Douglas—Janitor's services..... 15 00
Cartersburg Spring Water Company—Ice and water 15 00
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels..... 1 10
W. B. Burford—Office supplies..... 2 80
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—Filing cabinets and guides 175 80
H. G. Benson—Fee returned..... 5 00
Union Box Co.—Filing boxes..... 19 20
Atlantic Printing Co.—500 stamped envelops and printing for Representative J. J. Dallas..... 14 60
Standard Paper Co.—Wrapping twine.... 41 28
J. C. Walk & Son—Engraving charm.... 1 50
Patterson American Directory—Balance due 25
R. K. Smith and G. D. Smith—Auditing Books International Union and Union Printers Home for six months ending July 31 ..... 350 00
Bastian Bros. Co.—Watch fobs..... 151 47
Grimm & Gorly—Floral design funeral M. R. H. Witter..... 25 00
Seidensticker-Drach Co.—Premium on workmen's compensation insurance... 64 00
Western Type Foundry—Matrices..... 10 60
William J. Spires Press—1,500 postals receipt of remittance, $18; 10,000 letterheads for president, $40..... 58 00
Hollenbeck Press—100 secretary's record cash books, $68.80; 1,000 12-page pamphlets "Subordinate Unions," $48.50; 5,000 contract blanks, $29.30; 2,400 quarterly reports, $33.50..... 180 10
Officers' Reports—Postage, $500; Hollenbeck Press, stock, composition, presswork, binding and mailing 55,900 copies, $7,056.79 ..... 7,556 79
International Board of Auditors—Services and expenses in Indianapolis, D. W. Baird, $157; Fred Barker, $255.50; John M. Dugan, $18.79; D. W. Baird, part expenses to Colorado Springs by order International Board of Auditors, $200 ..... 631 29

CONVENTION EXPENSES.

Part expenses to Colorado Springs, M. G. Scott, $200; W. W. Barrett, $200; J. W. Hays, $100; Hugo Miller, $150.... 650 00
Part expenses of headquarters clerks and stenographers to Colorado Springs. 800 00
William J. Spires Press—15,000 stamped envelops for secretary-treasurer..... 201 80
W. B. Burford—Shears, paste, pencils, etc. 35 15
Edwin J. Eaton—Convention hall rent.. 270 00
H. F. Avery—Insurance on desks used at convention hall 6 56
Louis Duncan—Services as janitor..... 10 00
Services on Laws Committee—John P. Keating, $125; Robert Elliot, $125; Thomas W. Johns, $125; Philip Johnson, $125; Howard Keener, $125; John F. Murphy, $125; R. L. Woody, $125. 875 00
Estus L. Traylor—Services as assistant secretary 100 00
Edward E. Padgett—Services as reading clerk 100 00
John J. McCarty—Services as sergeant-at-arms 50 00
Services as Messengers—Ernest W. Stewart, $35; Mel D. Forester, $35; Leslie Kaiser, $35 ..... 105 00

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Postage 428 73
Rapid Addressing Machine Company—Repairs 2 61
Clerk hire four weeks ending August 25. 395 00

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Hollenbeck Press—Stock, composition, presswork, binding and mailing Vol. 51, No. 2 ..... $3,568 49

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Newton Claypool—August office rent 50 00
Merchants Heat & Light Co.—Lights ... 2 60
Postage 25 00
Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending August 25 ..... 415 50
Hollenbeck Press—Pension checks, $79.28; pension report books, $83.15 ..... 162 43
Indianapolis No. 1—Fifteen pensioners .. 600 00
Philadelphia No. 2—Forty-six pensioners. 1,655 00
Cincinnati No. 3—Thirty-six pensioners. 1,300 00
Albany No. 4—Eighteen pensioners 620 00
Columbus No. 5—Nine pensioners 350 00
New York No. 6—Two hundred and seventy-four pensioners 10,350 00
Pittsburgh No. 7—Twelve pensioners .. 450 00
St. Louis No. 8—Thirty-one pensioners .. 1,190 00
Buffalo No. 9—One pensioner 40 00
Louisville No. 10—Nineteen pensioners .. 735 00
Memphis No. 11—Six pensioners 225 00
Baltimore No. 12—Seventeen pensioners. 675 00
Boston No. 13—Fifty-eight pensioners .. 2,305 00
Harrisburg No. 14—One pensioner 15 00
Rochester No. 15—Four pensioners 160 00
Chicago No. 16—One hundred and eight pensioners 4,145 00
New Orleans No. 17—Twenty-five pensioners 945 00
Detroit No. 18—Thirteen pensioners 490 00
Elmira No. 19—Three pensioners 110 00
Nashville No. 20—Eleven pensioners 440 00
San Francisco No. 21—Thirty-seven pensioners 1,450 00
Dubuque No. 22—Four pensioners 130 00
Milwaukee No. 23—Four pensioners 130 00
Baton Rouge No. 25—One pensioner 30 00
Galveston No. 28—One pensioner 40 00
Peoria No. 29—Five pensioners 175 00
St. Paul No. 30—Ten pensioners 365 00
Norfolk No. 32—Six pensioners 215 00
Providence No. 33—One pensioner 20 00
Columbia No. 34—Two pensioners 40 00
Evansville No. 35—One pensioner 40 00
Oakland No. 36—Eight pensioners 290 00
Grand Rapids No. 39—Six pensioners 240 00
St. Joseph No. 40—Three pensioners 120 00
Augusta No. 41—One pensioner 20 00
Minneapolis No. 42—Three pensioners .. 115 00
Charleston No. 43—Two pensioners 80 00
Sacramento No. 46—Nine pensioners 360 00
New Haven No. 47—Two pensioners 80 00
Atlanta No. 48—Ten pensioners 375 00
Denver No. 49—Nineteen pensioners 705 00
Valley City, N. Dak.—Three pensioners .. 65 00
Troy No. 52—Seven pensioners 260 00
Cleveland No. 53—Thirteen pensioners .. 495 00
Raleigh No. 54—Three pensioners 120 00
Syracuse No. 55—Twelve pensioners 480 00
Stockton No. 56—Two pensioners 50 00
Multnomah No. 58—Three pensioners .. 60 00
Quincy No. 59—Three pensioners 120 00
Utica No. 62—One pensioner 40 00
Toledo No. 63—Seven pensioners 275 00
Lafayette No. 64—Three pensioners 120 00
Portland No. 66—Two pensioners 40 00
Lockport No. 67—Six pensioners 240 00
Newark No. 69—One pensioner 40 00
Lancaster No. 70—One pensioner 40 00
Trenton No. 71—Eight pensioners 320 00
Lansing No. 72—Two pensioners 80 00
Belleville No. 74—One pensioner 40 00
Burlington No. 75—One pensioner 35 00
Terre Haute No. 76—Three pensioners .. 120 00
Ft. Wayne No. 78—Two pensioners 40 00
Kansas City No. 80—Ten pensioners 395 00
Colorado Springs No. 82—Four pensioners 160 00
San Bernardino No. 84—Three pensioners 60 00
St. John No. 85—Three pensioners 120 00
Reading No. 86—Two pensioners 80 00
Houston No. 87—Seven pensioners 280 00
Hannibal No. 88—One pensioner 40 00
Chattanooga No. 89—Five pensioners ... $200 00
Richmond No. 90—Seven pensioners 135 00
Toronto No. 91—Twenty-four pensioners. 920 00
Macon No. 93—One pensioner 40 00
Jersey City No. 94—Four pensioners 170 00
Helena No. 95—One pensioner 40 00
Peru No. 97—One pensioner 40 00
Jackson No. 99—One pensioner 40 00
Norwich No. 100—One pensioner 20 00
Columbia No. 101—Sixty-three pensioners 2,430 00
Ottawa No. 102—Two pensioners 65 00
Newark No. 103—Seven pensioners 260 00
Birmingham No. 104—Seven pensioners .. 280 00
Tri-City No. 107—Three pensioners 120 00
Knoxville No. 111—Three pensioners 120 00
Scranton No. 112—Five pensioners 200 00
Atchison No. 113—Two pensioners 80 00
Salt Lake City No. 115—Three pensioners 120 00
Springfield No. 117—Two pensioners 80 00
Des Moines No. 118—Three pensioners .. 120 00
Jefferson City No. 119—One pensioner .. 40 00
Lynn No. 120—Two pensioners 80 00
Topeka No. 121—Four pensioners 160 00
Kalamazoo No. 122—Four pensioners 145 00
Bloomington No. 124—Three pensioners. 100 00
Butte No. 126—One pensioner 40 00
Hartford No. 127—Five pensioners 200 00
South Bend No. 128—Three pensioners .. 120 00
Hamilton No. 129—Five pensioners 200 00
Halifax No. 130—Three pensioners 120 00
London No. 133—Two pensioners 80 00
Paducah No. 134—Three pensioners 120 00
Oneonto No. 135—One pensioner 40 00
Duluth No. 136—One pensioner 40 00
Williamsport No. 141—Two pensioners .. 40 00
Fresno No. 144—Two pensioners 65 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Four pensioners 155 00
Charleston No. 146—One pensioner 40 00
Elizabeth No. 150—Five pensioners 200 00
Manchester No. 152—One pensioner 40 00
Ann Arbor No. 154—One pensioner 20 00
Shreveport No. 155—One pensioner 40 00
Springfield No. 158—One pensioner 40 00
Fall River No. 161—Two pensioners 80 00
Jacksonville No. 162—Six pensioners 205 00
Worcester No. 165—Three pensioners 120 00
Adrian No. 166—One pensioner 40 00
Schenectady No. 167—Two pensioners .. 80 00
Muskegon No. 168—One pensioner 40 00
Tacoma No. 170—One pensioner 20 00
Elgin No. 171—One pensioner 40 00
San Antonio No. 172—Eight pensioners. 285 00
Dallas No. 173—Three pensioners 60 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Twenty-one pensioners 855 00
Montreal No. 176—Six pensioners 225 00
Springfield No. 177—Six pensioners 190 00
Meadville No. 181—One pensioner 40 00
Akron No. 182—Three pensioners 120 00
Savannah No. 183—One pensioner 20 00
Wyoming No. 184—One pensioner 40 00
Bradford No. 185—Two pensioners 40 00
Waco No. 188—Two pensioners 80 00
Blue Grass No. 189—One pensioner 40 00
Omaha No. 190—Six pensioners 205 00
Winnipeg No. 191—One pensioner 40 00
Cedar Rapids No. 192—One pensioner .. 20 00
Spokane No. 193—Three pensioners 120 00
Joliet No. 194—One pensioner 15 00
Logansport No. 196—Three pensioners .. 120 00
Ft. Worth No. 198—Four pensioners 160 00
Zanesville No. 199—Four pensioners 160 00
Youngstown No. 200—One pensioner 20 00
Victoria No. 201—One pensioner 40 00
Seattle No. 202—Seven pensioners 280 00
Bluff City No. 203—One pensioner 40 00
Jamestown No. 205—One pensioner 30 00
Springfield No. 216—Two pensioners 80 00
Sioux Falls No. 218—One pensioner 40 00
Canton No. 219—One pensioner 20 00
Columbus No. 220—Two pensioners 80 00
San Diego No. 221—Five pensioners 165 00
Vancouver No. 226—Four pensioners .. 80 00
Danville No. 230—One pensioner 40 00

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San Jose No. 231—Two pensioners	$80 00
Binghamton No. 232—One pensioner	40 00
Rahway No. 235—One pensioner	40 00
Carbondale No. 239—One pensioner	40 00
Altoona No. 240—One pensioner	20 00
Hutchinson No. 243—One pensioner	40 00
Woonsocket No. 245—One pensioner	20 00
Chicago Swedish No. 247—Four pensioners	150 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner	40 00
Ft. Smith No. 249—One pensioner	40 00
Beaver Valley No. 250—One pensioner	40 00
Riverside No. 254—Two pensioners	40 00
Great Falls No. 256—One pensioner	70 00
Fulton County No. 268—One pensioner	20 00
Norwegian-Danish No. 272—One pensioner	40 00
Sterling No. 282—One pensioner	40 00
Oklahoma City No. 283—One pensioner	20 00
Marion No. 286—One pensioner	35 00
Titusville No. 289—Two pensioners	80 00
Grand Junction No. 292—One pensioner	20 00
Pensacola No. 293—One pensioner	40 00
Massillon No. 298—One pensioner	40 00
Tampa No. 299—Two pensioners	80 00
Quebec No. 302—Ten pensioners	200 00
Newburgh No. 305—One pensioner	40 00
Lowell No. 310—One pensioner	40 00
East Liverpool No. 318—One pensioner	15 00
Waterbury No. 329—One pensioner	40 00
Muncie No. 332—One pensioner	40 00
Denison No. 333—Two pensioners	80 00
Beaumont No. 339—One pensioner	30 00
Ft. Scott No. 343—One pensioner	40 00
Green Bay No. 344—One pensioner	40 00
Phœnix No. 352—One pensioner	20 00
Jackson No. 363—One pensioner	40 00
Taylorville No. 369—One pensioner	40 00
El Paso No. 370—Two pensioners	80 00
Guelph No. 391—Two pensioners	80 00
Hazleton No. 401—One pensioner	40 00
Barre No. 402—One pensioner	40 00
Tulsa No. 403—Two pensioners	80 00
Everett No. 410—One pensioner	40 00
Marshalltown No. 414—One pensioner	40 00
Orange No. 424—Three pensioners	120 00
Bristol No. 426—One pensioner	40 00
Warren No. 428—One pensioner	20 00
Champaign-Urbana No. 444—One pensioner	40 00
Huntington No. 454—One pensioner	40 00
Cairo No. 461—Three pensioners	120 00
Yonkers No. 468—One pensioner	30 00
Sherman No. 471—One pensioner	40 00
Princeton No. 488—One pensioner	40 00
Pocatello No. 491—One pensioner	40 00
Bellaire No. 492—One pensioner	40 00
Henderson No. 493—One pensioner	40 00
Eugene No. 496—One pensioner	20 00
Okmulgee No. 499—One pensioner	40 00
Tarrytown-Ossining No. 523—One pensioner	40 00
Allentown No. 534—One pensioner	40 00
Waukesha No. 545—One pensioner	20 00
Lancaster No. 548—One pensioner	40 00
Wilmington No. 556—One pensioner	40 00
Charleston No. 560—One pensioner	40 00
South McAlester No. 565—One pensioner	40 00
Hot Springs No. 574—Two pensioners	80 00
San Luis Obispo No. 576—One pensioner	40 00
Pasadena No. 583—One pensioner	40 00
St. Augustine No. 588—One pensioner	40 00
Mount Carmel No. 594—One pensioner	20 00
Salisbury No. 625—One pensioner	40 00
Somerville No. 628—One pensioner	40 00
Lewiston No. 634—One pensioner	20 00
Bluefield No. 644—One pensioner	40 00
Tallahassee No. 660—One pensioner	30 00
Benton Harbor-St. Joseph No. 762—One pensioner	35 00
Johnson City No. 763—One pensioner	20 00
Philadelphia G. A. No. 1—Five pensioners	200 00
Cincinnati G.-A. No. 2—Three pensioners	110 00
St. Louis G.-A. No. 3—Four pensioners	$160 00
Buffalo G.-A. No. 4—Three pensioners	120 00
Cleveland G.-A. No. 6—One pensioner	20 00
New York G.-A. No. 7—Thirteen pensioners	520 00
Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Two pensioners	40 00
Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Two pensioners	80 00
Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Six pensioners	225 00
Louisville G.-A. No. 12—Two pensioners	80 00
Indianapolis G.-A. No. 14—One pensioner	40 00
Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Two pensioners	80 00
Pittsburgh G.-A. No. 16—One pensioner	40 00
Detroit G.-A. No. 21—One pensioner	20 00
Boston Mailers No. 1—Two pensioners	80 00
St. Louis Mailers No. 3—Two pensioners	80 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Four pensioners	160 00
Cincinnati Mailers No. 17—One pensioner	40 00
At Large—One pensioner	40 00

MORTUARY FUND.

Newton Claypool—August office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat & Light Co.—Lights	2 60
Postage	25 00
Clerical and stenographic work for four weeks ending August 25	415 50

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

A3868, New York No. 6—Julia G. Fox	400 00
A3869, New York No. 6—J. E. Wesley	400 00
A3870, New York No. 6—H. P. Brainerd	400 00
A3871, Harrisburg No. 14—C. H. Coates	400 00
A3872, Raleigh No. 54—L. A. Bristow	400 00
A3873, Raleigh No. 54—P. W. McGowan	400 00
A3874, Hallett & Baker Co.—Burial expenses C. W. Adams	153 18
A3874, Toronto No. 91—Balance benefit C. W. Adams	246 82
A3875, Spokane No. 193—W. H. Revie	400 00
A3876, Texarkana No. 313—O. M. Perrine	400 00
A3877, Albuquerque No. 304—Burial expenses of Wilfred Waddell	90 00
A3878, Louisville No. 10—Z. L. Wallis	400 00
A3879, Chicago No. 16—C. C. Kennett	400 00
A3880, Winnipeg No. 191—James Masterton	400 00
A3881, Chicago No. 16—J. L. Carlson	400 00
A3882, Chicago Mailers No. 2—William Warner	100 00
A3883, Toronto No. 91—J. C. Copping	400 00
A3884, Galveston No. 28—Harry Munsie	400 00
A3885, Chicago No. 16—Samson Kennedy	400 00
A3886, Chicago No. 16—Part benefit Fred Warmbier	320 00
A3887, Columbia No. 101—H. C. Tarlton	400 00
A3888, Boston No. 13—M. L. Bouret	400 00
A3889, Ottawa No. 102—H. J. Jarvis	200 00
A3890, Chicago No. 16—J. A. French	400 00
A3891, Columbia No. 101—F. C. Chase	400 00
A3892, Coffeyville No. 578—O. C. Banker	400 00
A3893, Poplar Bluff No. 635—C. A. Desmond	400 00
A3894, St. Louis Mailers No. 3—A. A. Roberts	400 00
A3895, Boston No. 13—D. N. Pendergast	400 00
A3896, Chicago No. 16—Mabel Brine	400 00
A3897, Chicago No. 16—W. F. Walter	200 00
A3898, St. Louis No. 8—W. M. Clark	400 00
A3899, St. Louis No. 8—M. R. H. Witter	400 00
A3900, South Bend No. 128—H. B. Davis	400 00
A3901, Columbia No. 101—W. F. Ashford	400 00

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A3902,	Chicago No. 16—J. C. Hughes..	$400 00
A3903,	San Francisco No. 21—J. C. Harlow	400 00
A3904,	Worcester No. 165—H. J. Nichols	400 00
A3905,	San Francisco No. 21—Burial expense L. F. B. Turner	135 95
A3906,	Montreal No. 176—E. J. Larose.	400 00
A3907,	Seattle No. 202—Bert Howdeshell	400 00
A3908,	Calgary No. 449—George Wright.	400 00
A3909,	New York G.-A. No. 7—Frederick Allmendinger	400 00
A3910,	London No. 133—W. R. Garner.	400 00
A3911,	New York No. 6—C. A. Bowly.	400 00
A3912,	Syracuse No. 55—G. P. Wegner.	200 00
A3913,	San Antonio No. 172—C. B. Harris	400 00
A3914,	Taunton No. 319—I. A. Beals...	400 00
A3915,	Ottawa No. 102—Joseph Des Roches	400 00
A3916,	Ottawa No. 102—J. C. Thompson.	400 00
A3917,	Chicago Swedish No. 247—Gabriel Hjertquist	400 00
A3918,	Brantford No. 378—Fred McGowan	75 00
A3919,	Boston No. 13—R. E. Keyes....	400 00
A3920,	Fresno No. 144—F. C. Waters.	400 00
A3921,	Indianapolis Mailers No. 10—Lem Van Horne	400 00
A3922,	Modesto Turlock No. 689—A. E. Woolcock	200 00
A3923,	Newark No. 103—M. W. Dibble.	400 00
A3924,	Troy No. 52—P. H. Mackey....	400 00
A3925,	Pittsburg No. 7—J. E. Leslie....	400 00
A3926,	Houston No. 87—Gustav Max Tieling	400 00
A3927,	New York No. 6—Lewis Purdy..	400 00
A3928,	Rochester No. 15—H. T. Clark..	125 00
A3929,	New York No. 6—A. R. Bauer..	75 00
A3930,	Chicago No. 16—J. M. Blakely.	400 00
A3931,	Norfolk No. 32—W. L. McLeod.	400 00
A3932,	San Diego No. 221—G. W. De Succa	400 00
A3933,	Huntington No. 454—O. B. Holm	400 00
A3934,	New York No. 6—J. F. Lutz...	400 00
A3935,	Chicago No. 16—M. D. Foor....	125 00
	Total	$119,265 81

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

General fund	$20,687 11
Home fund	12,427 60
Old age pension fund	30,708 61
Mortuary fund	29,546 10
Soldiers' Tobacco Fund	23 40
Total	$93,392 82

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense expenses and benefits	$7,707 82
General expenses	15,675 98
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL expenses	4,394 83
Home fund transferred to treasurer	12,427 60
Mortuary fund	24,739 05
Old age pension fund	54,320 53
Total	$119,265 81

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand July 20, 1917, general fund, old age pension fund, mortuary fund	$1,064,349 85
Receipts to August 24, 1917	93,392 82
Total	$1,157,742 67
Expenditures	119,265 81
*Balance	$1,038,476 86

*Of the balance on hand $623,376.61 is in the old age pension fund, $313,290.71 in the mortuary fund, and $101,809.54 in the general fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1917.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand July 20, 1917	$107,288 96
Receipts to August 24, 1917	20,687 11
Total	$127,976 07
Expenditures	27,778 63
Balance	$100,197 44

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Receipts to August 24, 1917	.....
Balance in fund July 20, 1917	$1,588 70
Total	$1,588 70

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

Receipts to August 24, 1917	$23 40

ASSETS.

Colorado Savings Bank deposit	$3,263 22
Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	77,590 08
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Cash on hand	656 24
*Total	$101,809 54

*Includes Prescott memorial fund and Soldiers' Tobacco fund.

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance on hand July 20, 1917	$308,483 66
Receipts to August 24, 1917	29,546 10
Total	$338,029 76
Expenditures	24,739 05
Balance	$313,290 71

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$48,342 96
Fletcher American National Bank	66,160 63
Liberty loan bonds	30,076 12
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$313,290 71

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance on hand July 20, 1917	$646,988 53
Receipts to August 24, 1917	30,708 61
Total	$677,697 14
Expenditures	54,320 53
Balance	$623,376 61

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit.	$37,807 29
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50
New York city bonds	131,275 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,600 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87

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City of Ottawa bonds	$9,669 41
Vigo county (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
Total	$623,376 61

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Balance on hand July 20, 1917	.....
Receipts to August 24, 1917	$12,427 60
Total	$12,427 60
Transferred to secretary-treasurer Home fund	12,427 60
Balance	.....

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 24, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from July 20 to August 24, inclusive:

1917. RECEIPTS.

July 23. C. W. Adams, deceased, per superintendent	$1 80
July 31. Cash transferred by secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	488 45
Aug. 1. Interest on bank deposits	38 16
Aug. 2. Charles B. Harris, deceased, per superintendent	3 55
Aug. 3. Donation to endowment fund by a friend	25 00
Aug. 13. Sale of cherries and junk, per superintendent	7 15
Aug. 17. Donation to endowment fund by a friend	100 00
Aug. 24. Cash transferred by secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	11,939 15
Total	$12,603 26

EXPENDITURES.

Mrs. Jane Adams—Cash in possession of C. W. Adams, deceased	$1 80
G. P. Nichols—Advance expenses to Colorado Springs account board meeting	200 00
Postage on anniversary invitations	31 56
International Typographical Union—Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending August 25	105 00
Mrs. T. H. Harris—Cash in possession of C. B. Harris, deceased	3 55
Shields-Metzler Co.—Groceries	417 80
Gough Catering Co.—Ice cream	1 20
National Commission Co.—Eggs, fish and poultry	395 11
Mowry Creamery Co.—Ice cream	19 00
Dern Tea and Coffee Co.—Coffee, baking powder, etc	127 70
Hollywood Creamery Co.—Butter	243 60
Robinson Grain Co.—Flour, bran, hay and oats	317 81
Armour & Co.—Butter, cheese and meat	1,057 92
Swift & Co.—Meat	140 74
Sydal Produce Co.—Fish and eggs	39 92
Hemenway Grocery Co.—Fruit and vegetables	601 87
Ira J. Morse—Fruit	50 50
J. R. Taggart—Fruit and vegetables	13 59
Fleischmann Co.—Yeast	6 90
Hub Clothing Co.—Clothing	241 50
Dan Higgins—Shoe repairs	31 85
B. and L. Textile Co.—Underwear	386 74
Kaufman's—Hose	1 50
Gardner Shoe Co.—Shoes	48 00
Denver Fire Clay Co.—Drugs	31 60
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs and drug-room supplies	$162 62
Monument Valley Fuel Co.—Coal	207 24
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Coal	56 30
Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power Co.—Coke and electricity	109 33
Seldomridge Grain Co.—Bran, hay, oats and seeds	271 51
G. E. Lindquist—Sweeping compound	17 50
O'Sullivan Rubber Co.—Rubber heels	27 50
Durbin Surgical Supply Co.—Laryngoscope and lamps	12 25
Hyde Paper Co.—Towels and toilet paper	112 25
Paul Weiss—Thermometers	50 00
Out West Tent and Awning Co.—Awnings, chairs, covers, etc	162 60
Dickinson Hardware Co.—Door checks, rope, etc	22 96
Giddings & Kirkwood—Furniture, linoleum, etc	1,562 56
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Pails, pans, etc	40 72
Frank S. Betz Co.—Bedside tables	94 50
Burley & Co.—Chinaware	32 79
Albert Sechrist Mfg. Co.—Shades, holders and electrical fixtures	39 28
Paint Supply Co.—Glue, enamel, etc	104 66
Whitney Electric Co.—Tape, plugs, cords, switches, sockets and wire	29 59
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Table covers, screws, smoke pipe, etc	70 14
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber	189 17
S. M. Duncan—Lead, paint, enamel, etc.	198 50
William H. Clark—Door check	7 00
Colorado Springs Planing Mill—Table tops	48 00
McCarthy & Crandall—Contract on plumbing, wiring, etc	1,446 42
Out West Printing Co.—Letterheads, envelops, Home day invitations	235 35
Prompt Printery—Charts, envelops, etc.	66 10
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice	132 87
William Hillis—Horse shoes	8 00
Al Brimmer—Sharpening plow	1 25
Carrick Harness and Implement Co.—Double trees, etc	2 75
Stephen Clark—Labor on lawns and garden	143 75
H. Kohnstamm & Co.—Bluing	10 19
Star Laundry Co.—Laundry service	150 15
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Phone rentals and tolls	10 75
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams	2 55
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.—Telegrams	7 57
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	101 50
John C. Daley, Superintendent—Expenses to Denver	10 10
Bennett-Schellenberger Realty Co.—Insurance	341 16
F. G. Hayner—Spectacles and repairs.	26 55
Knight-Campbell Music Co.—Tuning piano	2 50
Cheyenne Burro Co.—Burros for picnic	10 00
L. G. Brown, M. D.—X-ray examination A. K. Marsh	15 00
R. R. Bingham—Photographs of Home.	9 00
Bethel Hospital—Services account Charles E. Boyer	25 35
Osborn Cigar Co.—Tobacco	14 45
Frank T. Stevens, M. D.—Services account Residents Mathers, Cosgrove and White	15 00
Evening Telegraph Publishing Co.—Home advertising	20 45
Colorado Springs Gazette Co.—Home advertising	20 45
L. H. McKinnie, M. D.—Services account Charles E. Boyer	50 00
Lennon Motor Co.—Spring and screw.	3 25
Denver Tire Service—Tube	3 75
Marksheffel Motor Co.—Valve cores	40
Weber Auto Supply Co.—Polish	75
A. C. Harwood—Burlap for office	9 70
Texas Co.—Gasoline	28 80
Tire Shop—Patches and repairs	7 40

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Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Expressage..	$15 70
John C. Daley, Superintendent—Employes' salaries, $2,898.60; pensions, $529.25; transportation of residents, $151.43; extension of main building, $445; general repairs, $632.06; labor on farm and garden, $204.50; general repairs in office, $36.75; car tickets for errands and funerals, $9; postage and box rent, $2.02; rabbit, $45; brooms, $56.53; flags, $19; collars, $123.12; apples, $12; neosalvarsan, $30.36; Evening Telegraph, Gazette and Denver Post, $1.25; sundry express, $6.07; typewriter repairs, 85 cents; notary fee, 25 cents; freight on conduit, $2.51; freight on crockery, $2.55; freight on bedside tables, $13.47; freight on rubber heels, $1.94; freight on cotton, $13.53; freight on underwear, $20.26; freight on glass shades, $2.48; freight on brooms, 80 cents	5,260 58
Total	$16,355 27

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund July 30, 1917	$24,477 83
Receipts to August 23, 1917	12,603 26
Total	$37,081 09
Expenditures	16,355 27
Balance	$20,725 82

The balance reported consists of $16,260.62 on deposit with the Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, and $4,465.20 in the hands of Superintendent Daley, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT DALEY'S CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FOR JULY, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Money in possession William Wade, deceased	$1 70
J. W. Hays	3,000 00
Money in possession C. M. Adams, deceased	1 80
Refund freight on conduit	63
Refund freight on supercote	4 11
Money in possession Charles B. Harris, deceased	3 55
J. W. Hays	2,700 00
Sale of rags	5 00
Sale of cherries	2 15
Total	$5,718 94

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$2,818 60
I. T. U. pension	529 25
Transportation of residents	151 43
Labor, extension to main building	445 00
Labor, account general repairs	632 06
Labor, account farm and garden	204 50
Labor, account office	36 75
Car tickets, account errands, mail, office, etc.	9 00
Postage	52
Salary account barber	80 00
Box rent, third quarter	1 50
150 pounds rabbit	45 00
6½ dozen brooms	56 53
Flags	19 00
Collars	123 12
Apples	12 00
Neosalvarsan	30 36
Evening Telegraph, Gazette and Denver Post	1 25
Sundry express	6 07
Typewriter repairs	85
Notary fee	$0 25
Freight on conduit	2 51
Freight on crockery	2 55
Freight on bedside tables	13 47
Freight on rubber heels	1 94
Freight on cotton	13 53
Freight on underwear	20 26
Freight on glass shades	2 48
Freight on brooms	80
Money transferred to J. W. Hays	18 94
Total	$5,279 52

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand July 1, 1917	$1,025 78
Receipts for the month	5,718 94
Total	$6,744 72
Expenditures	5,279 52
Balance on hand August 1, 1917	$1,465 20

REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF AUDITORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to law, the board of auditors met in Indianapolis on the second Monday in July, and herewith presents the following report:

John M. Dugan, the third member of this board, having been called to the service of the federal government as a member of the selective draft board in Cincinnati, the audit in detail was conducted by the undersigned members of the auditing board.

This board has checked all of the bonds, certificates of deposit and bank balances, and found them to correspond with the books of the secretary-treasurer, and the report of the expert accountants, R. K. Smith and G. D. Smith, which is attached hereto.

All items of receipts and expenditures were carefully checked by the board and found to be properly charged on the books of the union. The books of the secretary-treasurer were found to be in excellent condition, the system employed permitting of the easy tracing of each item of receipt and expenditure.

Following is a summary of business transacted since the report of the board on January 31, 1917:

Gross receipts	$556,931 49
Gross expenditures, including cash transferred to the Union Printers Home corporation	524,730 66
Excess of receipts over expenditures	$32,200 83

This surplus of receipts over expenditures is divided as follows:

General	$22,034 95
Prescott memorial	687 70
Mortuary	18,527 96
Total	$41,250 61

The pension fund lost $9,049.78, leaving a net surplus in all funds combined of $32,200.83 for the six months' business.

On July 31, 1917, the total assets of the International Typographical Union in cash, bank deposits and bonds, in the various funds and including the Union Printers Home corporation, were as follows:

Pension fund	$620,962 92
Mortuary fund	301,442 65

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General fund	$102,356 60
Union Printers Home corporation	24,713 72
Prescott memorial	1,588 70
Total	$1,051,064 59

These assets are held in the following manner:

Bonds	$704,543 10
Fletcher American National Bank	191,139 41
Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, certificates of deposit	50,000 00
National City Bank	98,356 30
Postoffice deposit	300 00
Cash in hands of superintendent of Union Printers Home corporation	6,725 78
Total	$1,051,064 59

PENSION FUND.

The board in its last report called attention to the importance of giving careful consideration to the pension fund and its administration, inasmuch as the receipts from the one-half of 1 per cent assessment for the year had not been sufficient to meet the pension payments. The importance of the subject as it bears on the future of the fund impels us to report at some length on pension matters at this time.

At the close of business January 31, 1917, the balance in the pension fund amounted to $630,012.70. Receipts from all sources, including interest on the reserve for the six months to July 31, 1917, totaled $183,009.71. Expenditures for the same period were $192,059.49, leaving a balance on that date of $620,962.92—a loss of $9,049.78 for the last six months.

The pension expenditures will continue to increase for many years, and the subject is one for most serious consideration at the Colorado Springs convention. While the income to the fund increased since January 31, 1917, $7,319.04 over that of the previous six-month period, the expenditures were $25,439.71 for the same time. The membership should consider the consequences to the pension system if this rate of increase is maintained for a number of years.

Propositions submitted to the convention to strike out the provision which awards a pension to members of ten years' standing who are 70 years of age, and for a modification of the accumulative membership provision of the law, would if adopted tend to halt the increase in the number of pensioners. These propositions bear on the continuous service of the pensioner to the organization and would apply only to those who have been careless or indifferent to the organization while not in need of aid, but who return to the fold when its benefits are forcibly brought to mind by personal needs, and it is the opinion of the board that the first mentioned proposition at least should be adopted.

The attention of pensioners and local union officials is especially drawn to the provisions of the law on the qualifications for pensioners. Members who have sustaining employment outside as well as in the trade are not entitled to the pension and care should be exercised in all cases passed on to ascertain the facts connected with the applications.

MORTUARY FUND.

For the semi-annual period from January 31, 1917, to July 31, 1917, the receipts to the mortuary fund amounted to $176,678.12, and the expenditures $158,150.16, a surplus of $18,527.96, leaving a balance in the fund of $301,442.65. This fund is in a healthy financial condition, but with the entrance of the United States in the European war serious inroads on the fund may be looked for at no distant date.

The bills for the printing of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and for other printing and stationery expenditures were carefully scrutinized and found to be reasonable and in accord with prices charged other concerns.

Expense accounts of the International Typographical Union representatives were thoroughly gone over and the charges found to be justified, according to locality visited and conditions encountered.

At a meeting of the board of auditors, at which Mr. Dugan was present, it was decided that the chairman of the board should visit the Union Printers Home, and a detailed report of conditions at that institution will be submitted by him in the near future.

The bills and accounts of Superintendent Daley of the Home were carefully gone over and approved by this board.

At the close of business January 31, 1917, the balance to the credit of the Union Printers Home fund was $36,242.25. Receipts for the last six months amounted to $76,044.56, and the expenditures $87,573.09, leaving a balance on hand of $24,713.72.

In conclusion, the members of the board desire to say that they have been given every opportunity to conduct their investigations, and our thanks are extended to officials and employes for assistance given.

DAVID W. BAIRD, Chairman;
FRED BARKER,
Auditing Committee.

State of Indiana, Marion County, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this third day of August, 1917.

[SEAL.] ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

ACCOUNTS OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Report of Auditors.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—As the accountants appointed by you to examine the books of the International Typographical Union (J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer) from February 1, 1917, to July 31, 1917, inclusive, we beg to submit herewith our reports in Exhibits "A," "B," and "C," which are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

Exhibit "A" comprises a summary of the receipts and expenditures from the general fund, mortuary fund, pension fund and Home fund of the International Typographical Union for the period above named.

Exhibit "B" comprises the balance in each fund, the assets of each fund, and shows the total assets of the International Typographical Union.

Exhibit "C" shows the outstanding checks and reconciliation of the bank accounts.

SCOPE OF SERVICE.

In making this audit we have verified all receipts by the duplicates of vouchers issued, checked each and every entry upon all of the books, have proven all division of receipts and all totals, have verified all expenses by the checks issued thereror and the properly approved bills which are on file. All bank balances have been verified by the books of the banks with which money is deposited. The bonds listed herein have been examined and found intact.

We found no misappropriation or misapplication

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of funds, all money properly accounted for and the books of the secretary-treasurer correct and in excellent condition and in balance with the assets of the organization.

R. K. SMITH,
G. D. SMITH,
Accountants.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August, 1917. D. M. LARSEN, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 13, 1920.

EXHIBIT "A."

1917. GENERAL FUND.

Feb. 1. Balance in fund..		$80,321 65
July 31. Cash receipts to date:		
Fund's portion of per capita tax	$92,825 75	
Supplies and charter fees	2,279 26	
Registration and reinstatement fees	4,224 00	
Membership fees from unorganized towns ...	445 00	
Duplicate traveling cards	97 00	
Interest	1,251 05	
Cash refunded, etc.....	107 00	
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, ads and subscriptions..	19,796 14	
Union Printers Home, clerical work	546 00	
International Allied Printing Trades Association	170 11	
		121,741 31
Total		$202,062 96
July 31. Expenditures to date		99,706 36
Balance		$102,356 60

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Donations to Prescott memorial fund		$1,588 70

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$83,645 30	
Deposited with postoffice..	300 00	
Fletcher Savings and Trust Company	20,000 00	
*Total		$103,945 30

*Includes $1,588.70 in Prescott memorial fund.

1917. MORTUARY FUND.

Feb. 1. Balance in fund..		$282,914 69
July 31. Cash receipts to date:		
One-half of 1 per cent assessment.	$171,738 29	
Interest	4,937 75	
Benefit returned.	2 08	
		176,678 12
Total		$459,592 81
July 31. Expenditures to date		158,150 16
Balance		$301,442 65

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$54,312 57	
Liberty loan bonds.....	30,076 12	
National City Bank deposit	48,342 96	
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00	
City of Buffalo bonds.....	$51,000 00	
San Francisco Geary St. railway bonds	27,950 00	
City of Nashville bonds....	10,157 00	
City of Saskatoon bonds...	12,285 00	
Porto Rican bonds.....	16,585 00	
Total		$301,442 65

1917. PENSION FUND.

Feb. 1. Balance in fund..		$630,012 70
July 31. Cash receipts to date:		
One-half of 1 per cent assessment.	$171,414 47	
Interest	11,575 24	
Pension returned.	20 00	
		183,009 71
Total		$813,022 41
July 31. Expenditures to date		192,059 49
Balance		$620,962 92

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National bank deposit	$35,193 60	
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00	
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34	
City of Chicago bonds....	96,687 50	
New York City bonds.....	131,275 00	
Hawaiian government bonds	100,800 00	
City of Milwaukee bonds..	37,092 40	
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00	
Province of Ontario bonds.	10,150 00	
City of Calgary bonds.....	9,869 00	
City of Toronto bonds.....	8,389 80	
City of Victoria bonds....	9,445 87	
City of Ottawa bonds.....	9,669 41	
Vigo County (Ind.) bonds.	9,752 00	
City of South Bend bonds.	6,000 00	
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00	
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00	
Total		$620,962 92

1917.

Feb. 1. Balance in fund:		
Home fund's portion of per capita tax.....	$74,238 45	
Transportation of residents refunded	576 20	
Total		$74,814 65
July 31. Transferred to secretary-treasurer		$74,814 65

EXHIBIT "B."

ASSETS GENERAL FUND.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$83,645 30	
Deposited with postoffice.	300 00	
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00	
*Total		$103,945 30

*Includes $1,588.70 in Prescott memorial fund.

ASSETS MORTUARY FUND.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$54,312 57	
Liberty loan bonds.....	30,076 12	
National City Bank deposit	48,342 96	

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Hawaiian government bonds	$50,734 00	
City of Buffalo bonds.....	51,000 00	
San Francisco Geary St. Ry. bonds	27,950 00	
City of Nashville bonds..	10,157 00	
City of Saskatoon bonds..	12,285 00	
Porto Rican bonds.....	16,585 00	
Total		$301,442 65

ASSETS PENSION FUND.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$35,193 60	
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00	
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34	
City of Chicago bonds.....	96,687 50	
New York City bonds....	131,275 00	
Hawaiian government bonds	100,800 00	
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40	
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00	
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00	
City of Calgary bonds.....	9,869 00	
City of Toronto bonds....	8,389 80	
City of Victoria bonds....	9,445 87	
City of Ottawa bonds.....	9,669 41	
Vigo County (Ind) bonds..	9,752 00	
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00	
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00	
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00	
Total		620,962 92
		$1,026,350 87

CONDITION OF FUNDS.

General fund balance.....	$102,356 60	
Prescott memorial fund balance	1,588 70	
Mortuary fund balance....	301,442 65	
Pension fund balance.....	620,962 92	
Total		$1,026,350 87

EXHIBIT "C."

1917. GENERAL FUND.

July 31. Balance in Fletcher American National Bank $85,177 99

Outstanding checks as follows:

Voucher No. C-15917, $1; C-17188, 25 cents; C-17688, $6.83; C-18450, $2.70; C-18458, $65.61; C-18460, $55; C-18461, $21.57; C-18462, $92.30; C-18502, $5; C-18509, $10.50; C-18512, $5; C-18523, $25; C-18524, $49.69; C-18526, $2.61; C-18550, $170.76; C-18552, $2; C-18554, $18; C-18556, $85; C-18561, $100; C-18565, $45; C-18573 $25; C-18579, $120.90; C-18584, $2.50; C-18611, $18.68; C-18613, $17; C-18621, $14.60; C-18622, $30; C-18625, $75; C-18626, $75; C-18627, $45.43; C-18628, $20; C-18729, $51.50; C-18630, $78.60; C-18631, $50.69; C-18632, $83.97; C-18634 $60 ..... 1,532 69

Net balance in bank (See Exhibit "A") $83,645 30

EXHIBIT "C."

1917. MORTUARY FUND.

July 31. Balance in Fletcher American National Bank 63,520 74

Outstanding checks as follows:

Voucher No. C-5334, $5; C-17185, $3; C-17835, $120.50; C-18005, $315.62; C-18175, $400; C-18203, $400; C-18341, $400; C-18366, $400; C-18376, $320.80; C-18385, $400; C-18426, $70; C-18444, $275; C-18473, $278.25; C-18533, $400; C-18536, $4.40; C-18535, $395.60 C-18538, $400; C-18539, $400; C-18540, $153.18; C-18541, $246.82; C-18542, $139.50; C-18543, $27.25; C-18544, $233.25; C-18545, $400; C-18559, $400; C-18549, $100; C-18581, $400; C-18582, $370.75; C-18583, $29.25; C-18614, $400; C-18615, $80; C-18616, $80; C-18617, $80; C-18618, $80; C-18619, $400; C-18623, $400; C-18624, $200..... $9,208 17

Net balance in bank (See Exhibit "A") $54,312 57

EXHIBIT "C."

1917. PENSION FUND.

July 31. Balance in Fletcher American National Bank $52,718 60

Outstanding checks as follows:

Voucher No. F-2522, $20; F-2684, $5; F-6736, $15; F-8047, $10; G-978, $20; G-2085, $20; G-3446, $20; G-4354, $10; G-4918, $20; G-5115, $20; G-6372, $20; G-7138, $20; G-7414, $20; G-7911, $20; G-7926, $20; G-8024, $20; G-8318, $20; G-8327, $20; G-8334, $20; G-8345, $20; G-8599, $20; G-8635, $20; G-8637, $20; G-8660, $20; G-8876, $20; G-8900, $20; G-9055, $20; G-9116, $20; G-9169, $20; G-9182, $20; G-9293, $5; G-9351, $20; G-9354, $20; G-9373, $20; G-9380, $20; G-9405, $20; G-9488, $20; G-9492, $20; G-9504, $20; G-9511, $20; G-9516, $20; G-9522, $15; G-9534, $20; G-9536, $20; G-9543, $20; G-9564, $20; G-9566, $20; G-9569, $20; G-9577, $20; G-9585, $10; G-9588, $20; G-9596, $20; G-9597, $20; G-9600, $20; G-9602, $20; G-9603, $20; G-9605, $20; G-9606, $20; G-9607, $20; G-9608, $20; G-9609, $20; G-9610, $20; G-9611, $20; G-9613, $20; G-9614, $20; G-9615, $20; G-9616, $20; G-9617, $20; G-9618, $20; G-9619, $20; G-9620, $20; G-9622, $15; G-9623, $20; G-9624, $20; G-9625, $20; G-9626, $20; G-9627, $20; G-9628, $20; G-9635, $20; G-9636, $20; G-9651, $5; G-9655, $20; G-9660, $20; G-9663, $20; G-9665, $20; G-9673, $20; G-9675, $20; G-9677, $20; G-9678, $20; G-9679, $20; G-9683, $20; G-9684, $20; G-9685, $20; G-9686, $20; G-9687, $15; G-9691, $20; G-9692, $20; G-9694, $20; G-9695, $20; G-9696, $20; G-9697, $20 G-9698, $20; G-9699, $20; G-9700, $5; G-9702, $20; G-9704, $20; G-9705, $20; G-9707, $20; G-9708, $20; G-9712, $20; G-9713, $20; G-9715, $20; G-9717, $20; G-9718, $20; G-9719, $20; G-9720, $20; G-9721, $10; G-9722, $20; G-9724, $20; G-9725, $20; G-9726, $20; G-9727, $20; G-9729, $20; G-9732, $20; G-9733, $10; G-9734, $20; G-9738, $20; G-9739, $20; G-9742, $20; G-9743, $20; G-9744, $20; G-9746, $20; G-9749, $20; G-9750, $20; G-9752, $20; G-9753, $20; G-9754, $20; G-9755, $20; G-9757, $20; G-9758, $20; G-9759, $20; G-9760, $20; G-9761, $20; G-9764, $20; G-9765, $10; G-9766, $20; G-9768, $20; G-9771, $20; G-9772, $20; G-9773, $20; G-9774, $20; G-9775, $20; G-9776, $20; G-9777, $20; G-9778, $15; G-9780, $20; G-9781, $20; G-9782, $20; G-9783, $20; G-9785, $20; G-9788, $20;

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G-9789, $20; G-9791, $20; G-9793, $20; G-9794, $20; G-9795, $20; G-9796, $20; G-9797, $20; G-9798, $20; G-9799, $20; G-9801, $20; G-9804, $20; G-9805, $20; G-9806, $20; G-9807, $20; G-9809, $20; G-9810, $20; G-9811, $20; G-9812, $20; G-9813, $20; G-9814, $20; G-9815, $20; G-9820, $20; G-9823, $20; G-9825, $10; G-9826, $20; G-9827, $20; G-9828, $10; G-9829, $20; G-9830, $20; G-9831, $20; G-9833, $20; G-9836, $20; G-9837, $20; G-9838, $20; G-9840, $20; G-9841, $20; G-9843, $20; G-9844, $20; G-9845, $20; G-9848, $15; G-9850, $20; G-9851, $20; G-9852, $20; G-9854, $20; G-9856, $20; G-9857, $20; G-9858, $20; G-9861, $20; G-9863, $20; G-9864, $20; G-9865, $20; G-9867, $20; G-9869, $20; G-9870, $20; G-9871, $20; G-9872, $20; G-9874, $20; G-9875, $20; G-9876, $20; G-9877, $10; G-9878, $20; G-9879, $20; G-9880, $20; G-9881, $20; G-9882, $20; G-9883, $20; G-9886, $15; G-9887, $20; G-9888, $15; G-9889, $20; G-9891, $10; G-9892, $20; G-9894, $20; G-9896, $20; G-9898, $20; G-9899, $20; G-9901, $20; G-9902, $20; G-9903, $20; G-9905, $20; G-9906, $20; G-9912, $20; G-9913, $20; G-9914, $20; G-9915, $20; G-9916, $20; G-9917, $20; G-9918, $20; G-9919, $20; G-9923, $20; G-9924, $20; G-9925, $5; G-9926, $20; G-9927, $20; G-9928, $20; G-9929, $20; G-9930, $20; G-9931, $20; G-9932, $20; G-9936, $20; G-9937, $20; G-9938, $20; G-9939, $20; G-9940, $20; G-9941, $20; G-9942, $20; G-9943, $10; G-9947, $20; G-9948, $20; G-9953, $10; G-9973, $20; G-9980, $10; G-9981, $20; G-9991, $15; G-10005, $20; G-10008, $20; G-10012, $20; G-10013, $20; G-10014, $20; G-10015, $20; G-10016, $20; G-10017, $20; G-10018, $20; G-10019, $20; G-10020, $20; G-10021, $20; G-10022, $20; G-10023, $20; G-10024, $20; G-10025, $20; G-10027, $20; G-10028, $20; G-10029, $20; G-10030, $20; G-10031, $20; G-10032, $20; G-10033, $20; G-10034, $20; G-10036, $20; G-10037, $20; G-10038, $20; G-10039, $20; G-10041, $20; G-10042, $20; G-10043, $20; G-10044, $20; G-10045, $20; G-10046, $20; G-10047, $20; G-10048, $20; G-10049, $20; G-10050, $20; 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$20; G-10500, $20; G-10505, $5; G-10506, $20; G-10507, $20; G-10508, $20; G-10509, $20; G-10510, $20; G-10511, $20; G-10516, $20; G-10517, $20; G-10521, $20; G-10523, $10; G-10529, $20; G-10539, $20; G-10540, $20; G-10541, $20; G-10542, $20; G-10543, $20; G-10544, $20; G-10545, $20; G-10546, $20; G-10547, $20; G-10548, $20; G-10549, $20 G-10550, $20; G-10556, $20; G-10558, $20; G-10560, $20; G-10561, $10; G-10565, $20; G-10567, $5; G-10569, $20; G-10570, $20; G-10572, $20; G-10573, $20; G-10574, $20; G-10575, $20; G-10576, $20; G-10577, $20; G-10578, $20; G-10581, $20; G-10582, $20; G-10585, $20; G-10586, $20; G-10587, $20; G-10588, $20; G-10589, $20; G-10591, $20; G-10592, $20; G-10595, $20; G-10596, $10; G-10598, $5; G-10599, $20; G-10601, $20; G-10603, $20; G-10604, $20; G-10606, $15; G-10609, $20; G-10610, $20; G-10614, $15; G-10615, $20; G-10616, $20; G-10617, $20; G-10618, $20; G-10619, $20; G-10621, $20; G-10622, $20; G-10623, $20; G-10624, $20; G-10625, $15; G-10626, $20; G-10630, $20; G-10631, $20; G-10634, $20; G-10635, $20; G-10636, $20; G-10638, $20; G-10639, $20; G-10642, $15; G-10643, $20; G-10644, $20; G-10645, $20; G-10650, $10; G-10651, $20; G-10652, $20; G-10653, $20; G-10654, $20; G-10655, $20; G-10657, $20; G-10659, $20; G-10660, $20; G-10661, $20; G-10662, $20; G-10663, $20; G-10664, $20; G-10665, $20; G-10666, $20; G-10667, $20; G-10668, $20; G-10669, $20; G-10671, $20; G-10672, $20; G-10673, $20; G-10674, $20; G-10675, $20; G-10676, $20; G-10677, $20; G-10678, $20; G-10679, $20; G-10680, $20; G-10681, $20; G-10682, $20; G-10683, $20; G-10684, $20; G-10685, $15; G-10686, $20; G-10687, $20; G-10688, $20; G-10690, $20; G-10691, $20; G-10692, $20; G-10693, $20; G-10698, $20; G-10699, $20; G-10700, $20; G-10701, $20; G-10702, $20; G-10703, $20; G-10704, $20; G-10705, $20; G-10706, $20; G-10707, $20; G-10708, $20; G-10709, $20; G-10710, $20; G-10711, $20; G-10712, $20; G-10713, $20; G-10714, $20; G-10716, $20; G-10717, $20; G-10718, $20; G-10719, $20; G-10720, $20; G-10721, $20; G-10722, $20; G-10723, $20; G-10724, $20; G-10725, $20; G-10726, $20; G-10727, $20; G-10728, $20; G-10729, $20; G-10730, $20; G-10731, $20; G-10733, $20; G-10734, $20; G-10735, $20; G-10736, $20; G-10737, $20; G-10738, $20; G-10739, $10; G-10740, $20; G-10741, $20; G-10742, $20; G-10743, $20; G-10744, $20; G-10745, $20; G-10746, $20; G-10747, $15; G-10748, $20; G-10749, $20; G-10750, $20; G-10751, $20; G-10752, $20; G-10753, $20; G-10754, $20; G-10755, $20; G-10756, $20; G-10757, $20; G-10758, $20; G-10759, $15; G-10760; $20; G-10761, $20; G-10762, $20; G-10763, $20; G-10764, $15; G-10766, $20; G-10767, $20; G-10769, $15; G-10770, $20; G-10771, $10; G-10772, $10; G-10773, $20; G-10774, $20; G-10775, $20; G-10776, $20; G-10777, $15; G-10778, $20; G-10779, $20; G-10780, $20; G-10781, $20; G-10782, $20; G-10783, $20; G-10784, $20; G-10785, $20; G-10786, $20; G-10787, $20; G-10788, $20; G-10789, $20; G-10790, $20; G-10791, $20; G-10792, $20; G-10793, $20; G-10794, $20; G-10795, $20; G-10796, $20; G-10797, $20; G-10798, $20; G-10799, $20; G-10800, $20; G-10801, $20; G-10802, $20; G-10803, $20; G-10804, $20; G-10805, $20; G-10806, $20; G-10807, $20; G-10808, $20; G-10809, $20; G-10810, $20; G-10811, $20; G-10812, $15; G-10813, $20; G-10814, $20; G-10815, $20; G-10816, $20; G-10817, $20; G-10818, $20; G-10819, $20; G-10820, $5; G-10821, $20; G-10822, $20; G-10824, $20; G-10826, $10; G-10829, $20; G-10830, $20; G-10831, $20; G-10832, $20; G-10833, $20; G-10834, $20; G-10835, $20; G-10836, $20; G-10837, $20; G-10838, $20; G-10839, $20; G-10840, $20; G-10841, $20; G-10842, $20; G-10844, $20; G-10845, $20; G-10847, $20; G-10848, $20; G-10849, $20; G-10850, $20; G-10851, $20; G-10852, $20; G-10853, $20; G-10854, $20; G-10855, $20; G-10856, $20; G-10857, $20; G-10858, $20; G-10859, $20; G-10860, $20; G-10861, $20; G-10862, $20; G-10863, $20; G-10864, $20; G-10865, $20; G-10866, $20; G-10867, $20; G-10868, $20; G-10869, $20; G-10870, $20; G-10871, $20; G-10872, $20; G-10873, $20; G-10874, $20; G-10875, $20; G-10876, $20; G-10877, $20; G-10878, $20; G-10879, $20; G-10880, $20; G-10881, $20; G-10882, $20; G-10883, $20; G-10884, $20; G-10885, $20; G-10886, $20; G-10887, $20; G-10888, $20; G-10889, $20; G-10890, $20; G-10891, $20; G-10892, $20; G-10893, $10; G-10894, $20; G-10895, $20; G-10896, $20; G-10897, $20; G-10898, $20; G-10899, $20; G-10900, $20; G-10901, $20; G-10902, $20; G-10903, $20; G-10904, $20; G-10905, $20; G-10906, $20; G-10907, $20; G-10908, $20; G-10909, $20; G-10910, $20; G-10911, $20, G-10912, $20; G-10913, $20; G-10914, $20; G-10915, $20; G-10916, $20..... $17,525 00

Fletcher American National Bank balance	$52,718 60
Total outstanding checks	17,525 00
Net balance in bank.....	$35,193 60

THE HOME SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Report of Auditors.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—As the accountants appointed by you to audit the books of the Union Printers Home (J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer) from February 1 to July 31, 1917, inclusive, we beg to submit herewith our report. Exhibits "D" and "E" are attached hereto and made a part of the report.

Exhibit "D" comprises a summary of all receipts and expenditures of the Home for the period above named.

Exhibit "E" contains a list of outstanding checks and reconciliation of the bank account.

SCOPE OF AUDIT.

We have verified all receipts by the duplicates of vouchers issued, checked each and every entry upon all books, verified all totals, verified all expenses by the checks issued therefor and the properly approved bills which are on file. The bank balances were verified by the books of the banks with which money is deposited and the amount in the hands of Superintendent Daley by his reports which have been examined and found correct by the resident trustee and the finance committee.

We found no misappropriation or misapplication

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of funds, all money properly accounted for and the books of the secretary-treasurer correct and in excellent condition and in balance with the assets.

R. K. Smith,
G. D. Smith,
Accountants.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of August, 1917. D. M. Larsen, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 13, 1920.

EXHIBIT "D."

RECEIPTS.

Balance in bank January 31, 1917		$27,798 72
Balance in hands of superintendent January 31, 1917		8,443 53
Cash from deceased residents per superintendent	$106 49	
Interest on bank deposits	274 98	
Home fund's proportion per capita tax from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	74,238 45	
Transportation of residents from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	695 32	
Edward P. Doyle, mortuary benefit bequest	330 00	
Sale of cows, calves, cowhide, barrels, rags and junk per superintendent	240 21	
Cash refunded per superintendent	9 11	
Donations to endowment fund	150 00	
		76,044 56
Total		$112,286 81

EXPENDITURES.

Alien bonds	$30 00
Amusements for residents	341 52
Automobile maintenance	414 75
Books and stationery for superintendent	473 75
Books and stationery for trustees	44 50
Building repairs and improvements	20,437 04
Burial, care of cemetery plots	285 00
Car tickets	70 90
Clerk hire (pro rata at headquarters)	546 00
Clothing	2,800 03
Contingent expenses	24 00
Convention souvenir	249 00
Deceased residents, cash to relatives	95 49
Dentistry	437 00
Drugs	1,292 53
Employes' salaries	16,763 89
Farm	1,375 59
Freight and expressage	15 24
Furnishings	7,145 10
Groceries	11,714 78
Hay and grain	2,734 43
Heat and light	4,279 30
Ice	469 70
Insurance	8 05
Laundry	817 52
Legal services	75 00
Library	28 00
Meats	7,276 79
Miscellaneous expenses per superintendent	246 00
Pensions to residents	2,926 50
Postage	65 43
Premium on bond for secretary-treasurer	62 50
Spectacles and repairs	103 10
Surgical operations and medical services	650 00
Taxes	168 07
Telephone and telegraph	127 27
Tobacco	45 25
Transportation of residents	$1,545 46
Transportation of superintendent	144 69
Trustees' meetings	1,244 42
Total	$87,573 09

1917. RECAPITULATION.

Feb. 1. Balance to credit of fund	$36,242 25
July 31. Receipts to date	76,044 56
Total	$112,286 81
July 31. Expenditures to date	87,573 09
Balance	$24,713 72

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$17,987 94
Cash in hands of superintendent (expenditures to be reported)	6,725 78
Total	$24,713 72

EXHIBIT "E."

1917. HOME FUND.

July 31. Balance in Fletcher American National Bank, regular account	$19,524 48
Endowment fund	1,492 92
Total	$21,017 40
Outstanding checks as follows: Voucher No. D-3110, $229.96; D-3326, $10.20; D-3330, $95.50; D-3379, $1.80; D-3380, $2,700	3,029 46
Net balance in bank	$17,987 94

LABOR!

Back in the ages that long have passed,
Back in the time when Time began;
I, with our God, made this world so grand,
I, with God, made His image—Man!
Now I am striving, improving all,
And to me only must credit lay;
For in all times have I done these things—
I made the world what it is today!

Yonder's a plow that tills the soil,
Here are the things I've made to grow.
Wisdom I give you and, in truth,
All of the things you are to know.
Yonder's a palace where great men live,
Here is a house where servants stay;
All have like passions and desires—
I made the world what it is today!

I made the wireless, the submarine,
I made the ships, the cannon, shell;
I made the things men fight for so,
I make the battle roar like hell.
I made the Peace this world has known,
Even the toys for children's play:
I have made joy and sadness, too,—
I made the world what it is today!

I make the iron, the glass—all things—
I do the mining and sow the seed;
I make men rich who don't deserve,
While there are many in great need.
I am the Power that moves the world
Ever upon its endless way:
LABOR'S my name—(and you're my slave)—
I made the world what it is today!

Wheeling, W. Va. Albert N. Dennis.

As between dress goods and leather to cover the ankles, market reports give all the economic preference to cloth.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

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VOLUME 51 OCTOBER NINETEEN SEVENTEEN NUM

HARVARD COLLEGE
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THE TYPO-GRAPHICAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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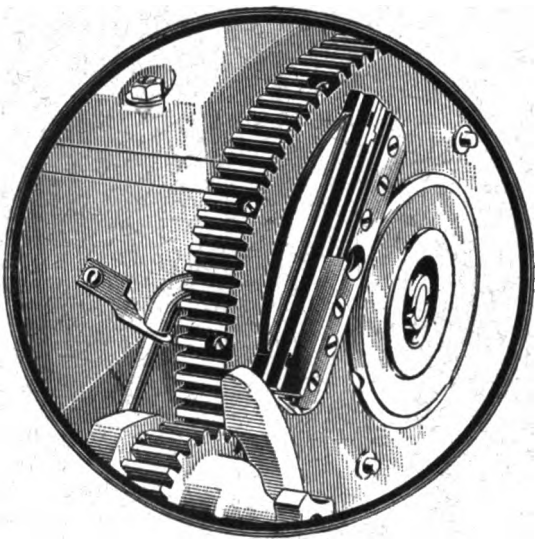

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Enterprising Merchant

30 Point — 7 A $2 55 14 a $2 55 $5 10

SPECIMEN DESIGNED
Meritorious Color Procured

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Enthusiastic Juveniles Performing

18 Point — 14 A $2 10 28 a $2 15 $4 25

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Composition Secured

14 Point — 19 A $1 95 36 a $1 80 $3 75

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ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME LI OCTOBER 1917 NUMBER FOUR

THE REFERENDUM PROPOSITIONS

For several years it has been apparent to the thoughtful members of the International Union that steps should be taken to close up the gap between the receipts and expenditures in our old age pension fund. While it is true that the yearly deficit is not at this time particularly alarming, nevertheless this deficit inevitably will increase unless the fund is more carefully safeguarded.

The Colorado Springs convention took a step in the right direction, and the first proposition to be voted on by the referendum on October 17 establishes a minimum assessment of not less than 30 cents per month to be paid by all members to the old age pension and mortuary funds.

Every member holding a traveling card and every old age pensioner is assessed at least 30 cents per month for these funds at the present time. In some jurisdictions it is a regrettable fact that under the existing system many members evade these assessments. In other jurisdictions local unions have established a minimum on the lines of the proposed amendment.

It must be conceded that our pension and mortuary insurance is obtained at a ridiculously low cost, and that this assessment fixing a minimum of 30 cents per month each for the pension and mortuary assessments is extremely modest. No change was made in the assessment on earnings of members, which remains at one-half of 1 per cent for each fund.

If this amendment is adopted, it is not improbable that with one or two other slight changes in our pension laws the gap between the receipts and the expenditures may be closed. Unless these steps are taken, the membership will in the near future be confronted with a situation which will require an increase in the pension assessment.

The first proposition reads as follows:

FIRST PROPOSITION—Amend section 1, article ix, constitution, to read as follows:

ARTICLE IX—REVENUE AND FUNDS.

Section 1. The revenue of the International Typographical Union shall be derived as follows: From dues, which shall be 45 cents per month per member; an additional one-half of 1 per cent assessment on earnings of members for old age pension fund, and an additional one-half of 1 per cent assessment on earnings of members for the mortuary benefit fund: PROVIDED, THAT NOT LESS THAN 30 CENTS EACH PER MONTH SHALL BE COLLECTED FOR THE OLD AGE PENSION AND MORTUARY FUNDS: from charters for subordinate unions; from necessary supplies at prices to be fixed by law. International dues AND ASSESSMENTS for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and shall be transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be considered delinquent and debarred from benefits: Provided, That unions located so far from headquarters as to make it impossible for their dues to reach there within the prescribed time shall not be considered delinquent if their remittances bear postmark date prior to the fifteenth of the succeeding month.

The second proposition on the ballot to be voted on October 17 provides for a graduated increase in the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer. The writer opposed legislation of this character at the Los Angeles convention, and also advised the laws committee at Colorado Springs to report all propositions of this character unfavorably. The writer also stated in the convention that if he were a delegate he

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would vote to non-concur in the report of the laws committee.

This proposition requires no extended discussion. The salaries of these officers are $67.31 per week, and since the members of the union repeatedly have defeated propositions to increase the scale established by the constitution, the writer believes that the employers, who in this instance are the members of the union, should not be continually pestered by propositions of this kind.

The second proposition reads as follows:

SECOND PROPOSITION—Amend section 1, article viii, constitution, to read as follows:

ARTICLE VIII—SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

Section 1. The salary of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer, in full for the services rendered by each of said officers during the term of office, shall be the sums following: For the president, for services rendered as president of the International Typographical Union and as president of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $4,000 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918; $4,500 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1919, TO DECEMBER 31, 1919; $5,000 PER ANNUM THEREAFTER. First vice-president, $150 and traveling expenses to and from the conventions of the International Typographical Union; second vice-president, $500 per annum; mailer vice-president, $300 per annum; and secretary-treasurer, for services rendered as secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and as secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $4,000 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1918, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918; $4,500 PER ANNUM FROM JANUARY 1, 1919, TO DECEMBER 31, 1919; $5,000 PER ANNUM THEREAFTER.

The third proposition on the ballot increases the number of unions required for the submission of a proposition to a referendum from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, and also requires that the authors of such propositions shall draft them in proper form and shall include therein all sections or articles to be amended or repealed.

Recent experiences with referendum propositions have not been entirely satisfactory even to the authors of such propositions. The so-called Houston amendment still remains in the constitution defying interpretation, and the Duluth amendment, which established a board of auditors, is a clumsy example of underdone legislation. The writer believes that while the International Union continues to hold annual conventions, the delegates to those conventions should be competent to determine what changes shall be made in our laws, subject to constitutional provisions. Legislation by inference has been tried on several occasions, and since the supporters of such legislation have been unable to agree as to the interpretation of their own propositions, there can be no valid objection to the amendment which requires that all such propositions shall be specific in the future.

The amendment which requires 150 endorsements is in no sense prohibitive. Any proposition possessing merit will receive more than 150 endorsements.

The third proposition follows:

THIRD PROPOSITION—Amend section 3, article xvii, constitution, to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

Section 3. Whenever ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY subordinate unions shall petition the executive council for the submission of any proposition or amendment, the endorsements of such petition having been secured within three months, the proposition or amendment shall be submitted to the membership within three months of the receipt of the required number of petitions, and the vote taken and canvassed in the same manner as amendments and propositions referred to the membership by the convention of the International Typographical Union. PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO SUBORDINATE UNIONS FOR ENDORSEMENT OR TO THE MEMBERSHIP FOR ADOPTION AS HEREIN PROVIDED, MUST BE DRAFTED IN PROPER FORM AND SHALL INCLUDE ALL SECTIONS OR ARTICLES AMENDED OR REPEALED BY SUCH PROPOSITION. LAWS OR PARTS OF LAWS TO BE REPEALED SHALL BE PLACED IN BRACKETS, AND AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING LAWS AND NEW LAWS SHALL BE PRINTED IN BOLD-FACE TYPE: Provided, The executive council may submit to referendum vote propositions which require immediate action without petition of [one hundred] local unions. All such propositions and amendments shall be published to the craft a reasonable time before the vote thereon.

The fourth proposition on the ballot will dispose of the question of protecting our members in war service. If it were possible for each subordinate union to protect the membership of its own members in war service, the weight of the argument would perhaps be in favor of Plan A in the fourth proposition. In many instances, however, members in war service have taken traveling cards from their home unions and de-

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posited them with unions in close proximity to military camps.

Since the war has become international in its scope, the writer believes that the expense of keeping these members in good standing should be borne internationally. If Plan A is adopted it is quite probable that some subordinate unions may refuse to pay the dues of such members, except in instances where their membership has covered a period of six months or a year in the local union. If this is done, then it is not improbable that some of our members in war service may be suspended for nonpayment of dues, and their membership and benefits will be lost.

Under Plan B of Proposition No. 4 a member in war service would feel free to deposit his traveling card with any subordinate union, knowing that the secretary thereof would be reimbursed by the International Union.

In the opinion of the writer Plan B of the fourth proposition offers by far the best solution of this problem. The assessment proposed is not a burdensome one, it will be sufficient to meet the situation, and it will place the International Union squarely on record as standing back of its members in war service.

The fourth proposition follows:

FOURTH PROPOSITION—To protect the membership of members in war service.

PLAN A—Shall the question of paying the International per capita tax of 50 cents per month and the old age pension and mortuary assessment of 30 cents each per month for members in war service be referred to subordinate unions with power to act?

PLAN B—Shall an assessment of 10 cents per member per month be levied to provide a fund from which subordinate unions shall be reimbursed for International per capita tax and old age pension and mortuary assessments paid by subordinate unions for members in war service? This assessment to be effective January 1, 1918, and to continue in effect during the war and until peace is declared by the governments under which this union has jurisdiction. Any surplus remaining undisturbed in such fund to be deposited to the credit of the old age pension fund.

Of the four propositions to be voted upon, the first, third and fourth should be adopted. The first will add strength to our pension laws, the third will require explicit referendum propositions, and the fourth will protect our members in war service. The second proposition is committed to the tender mercies of the conscientious objectors and the politicians. As employers, the members of the union will have another opportunity to say that the time is not opportune for an increase in the scale. The stupid injunction, "If the wages don't suit, why don't you hunt another job," does not fit in this instance. The employes are not the authors of the proposition.

Yours fraternally,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT.

San Francisco Has a Real Mayor.

James Rolph, jr., has proved himself one of the best friends of organized labor that ever occupied the mayor's office in San Francisco. He maintained his equilibrium in the street car strike and refused to be made a catspaw by the local chamber of commerce, which has declared that trade unionism must be put out of business in that community, and has shown his friendship on other occasions. Mayor Rolph also has a habit of recognizing ability in making appointments. This will be admitted in his selection of George A. Tracy as civil service commissioner of the city and county of San Francisco for a term of six years. The position pays $1,200 per year, and will not interfere with Mr. Tracy's regular vocation in any way. For a number of years he has been president of Typographical Union No. 21, and was also first vice-president of the International Typographical Union. George Tracy has numerous friends throughout the country who will be glad to know of his new honors.

Conciliation Wins in Denver.

Some conception of the successful results accruing through the policies pursued by the executive council of the International Typographical Union may be gleaned by considering events occurring recently in the city of Denver, Colo.

The wage scale for the book and job branch in Denver, under an agreement dated September 1, 1917, and to be in effect for the ensuing three years, will be $28.50 per week for day work and $31.50

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for night work. This is an increase of $2.50 per week. The original demand of the union was for an advance of $4 per week.

Before the matter had been finally settled, Typographical Union No. 49 and the International Typographical Union became involved with the Industrial Commission of Colorado, through being served with the following notice of hearing:

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO.

NOTICE OF HEARING.

To Whom It May Concern:

GREETING—In the matter of the controversies between members of Denver Typographical Union No. 49, of Denver, Colo., employes, and the Brock-Haffner Press, Charles M. Welch, secretary of the employing printers' association, et al., arising out of demands of said employes for an increased wage and changes in working conditions.

Notice is hereby given that the Industrial Commission of Colorado hereby takes jurisdiction in the matter of said controversies and demands, and at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, September 5, 1917, will begin a hearing and investigation at the offices of said commission in the capitol building at Denver, Colo. Said hearing to be continued from day to day at the offices of said commission and at such other places as may hereafter be designated.

Section 29 of the industrial commission law provides that "Where a dispute has been made the subject of an investigation, hearing or arbitration by the commission or the board, until the dispute has been finally dealt with by such commission or board neither of the parties nor the employes affected shall alter the conditions of employment with respect to wages or hours on account of the dispute, do, or be concerned in doing, directly or indirectly, anything in the nature of a lockout or strike, or a suspension or discontinuance of work or employment; but the relationship of the employer and employe shall continue uninterrupted by the dispute or anything arising out of the dispute."

The act further provides penalties in sections 32 and 33, as follows: "Any employer declaring or causing a lockout contrary to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day or part of day that such lockout exists.

"Any employe who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars ($10) nor more than fifty dollars ($50) for each day or part of day that such employe is on strike."

Section 33: "Any person who incites, encourages, or aids in any manner any employer to declare or continue a lockout, or any employe to go or continue to strike, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court."

Very truly yours,

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO,

(Signed) HIRAM E. HILTS, Chairman.

Denver, Colo., August 27, 1917.

Readers of THE JOURNAL will remember that Denver Typographical Union No. 49, when the matter of scale negotiation in the book and job branch was first considered last March, adopted resolutions which were an open challenge to the Industrial Commission of Colorado, and which it was believed by our International officials at the time would not be ignored by that body. Developments later proved this to be true.

During the latter part of August the negotiations with the Denver Master Printers' Association came to a deadlock. The employers had offered a scale of $28 per week—an increase of $2—and this had been rejected by the union. A special meeting of No. 49 asked the executive council of the International Union to authorize a strike to enforce its original demands, and it was at this time that the industrial commission served the notice which appears in this article. While the executive council believes the law under which the commission operates is a most vicious and obnoxious measure, nevertheless it is a duly-enacted statute and should be complied with until repealed or declared unconstitutional. This was the reason the request for strike sanction was not granted. It should also be remembered that the International Union has an investment of approximately a million and a half dollars in the state of Colorado, and this was an additional reason for not wishing to incur legal entanglements. The action of the executive council does not mean that the "involuntary servitude" section of the industrial commission act is endorsed, as has been alleged in certain quarters.

During the negotiations, after the matter had been placed in the hands of Representative Pulver, an offer was made to arbitrate, through a local board of five members, the basis to be on a scale of $30 per week

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asked by the union, and $28 offered by the employers. The latter refused to consider the proposition. Then Representative Pulver submitted the figures as finally agreed to, and on September 5 signatures of the members of the Denver Master Printers' Association were attached to the contract. At a meeting of No. 49 the scale as suggested by Mr. Pulver and agreed to by the employers was adopted by a vote of 124 for to 31 against. It means an increase of $68,000 in earnings for the members of No. 49 during the three years covered by the agreement.

As shown above, September 5 was the date set by the Industrial Commission of Colorado for considering the controversy. On September 1 Representative Pulver notified the commission that the matter had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

A Pioneer Printer Gone.

The dean of the Colorado pioneer printers and "father of Denver Typographical Union No. 49" passed away September 5, when Charles S. Semper succumbed to the infirmities of age at his home in Denver, age 87 years. Mr. Semper went to Colorado from New Orleans in 1859 and set type for the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News, the equipment for which had been brought by ox-team from Omaha. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the confederate army and served throughout the war with General Lee. He returned to Colorado and took up a homestead in Jefferson county, a few miles north of Denver, where the town of Semper is now located.

Mr. Semper was born in England, July 31, 1830. In 1832 his father was sent to South America by the Church of England and four years later went to the Isle of Trinidad. Here Mr. Semper was married. He served seven years' apprenticeship in a printing office on the island, then left for the United States, and, after being shipwrecked, landed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, going thence to Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis and New Orleans. Then he became imbued with the gold fever and traveled to the Pikes Peak region, arriving in Denver April 20, 1859. The next day he applied for and secured work in getting out the first issue of the Rocky Mountain News. Later Mr. Semper went to Idaho Springs and engaged in mining, returning to Denver, which was then Auraria, and accepted a permanent situation on the News.

On Saturday, April 7, 1860, a meeting of the few printers then in Denver was held at the home of Mr. Semper, where Denver Typographical Union No. 49 was organized.

A Correction.

Owing to the necessary haste in preparing the copy for the September JOURNAL, and revising the proceedings of the Colorado Springs convention, which were printed as a supplement to that number, an error occurred in compiling the changes in the laws as printed in the editorial section.

Section 6, article v, of the by-laws, as amended, reads as follows:

Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of $5 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

As printed in the September JOURNAL, page 217, the word "continuous" was omitted in the third line of the section. In the convention proceedings the amended section was printed correctly.

Fighting the Child Labor Law.

On September 1 the new federal child labor law went into effect. It provides that no child under 14 years of age may be employed in any factory, mill, workshop or cannery in the United States whose products are to be shipped in interstate commerce, and no child under 16 years in any mine or quarry, while the working day of children 14 and 15 years of age in factories may not be longer than eight hours and they may not be employed between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

This statute was drawn up by some of

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the ablest lawyers of the country, but it remained for a minor judge to declare it unconstitutional and issue an injunction against its enforcement. No one was surprised that the law was challenged in the south, in a section where child labor in the cotton mills has been a stench in the nostrils of every one who has a spark of humanity in his make-up. The staying of the statute's enforcement. which will probably last only until the case reaches the supreme court, will only give the blood-sucking cotton mill operators and others of their kind more time to exploit the children in their employ.

Our Enviable Record.

The statement in the reports of officers for the past year, that the International Typographical Union expended only $4,600 for strikes during that period, received much attention from various publications, as did the announcement that the net increase in wages of the members was approximately $4,000,000. This can be ascribed to the thoroughness and unity of the organization. The absence of strikes is due to the fact that we have reached the state where we are sufficiently powerful to force employers to the conclusion that there could be no peace in the printing industry until they were willing to accept the principle of collective bargaining. The Garment Worker gives some good advice to the needle trades in reviewing the activities of the International Typographical Union, as shown in the officers' reports, and closes by saying:

> From the day the apprentice obtains his card from the union his rights are protected. This protection follows him through life. As a journeyman he must be treated justly as to industrial conditions, and when his working days are over he is tenderly cared for, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that when his eyes close for the last time his body will not be consigned to the pauper's grave.
>
> This all goes to show what can be accomplished when the members of a trade union are united in a common purpose, and what the printers have secured might be obtained by the garment workers were they as united as the printers and not weakened by discord and secession. The study of the success of the union printers in organization might well afford a valuable guide to the inexperienced in trade union organization.

South Bend Printers the Right Stuff.

All honor to the members of Typographical Union No. 128, of South Bend, Ind.! The local trades council turned down a request to form a local body of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, and this action led the members of No. 128 to adopt the following resolutions:

> Whereas, The leaders of the labor movement in the United States have recently organized an association known as the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy; and,
>
> Whereas, The efforts of Samuel Gompers to form a branch alliance in South Bend have met with failure; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That South Bend Typographical Union No. 128 hereby expresses its approval of the movement; and, be it further
>
> Resolved, That the officers of this union, under seal, tender their services to Samuel Gompers to the end that a branch alliance may be formed in South Bend.

The union printers of South Bend are not in favor of pro-German peace movements or encouraging so-called "peace councils" which may ultimately end in serious trouble for the government. They realize that the nation is at war, and those who are not for the government are against it, and, being against it, are traitors.

Appreciation From the South.

While organized labor has a secure foothold in the southern states, the movement has never gained the strength that it enjoys in other sections of the country. This is accounted for partly owing to the workingmen in that section being apathetic toward organization, but mainly as a result of the bitter opposition of the textile barons. The south is notoriously lax in enacting legislation to protect its children who slave in the cotton factories, and there is great room for improvement in making laws to protect the adults. The International Typographical Union has recognized this condition and is doing its share—and more—to remedy the situation. Probably the weakest spots in our jurisdiction are in the southeastern section of the country.

The Southern Labor Congress held its annual convention in Charleston, S. C., last month, and had a very successful session, with about 150 delegates present. Resolu-

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tions were introduced by Delegate C. L. Wilson, of Charleston Typographical Union No. 43, commending the efforts of the executive council of the International Union in behalf of the workers of the south. Delegates expressed the opinion that the conservative policies of the organization were responsible in a large measure for the gains being made in organized labor circles in that section. Following are the resolutions:

Whereas, At the last annual convention of the Southern Labor Congress the committee of the national and international representatives appointed at the Chattanooga convention recommended, among other things, that th officers of the Southern Labor Congress appeal to the executive heads of all national and international trade unions to place and keep organizers in this field, they to work in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor representatives in organizing unions and city central bodies; and,

Whereas, The executive council of the International Typographical Union, composed of Marsden G. Scott, president; Walter W. Barrett, Hugo Miller and Charles N. Smith, vice-presidents, and John W. Hays, secretary-treasurer, respectively, of that organization, has placed three International representatives in this territory; and,

Whereas, These representatives have accomplished very material results in forming local unions in cities where organized labor was an unknown quantity, and have blazed the trail for other labor unions to make progress, and have materially strengthened the labor movement in southern cities where it was weak; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Southern Labor Congress extends to Messrs. Scott, Barrett, Miller, Smith and Hays, constituting the executive council of the International Typographical Union, our thanks and appreciation for their efforts in behalf of the organized workers of the south, and trust they may be spared many years to the labor movement, and that their efforts may continue as successfully in the future as in the past; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary-treasurer, be forwarded to J. W. Hays, Indianapolis, Ind., secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

The convention also endorsed the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, declared for conscription of wealth to help finance the war, heavy tax on incomes, excess profits, government control of industry involving labor disputes, anti-speculation measures, equal suffrage and soldiers' insurance. The congress pledged its support to "President Wilson in his avowed purpose to defeat autocracy at home as well as abroad, and to promote a democracy that shall extend its beneficial influence alike in political and economic activities of the nations."

No Slackers in the I. T. U.

The International Typographical Union was one of the first trade unions to subscribe for the first issue of Liberty bonds. In the allotment of these bonds the union's subscription was cut from $50,000 to $30,000. Subordinate local typographical unions reporting to headquarters subscribed to the amount of $54,850, while the subscriptions of individual members and the purchases made through chapel organizations amounted to $1,130,300, bringing the total subscriptions made by members of the International Typographical Union up to $1,215,000. In order that the organization may obtain bonds to the full extent of its subscription on the second Liberty Loan, the executive council of the International Typographical Union contemplates dividing its second subscription between a number of cities.

This subscription of nearly a million and a quarter dollars does not by any means represent the total purchase of Liberty Loan bonds by members of the International Union. Many chapel chairmen and local secretaries failed to respond for the requested information from headquarters, and there is no doubt that the total amount subscribed would be shown to be greatly in excess of the above-mentioned figures had all the data been received.

Educating Foreigners.

An organized movement has been launched in New York city which causes one to wonder why it was not instituted long ago. In connection with the mayor's committee on national defense, the merchants' association is co-operating in a city-wide educational campaign of Americanization among foreign-born citizens. Of course, the fact that a large number of the people of the Empire State are illiterate has long been known. This illiteracy is due largely to the presence of adult immigrants who have never had the advantage of education. Of the six million inhabitants in New York city, 80

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per cent were either born abroad or are children of parents who were born abroad, and it is estimated that about 500,000 can not read or understand the English language. Since the declaration of war between the United States and Germany it has been found that a large number of the foreign-born residents of the city, especially those who are illiterate, do not understand the principles at stake or why this country is at war. The present Americanization movement is designed to give them a clear realization of the principles of government in this country and to create a spirit of patriotism among them. Chicago might follow New York's example, and begin by "educating" its mayor.

THE minutes of the annual session of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home appear elsewhere in this issue of THE JOURNAL. Much business of importance was transacted which is of especial interest to the membership. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Hays on the Home day celebration during convention week does not appear in the minutes of the board meeting, as it was published in the convention proceedings of the third day's session in the supplement to the September JOURNAL.

A. C. WRIGHT, president of Austin (Texas) Typographical Union No. 138, has joined the officers' training camp at Leon Springs, in that state, and as he says, he "is too busy hiking, digging trenches, crawling through barbed wire, etc., hardly to think of anything else," he was compelled to resign his office. Out of all the members of the International Typographical Union who have joined the army we see no reason why at least one should not attain the rank of major-general, and THE JOURNAL is "pulling" for Wright.

POSTMASTER COLIN M. SELPH, of St. Louis, Mo., has shown that he has a warm spot in his heart for Typographical Union No. 8. When he took charge of the postoffice in that city he found only two card members in the printing department, but there are now seven members, and the office is solid union.

INCREASES IN SCALES

AN increase of $4 per week for hand compositors and $3 for machine operators in the book and job branch has been agreed to in contracts signed by the employers of Toronto, Can., and Typographical Union No. 91. This makes the scale $24 per week, and was secured through local arbitration.

• • •

THE book and job scale at Seattle, Wash., has been increased $1.50 per week. The contract is for one year from September 4, 1917, and can be opened on the request of either the union or the employers at the end of each one-year period. This makes the present scale for No. 202 in the book and job branch $28.50 per week.

• • •

WITH the assistance of Representative Charles T. Scott a new newspaper scale has been negotiated at El Paso, Texas. An increase of 50 cents a day over the old scale was granted, the agreement to be in force for five years. This makes the pay of printers employed on the two El Paso daily papers $34.50 per week for night work and $31.50 for day work.

• • •

UNDER date of September 18, Secretary Linsley, of Santa Rosa (Cal.) Union No. 577, writes headquarters as follows: "It is my pleasure and duty to inform you that we have secured an increase in the scale in Santa Rosa whereby floormen receive 50 cents a day more. This makes the scale as follows: Foremen, $24; operators, day, $24, night, $27; job and ad men, $21."

• • •

AFTER his successful work in Portland, Ore., Representative Baker journeyed to Miles City, Mont., where the members of No. 631 had asked for an increase of approximately $6 per week over the old wage. After several days of negotiations with the publishers, Mr. Baker obtained their consent to an increase of approximately $3 per week, and the settlement was made on that basis.

• • •

IN a letter from Secretary Giffin, of Fresno (Cal.) Union No. 144, dated September 12, the following appears: "I am glad to report that Fresno Union No. 144 has been granted an increase of 50 cents per day for every one, all signed up from August 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. We have all received our back pay and all seem to be contented, even the boss printers."

• • •

AN average increase of wages of 10 per cent for all employes, skilled and unskilled, in the state printing office at Sacramento, Cal., has been put in force. Under the new schedule hand compositors will receive $30 per week, and machine operators employed at night $37.50, and those working daytime $34.50 per week. Employes of this office are also allowed an annual vacation of fifteen days with full pay.

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No. 191, Winnipeg, Man., in a contract to be in force for one year has secured an increase of $3 per week for the book and job printers, making the scale $25 per week.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN BAKER, of Helena, Mont., late in August was given an assignment by President Scott to proceed to Portland, Ore., and endeavor to secure a settlement of the newspaper scale controversy in that city, which the scale committee of No. 58 had been trying to negotiate for a couple of months or so and had not been successful. Besides other concessions, the union had asked an increase of $2.25 per week. Representative Baker was successful in his work, the agreements with the four daily papers finally being signed on a basis of $35.70 per week for night work and $32.70 for day work. This is an increase of $1.95 per week over the old scale. The book of laws of the International Union for 1917 was incorporated in the agreements, thus applying the present six-day law and the priority law in the newspaper composing rooms of Portland. The working week is based on a seven-and-one-half-hour day, with the privilege of two eight-hour days. The Portland newspaper scale now equals that of any of the large cities of our jurisdiction. Only in one or two mining communities, where unusual conditions prevail, is there a higher scale.

SOME THINGS LEARNED.

In perusing the reports of the officers of the International Typographical Union to the Colorado Springs convention of 1917 we find:

That the gross earnings of members were $66,652,431—an increase of $3,940,625 over the year 1916.

That the old age pensioners were paid $351,505.

That mortuary benefits were paid to the amount of $298,476.88.

That the Union Printers Home received $156,726.69.

That the strike expenses were only $4,684.50 for the year 1917.

That the strike expenses for the year 1907 were $1,531,496.07.

That for strike benefits and special assistance $12,281.35 were paid for the year 1917.

That the amounts paid for strike expenses, strike benefits and special assistance "are the last word in the argument in favor of the principles of arbitration as a method of adjusting disputes between the union and the publishers."

That the receipts for the year were $1,090,362.87 and the expenditures $1,022,982.34.

That the increase in earnings in 1917 over the gain in 1916 was $2,384,106.

That the average earnings per member for 1917 was $1,086.43.

That the interest on the various funds amounted to $35,086.34.

That the balances of the various funds total $1,064,349.85.

That the subscriptions to the Liberty Loan of the International and the various local unions, so far reported, were $108,150, which does not include the subscriptions of individual members amounting to many thousand dollars.

That the average paying membership shows a gain of 1,119 over 1916, the present membership being 61,350.

That 214 unions negotiated scales with increases.

That of the enormous receipts totaling $1,090,362.87, the sum of $812,099.72 were returned to the members and beneficiaries in the form of mortuary benefits, strike benefits, special assistance, old age pensions and the Union Printers Home.

That the death rate was thirteen per 1,000 members.

That the average age at death was 50.42.

That the state of Ohio has the largest number of unions, 53; Illinois second, 51; New York and Pennsylvania tied for third place, each having 45.

That the largest union is New York (No. 6), with a membership of 7,625; Chicago (No. 16), 4,573, second; Boston (No. 13), 1,877, third, and Washington (No. 101), 1,808, fourth.

That the smallest union is Red Lodge No. 273, with a membership of 3.

That the International Union must be put in the bond-holding class, having funds invested in gilt-edge government, state, county and municipal bonds to the amount of $674,466.98.

That Philadelphia Union has the largest number in arrears, 197, with Montreal second, 158, and Washington City, third, 123.

That the International Union is a business organization, doing business at a cost of less than one-third of 1 per cent on a total sale of the labor of its members, $66,652,431.

That the ability of the International Typographical Union officers would in any of the "big business" concerns of the country be recognized by salaries three times or more than received by them from the unions.

That legislative, judicial and executive ability of the highest order is demanded of the International Typographical Union officers to successfully carry forward the multifarious interests confided to their care.

That a great many other things could be profitably learned if our members would only read, digest and analyze the reports of its International officers. S. M. SHREWSBURY.

Nashville, Tenn.

THE FOURTH PROPOSITION.

The laws committee of the sixty-third convention of the International Union at Colorado Springs recommended that the following proposition be submitted to a referendum vote; and—the recommendation of the committee was unanimously concurred in:

PLAN A—Shall the question of paying the International per capita tax of 50 cents per month and the old age pension and mortuary assessments of 30 cents each per month for members in war service be referred to subordinate unions with power to act?

PLAN B—Shall an assessment of 10 cents per member per month be levied to provide a fund from which subordinate unions shall be reimbursed for International per capita tax and old age pension and mortuary assessments paid by subordinate unions for members in war service? This assessment to be effective January 1, 1918, and to continue in effect during the war and until peace is declared by the governments under which this union has jurisdiction. Any surplus remaining undisbursed in such fund to be deposited to the credit of the old age pension fund.

I dare to express the hope (and belief) that the vote will show a large majority for Plan A.

It seems to me that the members should take care of this matter of dues paying; but, if this is impracticable, the local union should look after it

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for the members, said members to reimburse the subordinate unions after their return from the war, or out of said member's mortuary benefits in case of death.

The second plan seems to me to be unreasonable and unjust and unfair and uncalled for, viewed from any angle. It places a double burden upon the union whose members go to war. For instance, a small union of thirty members has three members to go to the army. In the first place, they would have to pay $1.10 per member for those who went to war, or $3.30. In the second place, they would pay into the International Typographical Union treasury $2.70—10 cents per member for those who stay at home. Thus the burden is doubled to the subordinate union. They pay $3.30 dues and $2.70 tax into the International Typographical Union treasury for the purpose of reimbursing themselves. The thing is preposterous and ridiculous. Why not keep the money at home, Think of it! The subordinate union pays the dues of its members who go to war. Then they add to their burden a tax of 10 cents per member per month to be paid into the International treasury for the purpose of reimbursing themselves for the money expended in paying the dues of their members who go to war. It is unthinkable.

I can think of only one feature in its favor, and maybe that will prove to be a boomerang. In the case of many small unions from among whose membership no man goes to the army, such unions will be made to contribute to the fund for the reimbursement of those unions who do send men to the army. Otherwise, only those who send men to the army would be subject to the 10 cents per member per month tax, for the reason that having spent no money in paying dues of their members in the army, they would have nothing for which to be reimbursed.

Furthermore, there would be the added and unnecessary expense to the subordinate union of sending these moneys to headquarters; and the untold expense of handling and disbursing these funds by the International Typographical Union in reimbursing the subordinate unions with their own funds for the moneys expended in paying the dues of their own members who went to the army.

In the last place, if we need more money in the pension fund, let us go to it in direct fashion. Let us not put money in the International Typographical Union treasury ostensibly for the purpose of paying dues of men who go to war by way of reimbursing local unions, if the real object is piling up money in the old age pension fund.

Roanoke, Va. C. S. Gookin.

APPLY THE GOLDEN RULE.

In reading the proceedings of the Colorado Springs convention we notice that the proposition to increase the salaries of the president and secretary was passed, allowing an increase yearly until $5,000 per annum is reached.

We also observed that some of our strongest members supported the proposition, which shows there is merit in it and that it was passed over the objection of President Scott, who was of the opinion that it was not a wise move and does not meet the approval of our membership at large. Judging by the action of our members of the past, he had good grounds for his contention, but time brings changes and our members keep up with the times. The "wise man" changes his mind—the fool never—and our members are of the former.

The first time we had the privilege of voting for an increase in the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer we voted with a great deal of pleasure against the proposition. That was the first year of our membership in the International Typographical Union, but after we learned more about the duties of these officers we have never voted against a raise, but have contended for a $5,000 per annum salary ever since.

Just think of paying our officers only $3,500 per year to successfully manage or foremanize our great organization, with its 75,000 membership and its 750 and more locals, when there is to our mind foremen or superintendents who make that much or more, and have only one chapel and from twenty-five to one hundred members to satisfy.

The question will no doubt be raised by those who object to the proposed increase that if our officers are not satisfied with the salary they are now receiving they can retire and seek something else. We will admit that that is true. But have these members ever thought that when they ask the office they are employed in to grant an increase in a new contract that the proprietor or manager could say the same thing to them, and when it is so stated does the local heed the suggestion? We think not, but they appoint the strongest committee possible to do their utmost to convince the proprietor or manager that it is to their advantage as well as to the local's to comply with the request. But if the committee is unsuccessful the local appeals to the officers of the International Typographical Union for assistance, which generally results in the increase and a satisfied proprietor.

We don't suppose there is a bank with a capital of $100,000 or over that doesn't pay its important officers as much or more than $3,500 per year, while the International Typographical Union has more than one million dollars invested and handles more than that amount annually, and we think we are doing the right thing by allowing our important officers that amount. Let's raise the salaries of these members in keeping with those of other organizations of the magnitude of the International Typographical Union.

We noticed recently where the foreman of a small paper in one of the western states receives about $45 per week, which is some $20 less than the president of the International Typographical Union receives. Doesn't it make us appear to be very niggardly with our high officers when there is only about $20 a week between their salaries and the salary of a foreman of a small paper.

We point with pride to other crafts what revenue our membership is enjoying even in the very small locals, but when it comes to mentioning the salaries of our high officers we have to hesitate before we tell what we are paying them. This shouldn't be thus, and in order to overcome it let's vote for the increase to a man, so that we can tell the world with pride what our high officials are worth to us, and that their salaries are in keeping with the positions they hold.

The officers of the International Typographical Union have assisted many locals to secure not only an increase but better working conditions, which should be appreciated by us all, and we are sure they stand ready and willing to continue their efforts whether the vote is for or against the proposed raise. Since they haven't sought the increase, but it comes from the membership, we should be more desirous than ever to "put it over."

When you go to vote on this proposition give the Golden Rule due consideration and then cast your vote accordingly. Stuart Shaw.

Temple, Texas.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOME BOARD

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 14, 1917.

The board of trustees of the Union Printers Home met Tuesday, August 14, 1917, at 10 A. M., at the Union Printers Home in the board room of the main building.

There were present at the session President Marsden G. Scott, Vice-President Thomas McCaffery, Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, Trustees Malcomb A. Knock, Miss Anna C. Wilson, George P. Nichols and William Mounce. Mr. Joe M. Johnson, agent of the Home, was also in attendance.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, Thomas Turner was appointed doorkeeper for this session of the board.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, the secretary was instructed to post notices notifying the residents that the board will hear any complaints or suggestions on Monday afternoon, August 20, at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, the superintendent was instructed to invite the specialists who visit the Home to appear before the board on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, if they had any matters they desired to present.

The following communication was received from Mrs. G. L. White, a resident of the Home:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 14, 1917.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, MISS WILSON AND GENTLEMEN—I respectfully request a hearing of my complaints this morning, and shall await your call.

Fraternally,
MRS. G. L. WHITE,
Resident.

The secretary was instructed to notify Mrs. White that her case would be heard on Monday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to introduce a resolution in the convention on Wednesday morning that a summary of the ceremonies on Wednesday afternoon be included in the proceedings of the convention.

The following committees were appointed by the president:

Committee on finance—Messrs. McCaffery, Hays and Scott.

Committee on rules—Messrs. Nichols, Mounce and McCaffery.

Committee on inspection of buildings, grounds and cemetery—Messrs. Knock, Nichols and Mounce.

Committee to visit residents in hospital—Miss Wilson, Messrs. McCaffery and Knock.

President Scott presented to the board a communication from the printing firm of S. Rosenthal & Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, accompanied by a check of $100 for the Union Printers Home. In acknowledging receipt of the check, President Scott stated that he would direct that the contribution be deposited to the credit of the Union Printers Home endowment fund.

The board by unanimous vote endorsed the position taken by President Scott.

The following communication was read and the matter referred to the finance committee:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 17, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, City:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with the understanding had with you and Mr. McCaffery yesterday morning, the right and privilege is hereby given the Union Printers Home Association to purchase that certain strip or tract of land bounded by Huerfano street on the north; by the Printers Home site on the east; by Prospect Lake Park on the south, and by the county road (being the extension southward of Main street, Colorado Springs, in a straight line) on the west.

The price to be paid this company is at the rate of $300 per acre for the land contained in said strip or tract, provided said right and privilege to purchase is accepted within a reasonable time.

Yours very truly,
THE COLORADO SPRINGS COMPANY,
By GEORGE A. KRAUSE, President.

On motion the meeting adjourned until Monday, August 20, 1917, at 10 A. M.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1917.

The board of trustees met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment, with all members present and President Scott in the chair.

Mr. Bobo, whose application had been favorably acted upon for admission to the Home, appeared in Colorado Springs with a traveling card from Nashville Typographical Union No. 20. The secretary was instructed to return the card to the Nashville Union, with a letter saying that the action of No. 20 would not be tolerated.

In the case of Mrs. Gowdy, from Wichita, Kan., the superintendent agreed to meet the train and have her taken to a local hospital if this was found necessary, and recommended that the charge be transferred to the local union in Wichita.

The secretary read several communications addressed to President Scott, Superintendent Daley and President Rouse of New York Typographical Union No. 6, signed by ex-resident Thomas J. O'Gorman.

This matter was referred to Trustees Knock, Mounce and McCaffery, to take the letters and affidavits submitted, make any further investigation they may think advisable, and to make a written report to the board covering the controversy.

The secretary read an appeal from Alexander Gordon against his expulsion from the Home by Superintendent Daley.

On motion of Trustee Nichols the appeal was dismissed.

The following report of Superintendent Daley of the Union Printers Home was read:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 20, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home:

MISS WILSON AND GENTLEMEN—Herewith I submit for your consideration the following report of the business transactions of the Home since the meeting of the finance committee in May, 1917, together with recommendations:

Following instructions of the board of trustees, Resident Trustee McCaffery and the superintendent of the Home made all arrangements for the celebration of the silver jubilee of the Union Printers Home on Wednesday, August 15. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the "Home day" celebration was a pronounced success and was the feature of the entertainment during convention week. The barbecue has caused much favorable comment by the delegates and visitors to the convention, as well as the citizens of Colorado Springs.

Invitations to attend the Home day celebration were sent to all national and international officers

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of the various trades unions of the United States and Canada, the presidents and secretaries of local unions affiliated with the International Typographical Union, and to those who do business with the Home, as well as to the citizens of Colorado Springs who take an interest in the Home.

As authorized by the finance committee, the customary tourist advertisements were inserted in the Gazette and Telegraph at a cost of $40 per month. The advertisements run for a period of three months.

An agreement has been entered into with the Hub Clothing Company for suits at $13.50, an advance of one dollar, and $2.25 for hats, an advance of 25 cents.

The superintendent's office has been replastered and redecorated at a cost of $291.45. This work was authorized by the finance committee.

The main dining room floor has been covered with inlaid linoleum at a cost of $475.41.

The finance committee authorized the building of a new summer house, also a root or vegetable cellar. Because of the delay in completing the extension to the main building, it was deemed advisable to postpone the building of the summer house and root cellar until after the International Typographical Union convention. This work will be started as soon as possible.

The wiring in the old portion of the main building will be placed in conduit in the near future. This work was also postponed until after the convention.

Practically all of the work on the new addition to the main building has been completed. The painters are putting on the finishing touches and it is expected that their work will be completed within a week. Thus far $34,978.63 has been spent on this addition. At the present time there are nineteen patients occupying rooms in the new building.

As directed by the finance committee, a bronze tablet has been placed on one of the stone piers at the south end of the new dining room. This tablet bears the names of the trustees, the agent and the superintendent of the Home.

The finance committee instructed the resident trustee and the superintendent to place concrete foundations under the tents. These instructions will be carried out as rapidly as possible.

The city council voted to vacate the land adjoining the Home grounds on the west and the Home has acquired the property. The land has been graded and trees will be planted in the fall. In the spring grass seed will be sowed and the plot parked to conform with the rest of the Home grounds.

In accordance with instructions, the resident trustee and the superintendent took up with Charles T. Fertig the placing of more insurance on the Home buildings. The insurance was placed on the 80 per cent basis. Mr. Fertig has been requested to appear before the board to explain the matter in detail.

Resident Trustee McCaffery and the superintendent have secured an option on the balance of the strip of land lying west of the Home grounds and south of the main entrance, the full width of the Home property. This land can be purchased for $300 an acre. I believe it would be advisable for the board of trustees to purchase this land at this time in order to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators.

Resident P. J. Donahue's request to be allowed to take sulphur baths was granted.

All necessary repairs and painting to put the buildings in first class condition has been taken care of.

The billiard room and barber shop floors have been re-covered with inlaid linoleum and both billiard tables have been re-covered and are now in good condition.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The Home spends a considerable sum of money for ice for refrigerating purposes yearly, and it is my opinion that we can erect a refrigerating plant that will manufacture all the ice we need and in addition will be more satisfactory for coolers, milk house, etc., at a moderate cost. Trustee McCaffery and myself have looked into the matter of installing a plant and believe that a plant such as we need would cost approximately $4,200. I recommend that the board install a refrigeration plant at an estimated cost of $4,200.

2. I recommend that moving picture entertainments be given in the library for the residents of the Home from the first Sunday in October, 1917, to the last Sunday in March, 1918, and that the superintendent be authorized to use his discretion in arranging for concerts and shows during the winter season.

3. Dr. W. H. Cryer was appointed to fill the position of Home physician by the finance committee up to the time of the meeting of the board of trustees. I recommend that the employment of the Home physician for the coming year be taken up and definitely decided upon at this meeting.

4. Mrs. G. L. White, of Chicago Union No. 16, was admitted to the Home on October 4, 1916, as a tubercular patient. After keeping her under observation for some time the medical director reported that he was unable to discover bacilli in her sputum and she was transferred to the main building. Mrs. White had a continuous membership in the union of but one year and six months at the time of her admission to the Home. Our rules provide that applicants seeking admission to the main building must have an accumulated membership of at least ten years; three years antedating admission to the Home being continuous. Mrs. White's membership in the union does not meet the requirements of the law. The Home physicians are unable to give any reasons for Mrs. White staying at the Home longer, and I recommend that she be discharged.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

Recommendation No. 1 was referred to the finance committee, the balance to be considered by the board at a later session.

The following resolution was presented to the board:

Resolved, That effective from August 1, 1917, the salary of the superintendent of the Union Printers Home shall be $200 per month, or $2,400 per annum.

Resolved, That effective from August 1, 1917, the salary of the matron of the Union Printers Home shall be $100 per month, or $1,200 per year.

This was referred to the finance committee, and reported upon favorably by them.

It was moved that the recommendations of the finance committee be concurred in. A yea and nay vote was called for, the members of the board voting as follows: Trustee Nichols, yes; Trustee Knock, yes; Trustee Wilson, yes; Trustee Mounce,

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yes; Trustee McCaffery, yes; President Scott, yes; Secretary Hays, yes.

The vote was unanimous in favor of the adoption of the findings of the finance committee.

The board adjourned to inspect the land in front of the Home grounds that they contemplate purchasing from the Colorado Springs Company.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The board reconvened at 2 o'clock, with all members present.

It was moved that the officers of the corporation be instructed to notify the Colorado Springs Company that they will accept their proposition for the purchase of the land inspected by the board this morning, and that their attorney be instructed to prepare the necessary papers to complete the transaction.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

Resident John H. Mathers, a member of Detroit Typographical Union No. 18, appeared before the board and stated that he desired to vacate the Home and be placed on the old age pension list. As Mr. Mathers is not 60 years of age it would be necessary that an application for admission to the Home be rejected in order to entitle this resident to the pension. He desires some assurance that if he vacates and makes application for readmission that the application will be rejected, so that he may make application for the old age pension.

Mrs. G. L. White appeared before the board with a number of complaints and extended arguments on each one. After giving her all the time desired for making the complaints, she was dismissed with the statement that the board would consider her complaints later.

Miss Gariepy appeared before the board and made a request on behalf of the female residents that a sewing machine be furnished them for the making and repairing of clothing. The board decided it would take action upon this request after ascertaining from the superintendent and matron what opportunity there would be for these residents in the sewing-room to be provided in the changes.

A request was read from resident Jabez G. Ayers that residents of the Home be granted a pro rata allowance for wearing apparel, and that they be granted the privilege of purchasing such apparel from merchants with whom they can obtain the highest satisfaction.

It was moved and seconded that the request of resident Ayers regarding allowance for clothing be not granted. This motion was unanimously adopted.

It was moved, seconded and carried that resident John H. Mathers be informed that this board can not give him any guarantee of his being rejected on a second application for admission to the Home, nor any assurance as to receiving a pension.

The board called Superintendent Daley before it and asked him to reply to the complaints made by Mrs. White, which he did in an extended manner, covering all the points except those on which it would be necessary to call the matron.

The following committee was appointed to call on the residents named in the complaint and report to the board the result of their investigations: Trustees Mounce, Knock and Wilson.

The board adjourned subject to call during the afternoon to meet the city engineer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1917.

The board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, at the call of President Scott, with all members present.

The report of the committee to visit the sick was presented to the board and read by the secretary-treasurer. The committee reported on thirty-six patients.

Charles T. Fertig, of the Fertig Insurance and Investment Company, appeared before the board with information as to the valuation of the Home property for insurance purposes and the following documents were presented by Mr. Fertig:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 6, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, City:

DEAR MR. DALEY—We beg to hand you herewith policies aggregating $226,200 covering your property under new general form.

Of this amount $93,000 has just been issued for periods of two and three years at a total premium of $1,878.07 as per statement attached. In this statement you will note an original charge of $2,640 with a rebate of $762.47, due to the fact that we obtained a further reduction in rate after the policies were originally written. The only existing policies which were affected by this reduction were three policies written last November under the new term rule by the Colorado Investment and Realty Company. These we had endorsed as per memorandum on statement and for which we enclose their check in the amount of $76.10.

We also beg to hand you insurance register with all policies listed and which shows the following expirations for the various years:

In 1917	$41,200
In 1918	58,500
In 1919	36,000
In 1920	75,500
In 1921	15,000
Total	$226,200

We would recommend that this line be readjusted so that the total insurance might be approximately divided equally over a three-year period; that is to say that after an adjustment is made all policies to be issued for terms of three years rather than five years as heretofore. This would make one-third of the amount fall due each year.

This suggestion is made after going carefully into the matter of three- and five-year term insurance. We find that the saving effected by taking out five-year policies is more than offset by interest on the premium which would have been invested, and therefore recommend three-year term insurance.

Your line might be adjusted in the following manner:

Renew the line of $41,200 expiring in 1917 for a two-year period. This will result in a total line for the year 1919	$77,200
You already have expiring in the year 1920	75,500
Renew the line of $58,500 expiring in 1918 for a three-year period. This will result in a total line for the year 1921	73,500
and bring about an approximate equal division of the total	$226,200

You will note upon going through the expiration register that there are a great many duplicates of companies, that is to say policies have been written in the same companies at different times. This makes an unwieldy number of policies, and we would urgently suggest that as the policies expire they be combined to the end that the same amount of insurance may be written in a greatly reduced number of policies.

In the event of a small loss of which you have

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had two in the past year, the work of making up the proofs of loss is very great compared with the amount received from each company. If the policies were larger this work would be materially reduced, and would necessarily hasten the settlement of losses of this kind.

While on this subject, I beg to say that the loss of a week ago when a cow was killed by lightning was not covered under the previous form of insurance but is covered under the present form, so that I feel some good has been accomplished already by the adoption of the new form.

In order that the Home may have a perfect record of the readjustment of this insurance at this time, I am attaching hereto a statement showing just how the present insurance was arrived at. You will recall that when this matter was referred to the finance committee, the chairman of that committee expressed the opinion that insurance should be carried to an amount equal to not less than two-thirds of the present value of buildings and contents as shown by the replacement values for buildings and the inventory of contents.

I worked out the values on the same principle as would be employed in the adjustment of a loss and then placed the insurance on a basis of 80 per cent to value. Using the two-thirds rule, suggested by the chairman, on the main building the amount of insurance carried would have been $147,136, while by our rule of taking the new cost less depreciation and insuring for 80 per cent of the difference it amounts to $145,000, in other words the figures for which you are now insured work out approximately the same as if the flat two-thirds of the present gross value had been adopted.

As already shown, we succeeded in getting a reduction in rate after the present new insurance was placed. It may be possible to get other small reductions and we still have this in mind for future action.

In closing this report I beg to say that it would have been impossible to readjust this insurance had it not been for the painstaking figures furnished me as to the value of the buildings and the very careful way in which the inventory of contents was made. I beg to thank you for this very complete information and also extend congratulations to the institution for the broad and understanding way in which both the board and finance committee have viewed this very important subject. As you know, very material assistance was rendered by Mr. McCaffery, whose knowledge of the early history of the buildings and contents and their approximate cost was of great value in arriving at the results shown.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES T. FERTIG.

STATEMENT OF THE ADJUSTMENT OF INSURANCE ON THE MAIN BUILDING, UNION PRINTERS HOME, JUNE, 1917.

In case of its destruction by fire and a consequent adjustment of loss being necessary, the following statement is made so that such adjustment might be facilitated, with a clearer understanding of the method by which the amount of insurance placed on the main building was arrived at:

Original main building cost approximately		$70,000 00
Deduct depreciation 25 per cent		17,500 00
Net value original main building		$52,500 00
Total value present main building of which original main building is now a part as per Portner estimate	$150,000	
Deduct original main building as above	70,000	
Value of main building exclusive of present new addition not completed and hospital annex	80,000	
Deduct depreciation	5,000	
		75,000 00
Add new addition		40,000 00
Total		$167,500 00
Cost of hospital annex approximately	18,000	
Less depreciation 25 per cent	4,500	
Net value hospital annex		13,500 00
Total value main building as now constituted		$181,000 00
Insured for 80 per cent ($144,800)		145,000 00

The value of the contents of this building is taken from the inventory of this date and insurance placed at approximately eighty per cent of the inventory value. This was done for the reason that the inventory was not taken on a basis of cost to replace, but on a basis of new cost, less depreciation, consequently no depreciation from inventory value is shown.

This rule was applied also in placing insurance on the contents of the other buildings and for the same reason.

Attached hereto is a statement showing previous insurance as compared to value both on buildings and contents, also showing the insurance as now carried. Attention is called to the fact that the single exception to approximately 80 per cent of insurance to value is in the case of the greenhouse, where account was taken of the fact that the building would likely be remodeled shortly, while the contents are only at the value shown during certain periods of the year, and it was considered that the amount of insurance on these contents would be sufficient to cover the average value thereof. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES F. FERTIG.

THE UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Buildings	Building Value	Present Insurance	New Insurance	Contents Value	Present Insurance	New Insurance
Main additional hospital	$220,703 00	$81,000 00	$145,000 00	$36,186 00	$19,000 00	$28,000 00
Cottage	3,700 00	2,500 00	2,500 00	1,837 00	500 00	1,500 00
Laundry and heating plant	17,600 00	10,000 00	12,000 00	10,910 00	3,000 00	9,000 00
Barn	5,500 00	5,000 00	5,000 00	9,961 00	2,500 00	8,000 00
Solarium	2,000 00	1,000 00	1,500 00	229 00	200 00	200 00
Pavilion	9,800	4,000 00	6,000 00	2,238 00	1,000 00	2,000 00
Chicken house	500 00	500 00	500 00	200 00	None	200 00
Greenhouse	2,500 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	3,400 00	None	500 00
Tents	4,000 00	2,000 00	2,500 00	1,136 00	None	800 00
Waiting room	50 00	None				
Summer house	95 00	None				
Total	$266,448 00	$107,000 00	$176,000 00	$66,097 00	$26,200 00	$50,200 00

Value of buildings	$266,448 00	Value of contents	$66,097 00
Insurance formerly carried	107,000 00	Insurance formerly carried	26,200 00
Insurance under present form	176,000 00	Insurance under present form	50,200 00

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Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the superintendent be instructed to rent a safe deposit vault in which to deposit the insurance papers, etc.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the request of resident Wallace H. Jacques that the tents be boarded up be not complied with.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

The board authorized the superintendent to have a truss made for resident Charles Collins, if this met with the approval of the Home physician.

The request of resident Samuel Galperin, that the door to his room be repaired, was referred to Superintendent Daley.

It was moved that the request of the female residents that a sewing machine, electric iron and pressing board be procured was referred to the superintendent and the matron, with the recommendation that the request be complied with.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

The following communication was read by the secretary-treasurer:

NEW YORK, July 18, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

MY DEAR MR. DALEY—In a few days you will receive by express a full set (sixteen volumes) of the "Catholic Encyclopedia." These volumes are presented to the Union Printers Home by members of New York Typographical Union No. 6. It is a great pleasure to note the non-denominational character of the subscribers, a great number of whom were not of the Catholic faith.

That this stupendous work may be a source of comfort and solace and instruction to the resident members of the Home is my most earnest wish.

Fraternally yours,
JAMES J. MURPHY.

Trustee Mounce moved that the secretary be directed to acknowledge the receipt of the books and accept the same, expressing the appreciation of the board for them.

The following communication was presented to the board:

NEW YORK, August 7, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

MY DEAR MR. DALEY—In preparing for the trip to the convention at Colorado Springs, I recollected that Mrs. Prescott had given me two sets of volumes belonging to our friend W. B. Prescott.

It appeared to me that the proper place for these would be in the Home library, and I am sending you these two sets of books by express today, prepaid.

If you had a little inscription put inside each of the volumes, stating that they were the property of W. B. Prescott, it would add, I think, to the sentimental value of the books.

Trusting that it will be satisfactory, and that you will be able to find a place for these volumes, which I am anxious to have preserved in perpetuity, I remain, Yours fraternally,
A. H. MCQUILKIN.

The board instructed the secretary to accept the same in behalf of the Union Printers Home and express the appreciation of the board for this gift. The superintendent was instructed to have the suggested inscription placed in the books.

Vice-President McCaffery brought to the attention of the board the following document regarding the vacation of a portion of Main street:

COUNCIL ACTION HAD IN RE VACATION OF A PORTION OF MAIN STREET, IN FRONT OF THE PRINTERS HOME.

Rec. 15, p. 168.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL,
May 2, 1917.

On this date the council met in regular session. There were present Mayor Thomas and Councilmen Anderson, Botts, Chapman and Johnson.

A communication from S. H. Kinsley, for the Printers Home, asking city to vacate part of Main street in front of the Union Printers Home, leaving the street the regular width of 100 feet, was read, and on motion of Councilman Botts, seconded by Councilman Chapman, the matter was referred to Councilman Anderson, city engineer and city attorney.

Rec. 15, p. 169.

On motion of Councilman Anderson, seconded by Councilman Johnson, council adjourned.

CHARLES CHAPMAN, City Clerk.

Approved May 4, 1917.
C. S. THOMAS, President of the Council.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL,
June 8, 1917.

Rec. 15, p. 184.

On this date the council met in regular session. There were present Mayor Thomas and Councilmen Anderson, Botts, Chapman and Johnson.

Rec. 15, p. 185.

Councilman Anderson introduced an ordinance entitled "An ordinance vacating a portion of Main street," which was read, and on motion of Councilman Anderson, seconded by Councilman Botts, ordered sent to the printer by Councilmen Anderson, Botts, Chapman, Johnson and Mr. President voting yea.

Rec. 15, p. 186.

On motion of Councilman Chapman, seconded by Councilman Botts, council adjourned.

CHARLES CHAPMAN, City Clerk:

Approved June 13, 1917.
C. S. THOMAS, President of the Council.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL,
June 20, 1917.

Rec. 15, p. 193.

On this date the council met in regular session. There were present Mayor Thomas and Councilmen Anderson, Botts and Chapman. Johnson, absent.

An ordinance (No. 1008) entitled "An ordinance vacating a portion of Main street," was called up for second reading and read, and on motion of Councilman Botts, seconded by Councilman Anderson, placed upon its passage by Councilmen Anderson, Botts, Chapman and Mr. President voting yea. Johnson, absent. Councilman Anderson then moved, seconded by Councilman Chapman, that the ordinance do now pass and Councilmen Anderson, Botts, Chapman and Mr. President voted yea, Mr. Johnson absent, and the president declared the ordinance duly passed.

Rec. 15, p. 194.

On motion of Councilman Chapman, seconded by Councilman Botts, council adjourned.

CHARLES CHAPMAN, City Clerk.

Approved June 22, 1917.
C. S. THOMAS, President of the Council.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso:

I, Charles Chapman, city clerk of the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the records of said city regarding the vacation of a portion of Main street in front of the Printers Home in said city.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the city hereunto this fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1917.

CHARLES CHAPMAN, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE VACATING A PORTION OF MAIN STREET.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

Section 1. That that portion of Main street described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the north line of Huerfano street produced intersects the east line

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of section seventeen (17), township fourteen (14) south, range sixty-six (66) west of the sixth principal meridian; thence north along said section line two hundred and seventy (270) feet, more or less, to the quarter corner; thence west along the center line of section seventeen (17) sixty-three (63) feet, more or less, to the intersection of a line running parallel to, and one hundred (100) feet east from, the west line of Main street; thence southerly along the last-described line two hundred sixty-five (265) feet, more or less, to a point where the north line of Huerfano street intersects same; thence easterly along the north line of Huerfano street produced seventy-two (72) feet, more or less, to the point of beginning;
be and the same hereby is vacated.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after ten days after its passage and publication as required by the charter.

Passed June 20, 1917.

————, President of the Council.

Approved ————, 1917.

————, Mayor.

The secretary was instructed to write a letter to the mayor thanking him for the action that council took in vacating the street, and also a letter to Mrs. Julia H. Dakens acknowledging receipt of the documents and thanking her for her work in the matter.

The committee appointed to take testimony on the complaints of Mrs. G. L. White made a report, which was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays made the following statement:

In the case of Mrs. White, when her application for admission to the Home was made, it showed but eighteen months' membership in the organization, this being about two years ago. The doctor's certificate accompanying the application showed that the applicant was afflicted with tuberculosis, and that being the case eighteen months' membership was sufficient to entitle the applicant to admission to the Home, it requiring ten years' membership, three of which must be continuous, to entitle members not afflicted with tuberculosis to admission to the Home.

The doctor reports that when Mrs. White reached the Home no evidence of tuberculosis could be found, and it is my opinion that her admission to the Home was obtained through statements and a physician's certificate that were not entirely correct, and that she was not at that time entitled to admission to the Home.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That resident Mrs. G. L. White, having obtained admission to the Home on statements not substantiated as to her having tuberculosis, and her continued presence being detrimental to the interests of the institution and other residents, the board hereby directs resident White to vacate within forty-eight hours.

The board adjourned until 2 P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The board reconvened at 2 o'clock with all members present and President Scott in the chair.

Drs. Robinson and Stevens appeared before the board and made statements as to the medical department.

Doctor Stevens made the request that he be appointed a member of the medical staff of the Union Printers Home.

At the last meeting of the finance committee, Superintendent Daley in recommendation No. 3 to the committee recommended the building of new greenhouses at an estimated cost of $4,000. The finance committee decided that this should be carried over until the regular meeting of the board of trustees.

On motion the board decided this should be recommitted to the finance committee.

In his recommendations presented to the finance committee, at its last meeting, Superintendent Daley referred to the committee the question of building an addition to the present laundry, to provide facilities for doing all of the Home laundry work in this laundry. The finance committee decided that the building of an extension to the laundry would not be a profitable investment at that time, and therefore declined to authorize such extension. The board of trustees endorsed the position taken by the finance committee in this matter, and again referred the question to the finance committee.

In his report to the finance committee the superintendent made certain recommendations and statements regarding the rewiring of the main building and the annex. The committee authorized the rewiring in accordance with the estimate submitted by Superintendent Daley in the main building, but referred the recommendation regarding the annex to the full board.

The board decided that the same instructions should be given to Superintendent Daley regarding the wiring of the annex as were given by the committee regarding the wiring of the main building, and that the rewiring of the annex should be done according to the recommendations of Superintendent Daley at an estimated cost of $820.

The following statement was made by Secretary-Treasurer Hays:

We have a case where a resident of the Home died and had some money in a bank in Colorado Springs. In his blank he filled out when he came to the Home he asked that this money be given to the Union Printers Home. When we tried to get the money we ran up against the laws of Colorado. Our attorney informed us that we had no claim on the money under the laws because the blank would not be recognized as a will by the courts of Colorado. Any document purporting to be a will and leaving money or property must contain the statement that it is their last will and testament, which this document did not.

The attorney drew up a document which he said would be satisfactory to the bank here for President Scott and myself to fill out, under which we will probably get the money. We then directed the attorney to draft a form of a blank that when signed would allow us to get what the residents desired we should have, to cover the law. He drew a form and presented it to the committee, but the committee did not believe that it was a proper blank and did not take any action except to pass it along. The form of the blank is this:

(The secretary read the blank.)

At this time the board adjourned to inspect with the agent of the land, the land in front of the Home and the cemetery plots.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order at 10 A. M. with President Scott in the chair, and all members present.

Medical Director Doctor Giese appeared before the board in response to an invitation issued at a previous meeting.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read the following communication from Albuquerque Typographical Union No. 304:

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 12, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Typographical Unions:

DEAR BROTHERS—At the regular July meeting of Albuquerque Typographical Union No. 304, the

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following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that our delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs, Colo., is instructed to use his best efforts to have the convention legislate in favor of directing the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home to adopt the plaster treatment for tuberculosis now in use at the Read, Dolph & Co. sanatorium at Albuquerque, N. M."

The members of Albuquerque Typographical Union hope the members of your local will see the wisdom of following the lead of Albuquerque Union and that you will instruct your delegate to co-operate with our delegate, Thomas Hughes, to get this legislation through. In case you are not sending a delegate kindly write the convention a letter urging that they adopt this treatment for use in the Union Printers Home.

We have two members who are taking this treatment, both having recently left the Home without beneficial results and who are stanch supporters of this treatment.

We are enclosing a booklet which will fully explain what this treatment is and what is claimed for the treatment.

Thanking you in advance for your support in this matter, we are respectfully yours,

ALBUQUERQUE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 304,
FRANK H. LOWE, President;
J. B. HARRIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

President Scott reported to the board that after these resolutions were received Doctor Giese was instructed to make an investigation of the Read, Dolph & Co. sanatorium at Albuquerque. Doctor Giese made a report upon the investigation.

Doctor Giese submitted the following:

To the Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home,
Colorado Springs, Colo.:

As medical director, I wish to make the following suggestions in regard to the medical department. I think I can conscientiously say that I am familiar with the cost and with the equipment of many of the larger sanatoria of this country and particularly of those of the west and middle west. I feel that the number of patients in the sanatorium has increased without the proper amount of money being spent for equipment and additional medical help. Knowing that your board would prefer that I put these things in concrete form, I would make the following suggestions:

1. The present physician, Doctor Cryer, is becoming more efficient and of more value to the institution, and in my opinion his salary should be increased $25 per month, it being understood that he is to devote his entire time to the institution.

2. The medical director suggests that an assistant resident physician be employed at a salary not to exceed $100 per month and maintenance; that this physician be one especially interested in laboratory work and that he devote part of his time to laboratory work under the direction of the medical work; that he not, however, be an exclusive laboratory man, but be capable of handling a certain amount of clinical work.

3. The medical director recommends that Dr. John R. Robinson, who has served this institution so faithfully for so many years, be relieved of part of the work pertaining to the ear, nose and throat, but that he retain the work being properly under the department of the eye, and for this service that his salary be $50 per month, as at the present time.

4. The medical director suggests that Dr. W. V. Mullin, of Colorado Springs, be appointed as specialist in charge of the ear, nose and throat department; that he be required to do all operative work on the ear, nose and throat, etc., here or at any hospital to which patients may be sent; that he spend at least two hours per week at the institution examining patients and advising as to the line of treatment that should be carried out by the medical director and by the resident physician. His salary to be $50 per month.

5. It is the opinion of the medical director that instead of calling in expert neurologists in certain cases that the neurologist, Dr. Frank B. Stevens, be placed on a salary of $25 per month and that he be expected to examine such patients as shall be referred to him by the medical director once each week at the institution or at his office.

6. That a reasonable amount be appropriated for equipment of a nose and throat room, the cost of the equipment to be submitted to the board prior to its being bought, and not to exceed $200.

7. That the board have in mind the employment of a resident dentist.

8. The medical director requests that a complete X-ray outfit be installed in this institution, of such a character and nature as the board and medical director shall see fit. I respectfully call your attention to the fact that all institutions of note, both private and public, either have installed in their own places X-ray equipment or have easy access, and unlimited access, to such equipment.

9. That some provision should be made for porches for the lady residents.

10. That the use of tobacco be prohibited among sanatorium residents without the written permission of the house physician and the medical director.

11. That Doctor McKenne be continued as consulting surgeon at no fixed salary.

12. That the medical director be expected and supposed to spend at least two hours per day at the sanatorium; that if it is impossible for him to be at the sanatorium that his associate, Dr. H. C. Goodson, be in attendance during that time. For this service the medical director requests the salary of $250 per month.

13. The medical director respectfully asks that representatives of this institution be allowed to attend at least two medical conventions during the year, resolutions similar to those passed by the board at the last meeting.

The board adjourned until 1:15, when an inspection of the Home grounds and buildings will be made.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The board reconvened at 3 P. M. with all members present and President Scott in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays presented the report of the Home day celebration.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to write letters of thanks to each of the speakers at the Home day celebration, to the manager of the glee club, to the band, and to Mark Raftry, for his services in connection with the barbecue.

Doctor Giese reported that he had made a thorough investigation of the Read, Dolph & Co. sanatorium at Albuquerque, and as a result of the above report the board decided that it did not care to consider the proposition.

The finance committee made the following report:

1. The finance committee recommends that Doctor Cryer be employed for the coming year under the same conditions as agreed with the committee in May, with an increase in salary of $25 per month.

This recommendation was concurred in.

2. The finance committee recommends that action on the suggestion of Medical Director Doctor Giese in regard to the employment of an assistant resident physician at a salary of $100 per month and maintenance be deferred and referred to the finance committee.

This recommendation was concurred in.

3. The finance committee recommends that the suggestion of the medical director in regard to Doctor Robinson be concurred in.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted

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4. The finance committee recommends that the suggestion of Medical Director Doctor Giese in regard to Dr. W. V. Mullin be concurred in.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted.

5. The finance committee recommends that the suggestion of Medical Director Doctor Giese regarding the employment of Dr. Frank B. Stevens, at a salary of $25 per month be endorsed.

This recommendation was concurred in.

6. The finance committee recommends that Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery be authorized to expend the sum of $200 for the equipment of a nose and throat room as suggested by Medical Director Doctor Giese.

This recommendation was concurred in.

7. The finance committee recommends that the suggestion of Medical Director Doctor Giese that a resident dentist be employed be not concurred in at this time.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted.

8. The finance committee recommends that the request of Medical Director Doctor Giese, that an X-ray outfit be installed, be denied at the present time.

This recommendation was concurred in.

9. The finance committee recommends that the suggestion of Medical Director Doctor Giese, regarding sleeping porches for the lady residents, be referred to Superintendent Daley to see if he can arrange for them.

This recommendation was concurred in.

10. The suggestion of Medical Director Doctor Giese, that Doctor McKenne be continued as consulting surgeon, is concurred in.

This recommendation was unanimously adopted.

11. The finance committee recommends that Medical Director Doctor Giese be authorized to attend not more than two medical conventions during the year at the expense of the institution.

This recommendation was concurred in.

12. The finance committee recommends that the salary of Medical Director Doctor Giese be made $2,500 per year.

This recommendation was concurred in.

13. The finance committee recommends that the superintendent and resident trustee be instructed to go on and complete the negotiations for the land to the west of the Home grounds, get a survey if necessary, have fences built, etc.

This recommendation was concurred in.

14. The finance committee recommends that the superintendent and resident trustee be authorized to install an ice refrigerating plant at an estimated cost of not to exceed $4,200, they to determine the particular plant to be purchased.

This recommendation was concurred in.

15. The finance committee recommends that the building of a root cellar authorized by the committee in May be deferred, and that Superintendent Daley and Trustee McCaffery be instructed to have the architect prepare plans for a cellar with a vault above in connection and a story for other purposes above the vault to be presented to the finance committee meeting next spring.

This recommendation was concurred in.

The report of the committee as a whole was concurred in.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of the board of trustees be extended to Superintendent and Mrs. Daley for the magnificent manner in which the exercises and entertainment in connection with the silver anniversary jubilee of the Union Printers Home was arranged and carried out.

This motion was adopted unanimously.

The committee on rules made the following report:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 22, 1917.

To the Members of the Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The members of the committee on rules herewith submit some proposed amendments to the rules:

Amend section 4 to read as follows:

Complaints of any nature whatsoever must be made to the superintendent. Should he fail to give consideration to any complaint within a reasonable time, the complainant may file his grievance with the president of the board of trustees.

The recommendation of the amendment of section 4 was concurred in.

Amend section 8 to read as follows:

Pensions (both local and International) shall be withheld during consideration of appeals. If decision is adverse to appellant, no pension will be paid. If decision is favorable to appellant, he shall receive back pension. Local unions giving pensions to residents of the Home, must remit it to the superintendent, who will disburse the same, and receipt for it.

This recommendation was non-concurred in and the matter was referred to the executive committee of the board.

Amend section 9 to read as follows:

Residents granted a furlough by the board for a period exceeding one week will not be entitled to the International Typographical Union pension during such absence.

The recommendation of the amendment of section 9 was concurred in.

Amend section 11 to read as follows:

Accusations or charges against the superintendent, matron or other official of the Union Printers Home must be of a specific nature, and made in the following manner: They must be in writing, accompanied by an affidavit that the complainant has personal knowledge of the truth of the charges, and copies of the same forwarded to the president of the board of trustees and to the local union of which the accuser is a member. Should said local union endorse the charges, it shall notify the president of the board of trustees and he shall immediately notify the other members of the board of such accusations or charges, and their endorsement by the local union. If a majority of the board decides an investigation necessary, the president shall call a meeting of said board within thirty days, at such place as the board shall direct.

The recommendation of the amendment of section 11 was concurred in.

Amend section 22 to read as follows:

Meals will be served in the main dining room during the following hours: Breakfast, from 7:15 to 8:15; dinner, from 11:45 to 12:45, and supper from 5:45 to 6:45. Sundays and holidays, supper will be served from 5 to 6. New Year's day, I. T. U. Memorial day, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas will be observed as holidays. No meals will be served except during the hours mentioned. A bell will be rung fifteen minutes before each meal, and each meal will be announced by the second ringing of the bell. All who are able must attend the general table. Suitable meals will be prepared and sent to the rooms of the sick. Lunches shall not be prepared for outings other than those arranged by the superintendent or matron.

The recommendation to amend section 22 was concurred in.

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Amend section 33 to read as follows:

Residents are required to deliver soiled clothing to the laundry and to call for laundered clothes. All clothing must be accompanied by laundry list properly filled out. Clothing must be delivered to laundry on Saturday between 8 and 9 A. M. Residents will call at the sewing-room for their laundered clothing on Friday between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M. The furnishing room will be opened at 9 o'clock every Saturday morning.

The recommendation to amend section 33 was concurred in.

Add the following new section:

The use of tobacco in any form by sanatorium patients is forbidden except by permission of the Home physician.

This recommendation was concurred in.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM MOUNCE,
THOMAS MCCAFFERY.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee appointed to submit a report on the charges filed by Thomas O'Gorman against Superintendent Daley presented the following:

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

MISS WILSON AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee begs leave to submit the report which follows:

This matter has reduced itself to a question of veracity between Mr. O'Gorman and Mr. Daley. The committee has interviewed Mr. Moran, a resident of the Home, around whom much of the details of this cause center. Mr. Moran substantiates Mr. Daley's version of the incident in which Mr. Moran figures, and clearly convicts Mr. O'Gorman of violation of the rule applying to conversing with tubercular patients at rest. The violation of this rule, however, was not the cause of Mr. Daley's fining O'Gorman. The incident just referred to would have passed off without further comment had not Mr. O'Gorman sought out Mr. Daley in his office and roundly upbraided him for cautioning him not to interfere with patients at rest. That this was a flagrant violation of rule 3 your committee is convinced, and it believes Mr. Daley was fully justified in taking the action he did. Lax discipline in an institution such as the Union Printers Home, made up of men and women of a variety of temperaments and conflicting views, would be a death blow to the usefulness of the Home and the contentment of its residents; and on the question of veracity between Mr. Daley's version of the affair and Mr. O'Gorman's, your committee, from all the evidence in sight, is satisfied Mr. Daley was right and Mr. O'Gorman was wrong. Mr. O'Gorman left the Home on his own initiative, and if things were unpleasant for him he has no one to blame but himself.

Your committee recommends that the case be dismissed. Respectfully submitted,

MALCOLM A. KNOCK,
WILLIAM MOUNCE,
THOMAS MCCAFFERY.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee on the inspection of buildings and cemetery plot submitted the following report:

The trustee to whom was assigned the duty of making the report for this committee, which comprised the entire board, has the honor of submitting the following:

The main building, familiar for years to residents and visitors alike, we find to be in excellent repair. A new kitchen, a model of practical utility, where the culinary art so essential to the creature comforts of the residents is pursued with the minimum of effort and the maximum of results, has just been installed, and is a noteworthy exhibition of the most modern domesticana.

The addition to the main building, just completed, we find spick and span in the budding glory of its newness. It is a notable acquisition, worthy of the intimate association it maintains with its older relative, and should be the pride of every union printer in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. The dining room in this new building was a very necessary improvement, and is filling its mission to the satisfaction of all.

The library is expanding with a wholesome growth, steadily acquiring what is new in the world of literature. It is to the intellect what the kitchen is to the stomach, and is one of the most important features of the Home. The librarian is doing his work well, and is a credit to the institution.

The laundry resembles one of the commercial variety, and is performing its important work well, while the boiler-room bristles with the brightness of a man-of-war.

We find the hospital, pavilions and tent colony standing the tests of time and performing their functions uncomplainingly.

One of the most interesting exhibits of the Home is its barn and live stock. It is a lesson in the sanitary housing of cattle, and fifty full-blooded Holsteins are found there chewing their cuds to the eminent satisfaction of themselves and to the edification of those whose needs demand the cow's chief product. Four horses, also in good condition, are found in the barn, while nearly 350 chickens cackle in the mere joy of supplying the Home with as many eggs as the fickle hen disposes.

Probably never before did the grounds reflect more credit on the head gardener. Flower beds of pleasing design and almost dark with vari-hued color, deck the greensward right and left, while the grass is vernal in its freshness and beauty.

The three plots wherein lie the printer dead were fairly joyous in the August sunshine. When life's work is done, what better place for eternal sleep than this beautiful spot under the shadow of Colorado's majestic peaks?

We congratulate the superintendent, John C. Daley, on the condition of the Home and its surroundings; we thank the matron for the painstaking care with which she has performed her exacting and perplexing duties, and we also thank those residents who help to make the Union Printers Home a utilitarian and economic success.

Respectfully submitted,

MALCOLM A. KNOCK,
WILLIAM MOUNCE,
GEORGE P. NICHOLS.

The report of the committee was adopted.

It was moved that the rules as amended be reprinted.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the doorkeeper, Thomas Turner, of Typographical Union No. 16, be paid the sum of $3 for his services during the session of the board.

This motion was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that Trustee McCaffery be allowed the sum of $300 for his

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services during the year in connection with the Home.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

The superintendent and master mechanic were authorized to examine and repair the tents in accordance with the instructions of the finance committee at the May meeting, although the cost may be somewhat larger than anticipated.

Regarding the form of will which the finance committee had drawn by Attorney Kinsley, and which was submitted to the board at a previous session, the board instructed the secretary-treasurer to have copies printed, leaving blank that portion referring to all the property of the signer, so that any part of the property might be left to the Home if the resident so desired. It was ordered that this form should be printed in a blank separately from the form at present used, the present form to be given a member coming to the Home to be filled out as at present, the new form to be used only in case a resident expresses a desire to leave all or a portion of his belongings to the institution.

Trustee Knock moved that the secretary cast the ballot of the board for president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, the present incumbents to continue in office for the next year.

This motion was unanimously adopted, and the following officers were declared elected:

President, Marsden G. Scott; vice-president, Thomas McCaffery; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays.

Agent of the Home, Joe M. Johnson, expressed his pleasure at having been privileged to attend the meetings of the board, and gratification at the progress made in the Home during the past year, after which Mr. Johnson addressed the board as follows:

I am the bearer of a gift from a member of Columbia Union to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. The gift is a scrapbook prepared by Miss Julia M. Burke, of Columbia Union.

Miss Burke requested me to say to the board that the book was prompted by a desire to present something to the Home library that would be a source of reminiscent pleasure to the residents of the Union Printers Home. It consists of a collection of portraits, prose and poetical writings of printers, dating back to 1899; also a bit of typographical union and government printing office history. Miss Burke also acknowledges with grateful appreciation her indebtedness to many friends who assisted her in the compilation of this work. It represents the patience and painstaking care of many odd hours of the past sixteen years. Many printers have visited Washington; a few have stopped there; many have regarded it as a way station, finally coming to the Home. She has played no favorites. On the same page in many places she has placed all factions.

Miss Burke wanted me to say to you that she is aware of the fact that where a few printers are gathered together there is apt to be a great deal of reminiscing, and she hopes this book will afford an opportunity for many pleasing reminiscences of the printers who are at the Home and who are to come in the future.

Let me on my behalf say that Miss Burke is a noble-hearted woman, and she has compiled this work out of love for her kind—men and women who are printers, and union printers.

Trustee Knock moved that the gift be accepted, and that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to send an appropriate letter of appreciation to Miss Burke.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

The meeting adjourned until Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The board met at 11 A. M. as per adjournment, with Vice-President McCaffery in the chair.

At a previous meeting of the board the request made by John H. Mathers, that he be given some assurance that if he vacated the Home and again made application for admission he would be rejected, was adversely acted upon. After consultation with Medical Director Doctor Giese, the board rescinded its former action and instructed the secretary to notify Mr. Mathers that if he vacated the Home at this time his condition was such that the finance committee would necessarily reject any application he might make for readmission.

Doctor Cryer appeared before the board and stated he did not feel he could agree to remain here on the proposition offered by the board, but if they would make the same proposition with meals for himself and wife, that is, $150 a month and meals for the two, he would give it favorable consideration. He further stated that he and Doctor Giese had talked over the recommendations that had been made to the board, and as Doctor Giese had presented them he had nothing further to offer.

The board instructed Superintendent Daley to call Doctor Giese, the medical director of the institution, and tell him what action the board had taken on his request for an increase in salary. When the superintendent called the doctor he asked as to what had been done regarding the laboratory work in the institution, and the result was that he was invited to appear before the board, which he did. Doctor Giese set forth at some length the importance to the institution of having laboratory work done, and a number of suggestions were made as to how provision might be made for necessary work of this character, pending action by the finance committee. Doctor Giese finally stated to the board that his particular interest was in having the medical work of the institution properly done, and that he hoped the board would make some provision for taking care of the laboratory work that was necessary, and with the idea that the board would do something of this kind he agreed to accept a compromise on salary, being $2,500 per year.

After Doctor Giese left the board gave considerable discussion to the laboratory proposition, and the following motion was unanimously adopted:

That the superintendent be authorized to expend not more than $50 per month for laboratory work, under the best arrangements that can be made.

Trustee Knock moved that the board stand by the proposal it made to Doctor Cryer, and that it decline to make the change requested by him.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business to come before the board, it was on motion adjourned.

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

ROOSEVELT.

We tip our hats to Teddy—
Though some scoff at his name—
He's always ripe and ready
To fight the biggest game.

As president or editor,
He's there with vim and verve,
You've got to give him credit for
A
damned
good
nerve.

Hamilton, Canada. R. J. ROSS.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS

SCRANTON, PA.

"The Electric City, 1918."

During convention week at Colorado Springs the writer was approached by many delegates and visitors who intend to make the trip to the next convention city. They inquired as to the railroad facilities for entering and leaving Scranton. As it is important to first find your "bearings" when contemplating a trip, for the benefit of those who inquire, and hundreds of other printers, their wives, sisters and sweethearts throughout the United States and Canada, the following information in regard to railroads should prove useful: The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson railroads are two large trunk lines entering Scranton. It is the northern terminal of the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the western terminal of the Scranton division of the Ontario and Western railroad and of the Wyoming division of the Erie railroad. This gives Scranton five long-distance railroad connections. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western runs eight trains east to New York and nine west to Buffalo daily. All trains are solid vestibule, with parlor, dining and sleeping car service. This railroad has a division called the Bloomsburg, the terminal being at Sunbury, Pa., where it connects with all trains going south, east and west. The Delaware and Hudson railroad has five passenger stations within the city limits of Scranton. This railroad extends from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Albany, Troy and Rouses' Point, N. Y.; through its connected lines to Lake Champlain and all the Adirondack mountain resorts in New York, and finally through to Canada. The Central Railroad of New Jersey runs three trains (each way) daily to Philadelphia. Two of these are solid trains to Philadelphia with New York connection, the other being a solid train to New York with Philadelphia connection. There are ten through trains on this road daily, five leaving and five arriving in the city. The New York, Ontario and Western road operates two through trains between Scranton and Cadosia, N. Y., where connections are made with its main line north and south. The Erie railroad's Scranton branch connects at Lackawaxen, Pa., with the main line. This city is also the central point for operation of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley railroad ("Laurel Line"), a nineteen-mile, double-track, third-rail electric road to Wilkes-Barre, Pa. This road makes direct connection with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at Scranton, with the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania railroad at Wilkes-Barre, and with the Erie at Pittston, Pa. Scranton is only three and one-quarter hours' ride from New York, four and one-half hours from Philadelphia, six and one-half hours from Buffalo, eight hours from Boston or Washington, and twelve hours from Pittsburgh. There's the railroad "dope" for your guidance to the next convention city. Cut it out for future reference. Form your Scranton clubs now, come singly or in groups, for what promises to be the largest convention in the history of the International Typographical Union. The Scranton convention committee is getting right down to business, and from now on will leave nothing undone to arrange for your every comfort while our guests next August.

A. J. O'Malley, of the proof desk in the Times, spent his vacation in New York city. C. L. Auer, of the same office, while on his vacation, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle, which compelled him to keep to his room for a few weeks.

William C. Trump, delegate from Boston to the Colorado Springs convention, stopped off in Scranton on his return home from the convention city. "Shorty" Trump is an enthusiast for the next convention city, and promised, without fail, to be among the early arrivals convention week. He predicts a large attendance from the New England states.

Echoes of the Colorado Springs convention: For a union small in numbers, the convention was a "humdinger." But look at the size of the chairman and secretary of the committee, W. I. Reilly and E. D. Woodworth. Tall, dignified, and courteous, with over six feet of hustling qualities, they are a great team to make any affair a success. But at that, the treasurer of the committee, Stephen O'Donnell, has to be remembered when any bouquets anent the convention are being passed around. The same applies to the manager of that fine souvenir, W. J. Snider. We felt like shaking the hand of every member of the committee before leaving, congratulating them on their splendid work during convention week, but "Col." R. E. Darnaby, of Indianapolis, performed the honors so nobly just previous to adjournment of the convention that nothing remained for those present but to vote "aye" to everything the "Colonel" said. Home day was the big event of the convention. Our affable superintendent, John C. Daley, handled himself like a prince of entertainers. He did his utmost to make everybody he came in contact with feel welcome at the largest gathering of printers ever assembled on the Home grounds. It was a great convention, well managed, presided over by an impartial president, and I am positive everybody left for their respective homes well pleased with the hospitality of the Colorado Springs printers and the people in general of that thriving city.

Ed S. Troth, of the I. C. S. printery, sojourned during his vacation at his old home in Mount Holly, N. J. George Schoen, of the same chapel, spent a few weeks during the month at Brooklyn, Pa.

Two live-wire boys—John A. Remmert and Frank J. Ryan, of St. Louis. Ask those who accompanied the St. Louis printers' special to Colorado Springs. They will certify that they showed 100 per cent efficiency in looking after their every need while in St. Louis and again on the special train to the convention city.

John J. Lally, of the Times chapel, has lifted his traveler and left for New York. Mr. Lally is a clean-cut young man, a good operator, and should have no trouble in prospering in his new home.

The first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor in Denver on leaving the Union Station is

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the big arch which contains the words, "Welcome." The Scranton party to the Colorado Springs convention during their sojourn in Denver had a taste of the meaning of this word when they met George C. McCormick, foreman of the Denver Post, and his amiable wife. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick did their utmost to make the visit of our party to Denver a pleasant and enjoyable one. They showed us the many points of interest in their city, having at our disposal the high-power automobile of Mr. McCormick. The Post, of which Mr. McCormick is foreman, contains sev enty-five cards in its composing room, and is a finely equipped newspaper plant.

F. O. Martin, of St. Joseph, Mo., well known to the printing fraternity, served notice on the writer, while in that city, that he wanted reservations for the Martin family during convention week in Scranton. Will take care of you, Mr. Martin, and all our other friends throughout the country who will be our guests at the next convention.

The Ex-Delegates' Association of Denver is to be congratulated on the fine automobile trip arranged for the visitors to that city on Sunday following the adjournment of the Colorado Springs convention. The Scranton party is indebted to Representative Frank J. Pulver for many courtesies shown during its stay in Denver.

The nominating speech of "Commodore" Walton in placing Scranton in nomination for the 1918 convention was an effort worthy of our well-known member. Come and visit the "Commodore" in his home town next August. He knows your wants from attending past conventions, and he guarantees absolutely—and without fail—to see that the committee will have an abundance of everything to supply the every wish of our guests.

Make up your mind now to be with us in August. We will do the rest.

Keep your eye on Wilke-Barre, our neighbor sister union. The best entertaining "bunch" in the east. Wilkes-Barre day will be the best of the convention.

A. J. LANGAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

While it has been several months since No. 1 was represented in the columns of THE JOURNAL, the readers perhaps have not missed a great deal of an entertaining or instructive nature, as affairs in local typographical circles have been very quiet during the summer. With the coming of the cooler days of autumn, however, things have begun to hum in several directions. The September meeting saw a better attendance than has been in evidence for many months.

The Indianapolis book and job scale expires with the current year and a scale committee, composed of George P. Ruth, Robert A. Taylor, Herman Hendren, Frank Beadle and President Hinch, was appointed at the September meeting and instructed to open negotiations for a new scale agreement. At the October meeting the committee reported that the employers had been notified and steps had been taken to arrange a conference. A tentative draft of a new contract was discussed and the committee given full power and instructed to proceed, and it is believed that the local job printers are in a fair way to obtain a wage rate that will place them more nearly on a par with other cities of like size in the middle west.

The apprentice committee reported at the October meeting that it had made encouraging progress in the direction of better training and control of apprentices along the lines suggested by the International apprentice committee in its annual report. An apprentice association is in process of organization and negotiations are under way with local school authorities looking to the provision of extra-shop training for the apprentices already in the trade and to the regulation of admission of students in the printing branch of the prevocational training departments of the public schools.

Strong resolutions, addressed to the members of the city council, were adopted at the September meeting of the union denouncing certain practices of the police band, an organization composed of members of the Indianapolis police force, which has been a thorn in the side of the musicians' union here for some time by reason of the fact that it made a practice of accepting professional engagements in competition with the union musicians. This organization has, it seems, since been put definitely out of business as a menace to the musicians; at least, that is expected to be the effect of a rider to an ordinance recently passed by the city council awarding an increase of pay to the policemen which provides that salaries shall be paid for police duty only. The ordinance was fathered by Councilman E. P. Barry, a member of No. 1.

Labor day was observed here much the same as in former years, a parade in the morning, followed by a season of speech-making at Riverside park in the afternoon, being the features. Although No. 1 did not finally determine to march until the day before the parade, a band was procured and the printer turnout was quite up to its usual size.

Early in the present year No. 1 withdrew its delegates from the central labor union and dropped its per capita tax to the minimum of fifty members because of dissatisfaction with the conduct of affairs in the central body, the apparent control of that body by so-called labor politicians being particularly obnoxious to the membership of the union. That, in the main, the objections were well founded at that time no one who is familiar with conditions in the central body in the recent past will deny. With the election of a new set of officers in that organization, however, a general housecleaning is said to have taken place, with the result that a change of sentiment is apparent in No. 1, the membership evincing a disposition to let bygones be bygones, and action has been taken which probably will result in this union being represented by a full delegation in the central labor union in future.

For the first time in its history No. 1 this year sent its full quota of twelve paid delegates to a regular session of the state federation of labor, which met September 26 at Anderson. This action was born of a determination on the part of the local union to participate in state labor affairs to a greater extent than has been the custom of the organization in the past. This no doubt was a wise move under the circumstances and probably will be productive of great good, although it is too early as yet for any tangible results to be evident.

The Mercer-Caldwell Printing Company, operating one of the best-equipped small shops in the city, has been thrown into the hands of a receiver as a result of dissension in the directorate. The plant has been ordered sold as a unit, and, according to the receiver, Charles A. ("Zeke") Elliott, negotiations are under way which are expected to result in the continued operation of the plant under other management.

The National Enquirer, a weekly newspaper of the prohibition faith, has installed a plant of its own in the old Wood-Weaver building on East

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Ohio street. The plant has a new and very complete equipment, including a web press, two linotypes and a label contract. James A. Parker, formerly of the News adroom, is foreman of the new shop.

A printing trades bowling league was organized here recently with Jack Shea as impresario, and a complete schedule of games culminating in a tri-city tournament between the champs of Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville has been arranged.

George Dabney, a charter member and for many years president of Pittsburgh Union, has removed to this city and expects to make it his permanent home, although, for sentimental reasons, retaining his membership in No. 7.

George A. Tracy and Leo Michelson, president and secretary, respectively, of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, have been in the city the past month on business in connection with a newspaper scale for that city. Both gentlemen have many friends among the members of No. 1. Michelson worked here—his home town—for a number of years before migrating to the Pacific coast.

William Shaler, for many years linotype machinist on the Sentinel here and now mechanical superintendent of the News-Scimitar at Memphis, Tenn., spent a week in this city polishing up old friendships—and mahogany. "Bill" has taken unto himself a wife since going to Memphis and expects to spend his declining years in the peaceful tranquillity of the bluff city toning down the lurid lights of other days, but he admits the drought is rather trying at times.

Madison R. ("Colonel") Griggsby, of Nashville and everywhere, has been seriously ill in a local hospital for several months, but is improving rapidly and is almost ready to hit the trail again. Oscar Snyder, an old-time member of No. 1, has been admitted to the Home.

Work in both the newspaper and book and job branches has held up exceptionally well throughout the summer, although no noticeable shortage of help has been experienced. It is as yet too early to estimate the effect on the trade of the exodus of printers to the government service. Over two dozen journeymen and apprentices went with the various volunteer organizations, while the number taken in the draft will probably run into scores.

JOSEPH A. GIBSON.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Clyde Loomis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Loomis, is a late enlistment from our ranks to beat the draft.

W. F. ("Dutch") Schultz, of Pittsburgh, is with us again after a camp-away of twenty-three years.

Mart Tietema and his 144-pound string of finny tribe are back from Spring Lake. Walter Droske was there, too, but makes no claims.

John Wygmans and Mart Tietema are our delegates to the Michigan state federation meet at Grand Haven.

The local subscribed for tickets to the trades council raffle. No. 39's committee is searching for new meeting quarters for the local.

Delegate Waddell gave a most concise report of the Colorado Springs convention.

Samuel Jubal Early Comfort, of Columbus, O., visited his big brother Ozias Breckenridge recently.

"Big Bill" Kelly is a new arrival and is subbing on the Press.

Through the efforts of Commissioner Kelley, No. 39's president, Grand Rapids policemen and firemen were granted salary increases.

Blue Line traffic has been heavy, as note: Departed—"Shorty" Kirk, "Shorty" Davis, W. S. Kelly, S. Rieger, S. T. Foster, W. S. Freimuth, T. S. Connelly, F. Donnelly, Dick Hartman, Henry Shalmo, "Foxy" Smith.

State of trade fair; dull season about over.

"Senator" McMullen is showing on the Herald.

GEORGE P. KOCH.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Owing to the fact that the undersigned was in the west attending the meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, he was unable to write the New York letter for September, but the matter was ably attended to by Horace W. Mason, of the secretary's office. The writer also attended the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union at Colorado Springs. I might also add that I found the western people just as hospitable as on two previous occasions, straining every nerve in an endeavor to show the visitors a good time. In Colorado Springs, "Bill" Reilly, "Steve" O'Donnell and the rest of the committee that had the convention in charge, certainly did themselves proud. The Omaha members made great preparations to entertain those coming in on the Chicago excursion, but were disappointed on account of the lateness of the train. Dinner was all prepared and on the tables, but the excursionists had not time to partake. When this was realized boxes of lunch were secured and each member of the party was provided with food enough to keep hunger away. A trolley trip was provided, which was enjoyed by all present. In Denver, on the Sunday following the closing of the convention, western hospitality was again demonstrated. Seventy-odd automobiles were present to take the visitors on a mountain trip, which covered sixty-nine miles, with lunch at a grove en route. Among the places of interest visited was the grave of William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"). August Koester, Frank Pulver and the rest of the Denver committee were on the job at all times in an endeavor to make everybody enjoy their visit to Denver. As to my first meeting as a member of the board of trustees I will endeavor to give an outline in a later letter, as time will not permit me to do justice to the subject now.

Newark (N. J.) Branch No. 38, National Association of Letter Carriers, on Wednesday, September 19, dedicated and unveiled a bronze tablet to the late Congressman Amos J. Cummings, at Clinton cemetery, Irvington, N. J. The ceremonies were participated in by Congressman Frederick R. Lehlbach, Mayor Edward R. Folsom, of Irvington; John F. Sinnott, postmaster of Newark; Rev. Karl K. Quimby and Willis Holly, of New York, and E. J. VanNess, of Connecticut, executive of the Cummings estate. The ceremonies took place at the Cummings family plot, about which the letter carriers and their band gathered after a parade from Springfield avenue and the speedway. The Newark carriers were represented by their full band and about 200 members in uniform. The tablet was erected as a tribute to the late congressman to his labors for the enactment of an eight-hour law for the postal men. Mr. Cummings, who was for many years a member of New York Typographical Union No. 6, sat in the house of representatives for fifteen years. Assistant Secre-

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tary George McKay represented New York Typographical Union No. 6 at the ceremonies. United States Senator John Sharp Williams, who was invited to make the dedication address, wrote Louis Levi, chairman of the committee, as follows:

Amos J. Cummings and I were very warm friends. I am very glad to hear of the tablet to be erected in his memory. Not only the letter carriers, but the printers and a great many other of the guild of workingmen owe a great debt of gratitude to him. I wish I could be with you upon the date you state, September 19, but it will be impossible. I feel myself honored much by the selection as the man for the particular task of making the address of dedication. I have served with very many men of very many molds in the house and senate of the United States. It has now been a quarter of a century since I entered public service. In all that time I have never met a man whose heart beat more responsive to the rightful demands of the needy and the industrious than did Amos Cummings.

W. J. Chambers, jr., formerly with Little & Ives, is now connected with the Lanston Monotype Machine Company. His territory is New York city and New Jersey. His many friends will wish him success in his new undertaking.

The drawing recently for a $50 Liberty bond for the benefit of an old couple in needy circumstances was won by Thomas Corbett, of the World chapel. The affair netted the old member of No. 6 and his wife $330.

Secretary and Mrs. John S. O'Connell accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Nate Newman, spent a short vacation in Boston and Portland recently, making the trip by water. The party was entertained by Norman McPhail at Boston for two days. After the party returned to New York Mr. and Mrs. McPhail and Mr. and Mrs. William Masson paid a visit to this city and were in turn entertained by the O'Connells and Newmans.

On Friday, August 17, Charles C. Delahunt, the oldest apprentice employed in the office of Rogers & Co., Inc., resigned to join the colors. The members of the chapel and members of the firm decided to show their appreciation and respect for Mr. Delahunt by presenting him with a handsome wrist watch. At the call of "time" in the evening Mr. Lester, with a few chosen remarks, made the presentation. Mr. Delahunt was taken by surprise and by his countenance showed that he appreciated the act of those he had been associated with. There are others in this office to follow the steps of Mr. Delahunt.

The Sphinxes held their annual outing on Sunday, September 2, at Donnelly's grove, College Point, L. I. It proved the most pleasant of any held by this social organization. The weather looked somewhat threatening in the morning, but nary a drop of water fell, and finally the sun won in its contest with the clouds. More than 300 were present and took part in the merry-making. The first part of the program of the day was breakfast at 11:30, when 262 sat down and partook heartily of fried eels, baked blue fish, tomato sauce, lyonnaise potatoes, broiled sirloin steak, cold slaw, potato salad, cucumbers, home-made biscuits, coffee and cigars. After breakfast was over an invitation was extended to all who had not been initiated into the Turkeys to present themselves and be shown the mysteries of this most popular organization. Grand Gobbler Norman McPhail, of Boston, was present, and about 125 candidates went through the initiation. The ball game was the next on the program, and proved a very classy affair, resulting in a decision of 8 to 7 in favor of the Live Wires over the Fast Asleeps. The next were: One-hundred-yard dash, won by Mr. Lehy; fat man's race, Charles C. Pugh; potato race, L. H. Harms; three-legged race, Messrs. Hawkes and Pugh; shoe race, Mr. Cook; shot-put, Mr. Kelly. Dinner was then called and it is doubtful if ever a hungrier outing gathering sat down to a meal, and the eats could hardly have been improved on for such an occasion. Both the quality and quantity were placed before the gathering, and not a murmur of displeasure was heard. The next day being Labor day, all could go the limit in their pleasures, and to all appearances every one was thoroughly enjoying himself.

Walter J. Shaffer, of the Technical Press, shows what perseverance will do. He was ambitious to join the aviation corps in this country, but was rejected. He then offered his services to the Lafayette flying squadron in France, and after much investigation was accepted. It is now Eleve Pilot Walter J. Shaffer, Camp D'Aviation Militaire, Avord, Cher, France. Before his departure for his new field of labor the Technical Press chapel presented him with a ring with a United States seal inlaid in colors.

The newspaper scale committee recently appointed by President Rouse has been holding sessions every Wednesday to receive suggestions and endeavor to mold a wage that will be satisfactory to members of the newspaper branch. This is going to be a tremendous task, for the printers feel the pinch of the high cost of living, and all realize that in the past increase has been so meager and raises have been few and far distant, that the wages have not near kept pace with the cost of living. Therefore, the membership has become thoroughly aroused. Some are demanding a substantial increase with the lessening of the hours at the same time. At the September meeting of No. 6 a suggestion of the scale committee was adopted that a special meeting of the union be held on the second Sunday in October to talk over the scale situation. The committee is composed of Daniel A. Dooley, E. H. Edwards, L. M. Grummond, George W. Morris, Louis V. S. Seifac, Chester B. Fox, secretary; S. Oppenheimer, chairman.

William McCabe, jr., son of "Bill" McCabe, one of the old war-horses of the typographical union, and the labor movement in general, enlisted in the aviation corps. He is attached to the Ninety-fifth aero squadron, which is training at Camp Kelly, San Antonio, Texas.

Thomas J. Robinson passed away on September 10. It apparently was just a sleep, he being found dead in his bed in the morning. The Friday previous he went to headquarters and, during a conversation with Assistant Secretary George McKay, he said he was nearly "all in." Mr. Robinson was about 73 years old. He first became prominent back in 1878. He was appointed by Charles W. Colburn that year as sergeant-at-arms, and continued to be appointed to the position by several succeeding presidents. The office was finally merged into the assistant secretaryship and "Tommy Rob," as he was familiarly known, continued to perform the duties. Later the office was made elective and on two different occasions he was defeated, only to return a winner for the office the following year. Mr. Robinson continued in office until September 1, 1910, when he resigned and was given a special pension by No. 6. Funeral services were held on the evening of Wednesday, September 11, at the undertaking establishment of David Ryan. President Rouse de-

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livered the International Typographical Union burial service and gave a glowing tribute to the departed member. On the following day his body was cremated, which was a request made by Mr. Robinson while alive.

Other deaths were: Jacob F. Tutz, Charles A. Turvis, Charles A. Hannaford, August Reith, F. P. McLaughlin, William H. Kelly, A. L. Bory, Thomas H. Homes, R. H. Hooper, James E. Beatty and George Bamford.

Typographical Union No. 6 has 100 members in the national army with their cards on deposit at union headquarters. There are also thirty-six apprentices that are enlisted. No. 6 is taking care of the cards of those who enlist and will keep them in good standing from the union treasury.

Sam Murray, of globe trotting fame, recently received an interesting letter from William J. Wells, who left New York about eleven years ago and is now employed on the Paris Herald. Mr. Wells recites the many hardships undergone by those living across the water, the high cost of the necessities of life, and how they are restricted in the amount each person is to consume.

WILLIAM MOUNCE.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Charles N. Smith, third vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and head of the mailers' organization, visited Los Angeles for a few days before going to the convention at Colorado Springs, returning here immediately after the adjournment, when he "went to the bat" for the settlement of the new scale for the mailers. Within three weeks' time a new agreement and scale had been signed up, with back pay for a year. No wonder all the mailers of Los Angeles are wearing smiles these days and sounding the praises of Vice-President Smith.

Philip Johnson and William H. Ellis, delegates to Colorado Springs from San Francisco, spent several days in Los Angeles en route home from the "big doings."

Fred Bebergall, vice-president of No. 21, visited in Los Angeles among friends and relatives for a week the latter part of August.

W. K. Lockwood represented No. 174 at the state federation of labor in Sacramento the first week in October, being elected by a unanimous vote at the August meeting.

Among the first 5 per cent of the drafted men to go to American Lake, Wash., from Los Angeles was "Jack" Scott, assistant machinist of the Herald, and the day before he went away he was called before a "court martial" of the chapel and presented with a gold wrist watch by the members, among whom he served most of his apprenticeship.

In the same party upon departure was Ray A. Hickman, son of E. J. Hickman, assistant foreman of the Herald. Several months ago young Hickman made application to join the navy, but owing to a defect in one eye was declared ineligible. He then made an endeavor to get in the marine corps, but was again turned down for the same cause. However, when called upon to stand an examination for the drafted army, he was passed without hesitation, although he presented both his naval rejection cards. Not really desiring exemption, he made application to go with the first contingent to the training camp and was proud to be among the first bunch who will form the great liberty army.

Still another of the young printers of Los Angeles to go to camp at American Lake is "Mike" F. Hollingsworth, of the Alles chapel, who departed September 19. The Examiner's chapel will be represented by young John Metz, Ralph Haney and G. N. Brown, son of C. E. Brown.

Friends of Hugh A. Saxon will be pleased to learn that he is making a place for himself with the Fox Film Company, having just finished a feature picture entitled "Madame Who," in which Bessie Barriscale was the shining light. The picture is to be released shortly, so look for Hughie's shining light, you movie fiends.

Representative Charles T. Scott has returned from a trip to El Paso, Texas, where he was sent by the executive council on request of El Paso Union to assist that local in getting a new wage scale. At the end of a week's negotiations, Scott and the local scale committee came to an agreement with the publishers of that city, which gave to the members of that union $3 a week increase and two months' back pay. El Paso now has one of the best newspaper scales in the country.

Al C. LaForge, of the Examiner chapel, one of the young live wires of No. 174, spent the month of September in Chicago, his old home town, and report has it that a license of some sort may be bought before long.

Ralph G. Criswell, son of Councilman Ralph L. Criswell, has left the sunny clime of Los Angeles for New York city, the home of his wife's parents, who have been anxious for some time to see their new granddaughter, as well as to meet their new son-in-law.

Once again has the Grim Reaper called one of our members, Everett E. Leach, a man whose daily life was clean and open and whose friendship was valued by those who could claim it. Mr. Leach was sick only a few months and his death was a shock to many of his friends, who were not aware of his sickness. For the past several years he was a member of the firm of Leach & Gilmer, and for several years previous had a machine in the office of the Falkner Printing Company on East Seventh street. He leaves a widow and three children.

W. K. LOCKWOOD.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Bridgeport Union has surely done her share in furnishing men to Uncle Sam. Up to date we have sent seven of our members. We are proud of our boys, and hope to see them back with us soon. The members whose names appear on our roll of honor are: Joe Peck, first-class printer on U. S. dreadnaught Pennsylvania; Andrew Bernat, One-hundred-and-seventeenth aero squadron; Herbert Booth, Henry I. Coates, Clifton J. Bixby, Irving Lynch, Clifford Jennings. At our September meeting it was ordered that a roll of honor be framed and placed beside our charter in order that we should all remember that there were no "quitters" in No. 252 when our country needed men.

The Standard-American has placed a monotype type-casting machine in the jobroom, and the type turned out is first class. Another innovation of the plant is a noon edition and a mail edition, in addition to the regular afternoon edition.

Charles Beerbaum, one of our members, is now employed by the city as street inspector, and is making good.

On Monday morning, September 20, Thomas H. Maloney, machinist-operator at the Graph, was married to Miss Mary O'Neil, of this city. The wedding, which was preceded by a breakfast at the Hotel Stratfield, was solemnized in St. Patrick's

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church. The happy couple enjoyed a honeymoon trip to Boston, Montello and other points.

Hurrah for Scranton, 1918, and may Albany get the convention in 1919, when they celebrate their fiftieth anniversary. We hope Scranton will see that the streets are well shored up, as we are a heavyweight, and do not care to take a header through the sidewalk and land in a coal mine.

Sam Hawman made a pleasure trip to New London lately. He reports business there in good shape, and informs us that New London has raised its scale without any trouble.

We are anticipating a visit from Representative Brady at our October meeting, which falls on the 16th of that month. Come out, boys, and give Mr. Brady a big welcome.

The Labor day parade at Danbury was well attended. Several of our boys were there and report a great time shown them by our Danbury friends. Jim Coates, our delegate to the state American Federation of Labor convention held there, reported at our September meeting, and, judging from what he told us, much good was accomplished.

We were very sorry to disappoint the "gang" last month, but we took our son and went to see the wonderful sights of Coney Island, the first time in sixteen years. There were some sights. Down there they wear 'em higher than they do in Hawaii. We were too overcome to write a letter for the September JOURNAL.

Clarence Carr, of Warner's, is at Pine Hill, Catskill mountains, endeavoring to regain his health. William H. Bixby is now with the Standard, in the jobroom. Daniel Sauer, of Danbury, has accepted a position at the Graph. Sam Cutting, of Cutting & Worthen, has secured a three-months' relief from conscription. He will report for duty in December. George L'Heureux, one of our old-time members, has secured a position on a Springfield (Mass.) paper. Wilbert Jacob is now employed in the Warner printery.

At the last meeting of the central labor union reports from delegates showed a scarcity of skilled mechanics in all branches. Bridgeport has war contracts of about $50,000,000, and the only trouble is lack of skilled labor in all branches.

ROBERT TARRING.

MISSOURI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

Only a few reports from conference unions show slowness in working conditions, the greater number reporting work unusually good and in some jurisdictions a scarcity of men.

Enid (Okla.) Union is the latest addition to the ranks of the conference, bringing the membership up to thirty-four unions.

Hannibal Union has renewed its book and job and newspaper scales for another year without change.

Mason City (Iowa) Union has secured a scale increase of $2.50 per week in all departments.

Kansas City has been the scene of many strikes during the last two months. The successful ending of a majority of them in favor of the workmen will have a good effect on the organized workers of the city, in the opinion of Secretary Duke.

The recent ruling of the postal department against the Appeal to Reason, published in Girard, Kan., had to do with the mailing of extra copies of the issue of June 30, and did not otherwise affect the publication.

Columbia (Mo.) Union, with the assistance of other unions of the state, is hopeful of bringing the state university printing into a union office.

Ajax Johnson, a member of Wichita Union, was re-elected president of the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

Council Bluffs Union has succeeded in getting the "war clause" attached to all its scale contracts.

Des Moines Union is represented in the army and navy by nine journeymen and four apprentices, while St. Joseph supplies seven journeymen and one apprentice.

Coffeyville (Kan.) Union signed a new scale September 1, to run two years, providing for an increase of $2 per week all around.

A mailers' union is in process of formation in Wichita.

A dearth of operators is reported in several Oklahoma jurisdictions.

St. Joseph, Mo. CHARLES RHODE.

CONCORD, N. H.

North Adams and 5,000 members!

Charles H. Abbott, our new member, who was obligated at our August meeting, has taken a traveler and departed.

Thomas F. Killeen, who was called to his home in Clinton, Mass., recently to take the physical examination, failed to pass, and has taken a traveler.

George W. Conway and James M. Cox have passed the physical examination for the new draft army and expect to be called any time.

Fred Phaneuf is on his annual vacation, which will be passed in Canada. He is accompanied this year by his wife. Fred was married on August 27.

Because their demand for an increase of 8 cents an hour was refused, about 1,000 men at the local railroad shops went out on strike on August 31. The strikers marched up through the streets and made quite a sight. They held a mass meeting in the afternoon and about every man employed in the departments that were on strike and were not members of the union made application, and immediate action was taken on them. They returned to work on September 11. They received an increase of 5 cents an hour and the other 3 cents asked for will be arbitrated. Henry B. Endicott, of the Massachusetts public safety committee, will act as arbitrator. This is another great victory for organized labor.

The same old story to tell. No attendance at the meeting. We had just enough to legally open up and close. The whole meeting lasted just fifteen minutes. I wish somebody that reads this article would suggest something to make the members attend the meetings and do the business there. The members of No. 297, or most of them, are union slackers. James B. Sullivan is back on his old job at the Rumford Press.

In the morning of Labor day a parade was held, the largest labor parade in the history of Concord. Every union man that was out on strike was in the parade, and also bakers, barbers, bartenders and printers. Most every labor organization in the city was represented to a certain extent. After the parade a series of sports were held at Contoocook River park. Patriotic and labor addresses also were on the program. Taken on the whole organized labor made the best showing on Labor day it ever has in the memory of the writer.

Charles H. Abbott has accepted a position in Hanover, N. H., and has deposited his traveler with this union. E. B. MCCAULEY.

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MONTREAL, P. Q.

The September meeting of No. 176 was very well attended, quite a number of new faces being observed among the audience. The various reports were all favorably received and acted upon. Jack Cantwell reported on his trip to the convention, and commented on the various rules and regulations passed at the convention. The "war dues act" seems to tickle the membership. Speaking generally of his trip, the receptions at Denver, Omaha and at Colorado Springs could not have been improved on; the various drives to places of interest, covering so much ground with the limited time at their disposal, were wonderful. A very fine report was presented on the Home administration by Mr. Cantwell. When he left Montreal he was under the impression that he was acquainted with three old members at the Home, but when being taken through by Mr. Harwood and Mr. Paul, he found he knew eleven members. At Chicago the Printers' club gave the eastern delegates keys to the club as honorary members.

A joint conference was held with No. 145 pertaining to the good and welfare of both organizations, and was well attended. From No. 145, Messrs. Gauthier, St. Hilaire and B. Vauthier; from No. 176, Messrs. Black, Whitaker, Hamilton, Tardif and Secretary Philip. Representative Drury also was in attendance. The question of the standing of various offices, the control and other details were gone into, and Presidents Gauthier and Black instructed to carry on the work on the lines reviewed.

The allied printing council reports that the best of relationship exists between all the locals interested, and co-operation has shown what can be done by all working together. Representative Drury spoke on the label movement and the need to get together. Gus Francq, of No. 145, also addressed the meeting on the lines of joint co-operation.

Work has slackened up considerably during the past month, especially on the job side, and sufficient subs are on hand for all the extra work. Both proprietor and union are anxiously awaiting developments of the various acts of parliament.

Traveling cards issued: J. Duncan Stewart, A. R. Surridge, E. Landry, J. Murray, A. L. Whittaker, P. A. Gauthier, Fred A. White. Received: A. Enness, T. B. Warner, Fred A. White, P. J. Fynan.

JAMES PHILIP.

Interest was aroused at the September meeting by the expected report on the newspaper situation. President Black gave a lengthy account of the negotiations that had taken place; but nothing tangible had come so far. A vote of confidence in the negotiating committee was carried, and it is hoped a more reasonable spirit will be shown by the evening newspaper publishers in the near future.

Organizing work is being pushed ahead by President Black and Secretary Philip, and a most interesting report was presented. Many of the places visited were unknown to the membership at large, and much good should result from the overhauling of the small printshops that abound in this city

A report is to hand that J. Anderson (formerly an apprentice in the Herald newsroom), who went overseas with the 199th Irish Rangers, was gassed and has since died.

M. C. Millington has received news of the death of his youngest boy in France. This is the second son he has lost in the great fight.

Sam Olding has resumed work in his old position on the Star after an illness of several months. Unfortunately, his son at the front is reported as missing.

The Daily Mail is reported as being in the liquidators' hands and has suspended publication. Many rumors are about concerning a change of hands, and we are hopeful the presses will be running again shortly.

The picnic at Chambly (referred to in last month's notes) proved itself a financial as well as a social success, the committee reporting a balance on the right side of over one hundred dollars.

Secretary Philip is away on his annual vacation somewhere in the mountains, "far from the madding crowd." Fishing and sleeping are the principal attractions of this holiday resort, and it is hoped our genial secretary will come back with renewed vigor for his winter's work.

C. H. PHILLIPS.

Jacques-Cartier No. 145.

The September meeting was rather an expeditious one. All items were speedily dealt with. Although the executive committee had been loaded with work at our August meeting, its report was very satisfactory, in spite of some very difficult problems it had to deal with. Every member helped to adjourn as early as possible, so that every one could have a good rest in view of the great parade on Monday morning, Labor day. It was recommended by our officers to show up as numerous as possible. Their recommendations were not fruitless. No. 145 has surpassed all preceding years. Very few were missing, and they valiantly marched behind one of the best bands of the city.

Unanimous praise from the citizens, his worship the mayor and the daily press were extended to the dignity and the behavior of the workingmen of Montreal during their big Labor day parade. The celebration was one of the best that we could possibly desire under the extraordinary conditions of the present days. The great success of the day certainly does credit to the methods of the organizers.

ARTHUR LECLAIRE.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Herman Krelle is sojourning in Sacramento.... Col. Joe Niles, of here and there, was in the capital city the middle of September....J. H. Josselyn, an old-time California printer, has his card in No. 46 and is working in Woodland....Parley Adams and wife have returned from a three-months' trip to their old home in Iowa....Luke Alvord, after a short stay in San Francisco, has returned....John Bolton is now reading proof on the Bee, having given up machine work....Ray Chapman, of Redding, was a visitor here during fair week....R. C. Davis and F. G. Fall, of the state office, are engaged in the trucking business in Nevada for a couple of months, fulfilling a contract for hauling cement for the construction of a large dam....Frank Ziegler, of the state office, has returned from a vacation around the bay....F. P. Baldwin has returned from a vacation spent at Gastman's Springs....J. P. Donlin has gone to the soldiers' home at Yountville.... F. W. Dawson has left here for San Francisco. ....G. A. Thomas, H. N. Doty and H. K. Orman have returned from a vacation spent at the former's goat ranch near Colfax....S. C. Danel has given up the printing business and is agent for the Standard Oil Company at Elk Grove....

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Clarence M. Hunt, an old member of No. 46 and a former secretary, now editor of the Grizzly Bear Magazine, published in Los Angeles, drove up in his machine to attend the admission day celebration and the state fair....Mrs. Minnie D. Haley, who has been reading proof on the Bee, is now in Honolulu, settling up the affairs of her deceased husband....A. N. Lebare has returned from Honolulu, and is again at the state office.... W. N. McArthur has returned from a vacation spent at the coast....C. H. MacDowell, accompanied by his wife, left the middle of September by auto for Reno and Salt Lake City on his way east....Thomas Melvin has returned from a four-months' trip to the Hawaiian Islands....Howard Odbert has returned from a hunting trip in the mountains of Glenn county, bringing a goodly supply of "jerky."....F. B. Fletcher, after an absence of two years in the middle west, is back in Sacramento....Henry Ryan, of the Bee adroom, has given up the printing business and is associated with his father in the undertaking business. ....W. G. Zoeller has departed for the bay city. ....E. R. Wilson, who is now in business in Oakland, was in Sacramento fair week....Roy C. Lightfoot, at one time one of the star ad men on the Bee, is now located in Peoria, Ill....C. H. Johnson, of the state office proofroom, spent his vacation in Marin county....E. J. Lynch, formerly of the state office proofroom, is now reading proof on the Morning Union....C. H. Wolfe, E. M. Duchow and G. A. Thomas were elected delegates to the state federation of labor convention, which met in Sacramento October 1.

The employes of the state office, including printers, pressmen, bookbinders and copyholders, have been granted a wage increase approximating 10 per cent on account of the increased cost of living. The Sacramento Star also granted its operators a 50 cents per day increase.

No. 46 has a committee at work on a newspaper scale to take the place of the present scale, which expires on January 3, 1918. J. W. CRAWLEY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The applications for admission to the union nearly equaled the attendance at the August meeting of No. 33. Charles R. Brownell reported as a delegate to the New England Typographical Union convention held at Manchester, N. H. The report was an interesting one, containing many suggestions which if followed out would no doubt result in much benefit to the printing trade throughout the district. The report showed the delegates to have been diligent in their work as representatives to the convention. Mr. Brownell related an incident that took place prior to the delegates reaching the convention city, showing that all the entertaining features of a convention are not always confined to the union that acts as the host. The evil of the "mat" situation was again brought to the attention of the members. Other localities beside this city seem to be afflicted with this menace to the trade, although Providence appears to be an oasis at which the thirst of those who use this system of "ad" setting never fails to be supplied. The meeting voted to pay the dues of all members of the union, until the close of the European war, who enlist in either the army or navy.

The fifteenth biennial convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America was held in this city in September. The printing and binding of the souvenir was done by the William R. Brown Company, of this city. The souvenir is of considerable size, made necessary to accommodate the large amount of advertising contained therein. A liberal amount of space is given to reading matter of an interesting historical nature relating to Providence. Photographs of officials of the Rhode Island Company, the employes of which are affiliated with the Amalgamated Association, are also published. Several years ago the militia of Rhode Island was called out by the governor of the state and martial law declared, while the soldiers, armed with rifles and provided with cannon, sought to harmonize the difference between its employes, then on strike in part for recognition of their union. Now this same street railway company has a signed agreement with the local street car men, with full recognition of their union, based on the principle of conciliation and arbitration.

The local members in whose bonnet the delegate bee may have commenced to buzz will be interested to know that Scranton, the entertaining city of the 1918 convention, is classed as 100 per cent organized in all trades. Scranton Union has nearly $7,000 in its treasury, a membership of 169, and the population of the city is given as 139,000. The city is known as the "Queen of Anthracite," and is claimed by some of its admirers to be the greatest coal mining center on earth. Those who may represent Providence at Scranton and follow only superficially the process of coal mining will discern that a mule in the inner regions of the earth is allowed more oxygen to the square inch than is given employes in some of the printing offices in this city.

For the first time in many years Providence had no public celebration of Labor day. The absence of the industrious workers of the city who in years gone by donned their immaculate linen and presented themselves to mobilized throngs on the sidewalks for a once-over as they marched the city's streets gave the city an atmosphere more depressive than inspiring.

George Brown, foreman in the office of the Oxford Linotype Composition Company, was last month taken on a stretcher to the Providence surgical hospital, threatened with appendicitis. After several days of confinement at the hospital the alleged affliction did not develop and Mr. Brown was allowed to go his way.

A. J. Rose has removed his office from Westminster street to more commodious quarters at 86 Weybosset street.

The annual meeting of the state branch, American Federation of Labor, was held at Newport, September 8-9. Samuel R. Macready and Daniel O'Connor represented Providence Typographical Union. Mr. O'Connor served on the committee on finance and Mr. Macready acted as one of the committee on press. Providence was selected as the next meeting place for the semi-annual gathering in March.

John J. Laffy has resumed his studies at St. Mary's Academy at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Laffy will finish his studies this year, the present being the fifth term.

William W. Saunders, for some months employed on the Evening Bulletin, has withdrawn his card and left for Orlando, Fla., where he will take up work at the trade.

Charles Carroll, Ph. D., an honorary member of Providence Typographical Union, attended at Washington, D. C., as representative from Rhode Island for the board of education and the commissioner of public schools, a series of conferences at

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the bureau of education on the new federal vocational education act, and on educational problems arising from the war.

Max Hoffman has resigned his position with the Providence Evening Tribune, where he was employed for many years in the composing room. Mr. Hoffman is an artisan of unexcelled ability and his work will readily be appreciated by any employer who is fortunate enough to secure his services in the future. His associates on the Tribune regret his decision to leave.

After several weeks' absence from his work as a linotype operator in the office of the Providence Evening Tribune, George Canning is able to resume his occupation in that capacity again. What at one time promised to be a serious affliction to Mr. Canning's thumb of his left hand, after close medical attention, has been cured. While waiting for his hand to be restored to good health again Mr. Canning spent his idle time on a farm in Foster.

Charles Murphy, who learned his trade as a linotype machinist in the office of the Providence Evening Tribune and later went to Boston, now belongs to the aviation corps and at this writing was stationed at San Antonio, Texas.

S. H. Byron, an employe of the government printing office at Washington, D. C., was a visitor in this city last month.

The membership of Providence Union is reminded of the vote to be taken on October 17 on important proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union.

EDWARD N. GRIFFITHS.

Bernard J. McLaughlin and the writer, both members of the Bulletin composing-room force, are taking a course at Plattsburgh for the officers' reserve corps. Last summer we spent in El Paso, Texas, this summer at Plattsburgh, and next summer, probably France (?). The course here opened August 27, and will close November 27. It is an excellent training and has been well arranged for the purpose to be attained. The work is hard and the hours long, but three months is a short time to make an officer. We are both in field artillery, and between physical calisthenics and mental gymnastics we are kept pretty busy.

PERCY J. CANTWELL.

ASBURY-LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The Long Branch Daily Record has been the center of attraction for the local printers for the past few weeks. Charles L. Edwards has resigned as manager and Frank N. Worth has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Edwards had been manager and secretary of the Record for the past twenty-two years. Mr. Worth was formerly the Red Bank representative of the Record and was promoted to advertising manager when H. S. Meyers resigned that position to accept a similar one with the Asbury Park Press. From advertising manager Mr. Worth stepped to manager and secretary. Allen Dean, formerly of the Red Bank Register, is the new foreman of the Record. What changes will come next is hard to tell, but rumor has it that there will be many before the end of the present year.

Among the departures for the past month are: Charles Mullen to Philadelphia, Edward Shinlinger to Plainfield, H. G. Wylie to Brooklyn, C. E. Weed to Meriden, Conn., P. S. Fitzpatrick to New York.

We are proud to list the following, who have been called to the colors: Aaron Edwards, formerly of the Record, has joined the navy and holds the title of coxswain; Allen Thomas, former pressman of the Asbury Park Press, enlisted in the officers' reserve; Troy Howland is filling his place at the Press; Charles Farlardeau and James Chamberlain, of the Hustler Print, Asbury Park, and Frank Polier and Joseph Lynch, of the Schuyler Press, and Reginald Van Brunt, of the Red Bank Standard, are also serving Uncle Sam.

J. P. Leigh, of the Schuyler Press, has been on the sick list.

It has been published in the local papers that a new daily newspaper is to be launched at Long Branch, but to date that first edition which we have been eagerly waiting for has failed to put in an appearance. Nevertheless, as one of our members put it, "When things start happening, they come fast."

LEROY VAN BRUNT.

HARTFORD, CONN.

At our last meeting a good-sized crowd turned out, as the new wage scale was discussed and a repeal of the 25-cent assessment was brought up.

Joe Gallagher, of the Times, and B. Garrity, of the Hartford Courant, have volunteered and are serving in the ambulance corps. Jimmie Kelley, of the Globe, was accepted in the draft, but at the time of writing he had not been called.

Robert E. Pyne, publisher of the Labor Standard and proprietor of the Pyne Printery, printed the souvenir book for the Labor day celebration held in Danbury, where the Connecticut state federation held its convention, and was highly commented on by a good many people.

O. A. Miles was appointed on the public market commission by Mayor Hagarty to represent organized labor in this city. Mr. Crocker, of the Courant, was appointed on the registration committee. Mr. Pyne was appointed on the publicity committee when the city gave a parade in honor of the drafted men the past month.

"Pop" Chase returned from the Danbury convention and gave a long and interesting report of the doings that week. Much label matter was brought up and discussed. A resolution was introduced providing that, when a member of organized labor is called to serve his country, that nothing but union-made cigars, cigarettes and tobacco be sent. It was endorsed unanimously. This convention was the largest yet held in this state. About 175 delegates were present.

Among the young men from East Hartford selected to leave for Ayer, Mass., was Benjamin P. Barbeau, a member of the Post composing-room force. Mr. Barbeau, besides holding various other offices in Typographical Union No. 127, was the chairman of his chapel and held in esteem by his co-workers, who tendered him a patriotic social at his home. National music and speech-making was a feature. Although married, Mr. Barbeau answers the call of his country with a will and the boys on the Post "sent him away with a smile." The Post chapel presented Mr. Barbeau with a wrist watch. In the place of the chairman, Louie Dunn was elected, and Mr. Humason, vice-chairman.

Work is picking up little by little in this city, both in newspaper and job work.

James Crockett, of South Manchester, and a member of No. 127, who applied for application for admission to the Home, died there recently. He was a well-known young man and liked by all

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of his comrades. Resolutions were drawn up by No. 127 and forwarded to the parents of the deceased.

Mrs. Margaret Laffin, proofreader on the Post, was visiting in Baltimore recently....“Bill” Murray, of the Globe chapel, spent his vacation in Syracuse and other eastern cities....Charlie Schumacher, of the Times force, was a recent visitor at Home Beach, Conn., where he spent his vacation.

Senator Frederick Neebe, elected as delegate from New Haven Typographical Union to the state federation at Danbury, to represent that local, was honored by being elected treasurer of that body. He was formerly president of that branch. H. F. TROMMER.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Labor day—nothin' doin' here. That is to say, collectively. Some of the boys went fishing, but somehow that is not such interesting sport in “dry” provinces; the fish are seen only singly, and there is nothing to cheer the weary wait between bites. Many of our members were gardening, which is the fashionable “pastime” these days, and instead of the length of fish the “wets” have reference to the fertility of the respective back yards.

We had one bit of “sport” on Labor day. We were lolling luxuriously in the veranda hammock, sending into the empyrean the fragrance of our stogie in expansive rings, when a thud resounded in the mail box, and we extracted a dainty pearl-gray booklet tied with silk. Some pal's wedding invitation? No! An alluring inducement from a funeral merchant to be embalmed and buried in gorgeous style and his specially advantageous terms. We were just weighing the chances as against H. C. of L., when we noticed there was no label, so we relit our maduro and lived on.

The ladies of No. 449 have a kindly thought for our members at the front and are busy now arranging to send them some Christmas cheer.

Secretary White is visiting down east and is taking in the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Ottawa.

J. C. Bleaken, ex-president and returned veteran, startled his friends by taking charge of a plant at Camrose and leaving town at somewhat short notice. IVOR CURTIS.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58 at its September meeting ratified the new scale which has been under negotiation for several months. The agreement runs until 1922, but may be opened each year by either subscriber thereto upon sixty days' notice. The union secured some concessions besides an increase of 32½ cents in wages. The six-day law, which had been inoperative until this time, will take effect immediately. John Baker, International representative from Helena, Mont., assisted the local scale committee, and his work is much appreciated by this local. The new scale is $5.95 night and $5.45 day.

Work in Portland is only fair on the newspapers, but job offices are said to be busy.

The ladies have had a successful social season and also made good in supplying needed woolen garments to one of the engineer companies soon to see service in France which contained many union men. The homes of different members were opened and the needed sweaters, wristlets and mufflers were knitted and delivered before the boys were ordered south.

H. C. Waller deposited a traveling card August 2 and on August 28 was found in an unconscious condition on the street and died before morning. He had worked in Portland on several occasions and was well known here. His aged father attended the funeral, coming from Los Angeles.

GEORGE E. WILLARD.

An Appreciation.

One of the peculiar traits of our membership in certain jurisdictions is a tendency to accept without question any propaganda based upon denunciation and vilification of our International officials. Ridicule and belittlement of our present system of conciliation of wage controversies by direct representative of the president, and open charges that our officials are guided in such matters by the election returns, form the chief stock in trade of a certain class of petty politicians in some unions. And the astonishing feature is the extent to which this teaching is accepted by men who, in civic, state and other matters, display a most broad-minded and liberal spirit.

The effects of this propaganda and the ludicrous situations to which its acceptance sometimes leads, was remarkably illustrated in the settlement of the Portland wage scale recently. For several weeks a committee from No. 58 had struggled in vain to reach an agreement with the Portland publishers, and finally the executive council was notified. Ordinarily such action would not portend great evil, but in this case the effect of the politicians' preachings were amply demonstrated.

We were lost. No. 58 could not expect much at the hands of the executive council. This union had antagonized that tribunal and it would proceed to “hand us a bunch.” And Representative Baker, of Helena, was the medium through which the “handing” was to be done. Truly a dismal outlook!

Into this atmosphere of suspicion and distrust came Representative Baker, to take up a scale controversy pregnant with delicate angles and fraught with many possibilities of disaster to our cherished working conditions, not to mention a hazy outlook for monetary gain.

After a few preliminary conferences with the publishers and a meeting of the union, through which the exact position of both parties were ascertained, Mr. Baker “got busy,” and in a few days had brought about an agreement with the publishers which came within a few cents of reaching the union's original demands, and which secured for No. 58 all the working conditions for which it was contending. Included in these, and of greater importance than any monetary features of the scale, Priority—(Old John)—which is dearer to the heart of the average Portland printer than life itself—is securely signed up in black and white, as per the 1917 law.

It is generally believed here that the Portland publishers, in accepting the 1917 priority law, acted upon the advice of their executive board. If this be the case, it would indicate a disposition on the part of the publishers' association to accept the 1917 law and thus relieve the chaotic and uncertain condition brought about by the adoption of the Spokane amendment.

We have witnessed the settlement of many controversies by conciliation, but never one which because of its peculiar angles, of local and national importance alike, required more tact and diplo-

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macy than the one which Representative Baker has just brought to a happy conclusion here, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

When at the conclusion of the scale matter Representative Baker addressed a few words of farewell to the local union, he was given an ovation and a hearty godspeed by a membership which, a few days previous, had been filled with misgivings and distrust.

Incidentally, the new scale, in which we had it "handed to us," is, we believe, with one exception, the highest in existence, and in some respects it is the best. Should the executive council in the future decide on "handing it to us" again, we sincerely trust Mr. Baker will be sent along to do the "handing."

Meanwhile the all-wise prognosticators who insisted "we could not expect much at the hands of the executive council," realizing that that body was behind the representative in his every move, are sorely pressed indeed for an explanation. And in the minds of many who have heretofore accepted their propaganda without question, there is a suspicion, fast growing to conviction, that those ardent detractors of our present conservative policies are actuated not so much by a desire to promote the welfare of the craft as by a desire to further their own political ambitions.

CAL B. MCCOMBS.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Labor day in Youngstown saw the business district packed with 10,000 people at 10 A. M., interested spectators, who watched the 2,200 union marchers in what was not only one of the largest but one of the most interesting parades ever held in this part of the state. Several beautiful floats were conspicuous in the parade. In the afternoon an athletic program and picnic were held at Idora park. The speakers of the day were Charles H. Wirmel, a prominent labor leader of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Rev. Charles Alfred Martin, pastor of St. Patrick's church, this city. Both speakers delivered able addresses in behalf of labor and were applauded at length by the large crowd in attendance. Members of No. 200 took an active part in the parade, as well as the athletic meet.

Several members of No. 200 have left the city during the past month, all being enlisted men, going to different cantonments throughout the country. Among those whose departure we noted were: Rev. W. Corson Press, honorary member, who left September 8, for Allentown, Pa., with the base hospital unit, as chaplain; Julian Howe, who left September 10 with the supply company, Third Ohio field artillery, now at Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; William Morgan, Harmon Webber, Gerald Cover, and Carl Maag, who proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., on September 16, with the Tenth, and Paul E. Nixon, who, on September 20, went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to train with Ohio's "honor men."

Both local newspapers are preparing to adopt the non-distribution system in their composing rooms. The Vindicator has installed two monotypes, and the Telegram has two similar machines ordered, which will be in operation by next month. The Telegram has also installed a model 19 linotype. The reason for adopting the labor-saving system at this time was brought about by war conditions, which will undoubtedly mean a scarcity of printers.

William F. White, a member of the Telegram chapel for about six years, has resigned his position and gone to Canton, Ohio, to accept a situation on the Repository. Mr. White made numerous friends in this city and it is with regret that we see him leave.

Several of No. 200's members have been away on vacation trips recently, among whom we have noted the following: Zeno L. Hursh spent two weeks in Chicago, making the trip by auto; Carl Schmidt sojourned a week in the wilds of Canada; H. V. Curry spent a few days at his former home at Connersville, Ind., and Martin Mueller spent a fortnight "on the banks of the Wabash" at Logansport, Ind.

William Metcalf, of the Cleveland Press, spent Labor day in the city among old friends. "Bill" looks natural and is prospering in the Sixth City.

W. W. Skidmore, of the Telegram chapel, had the misfortune to lose his mother by death on September 10. The mother of Fred C. Hubbard, of the same chapel, died in Warren, Ohio, on September 17.

A surprise party was held at the home of Harvey H. Green in this city on September 15 by members of the Telegram chapel in honor of Paul E. Nixon, who left September 20 for Chillicothe, to begin training for the national army. Covers were laid for sixteen and a general good time was in order. Nixon was presented with several useful as well as ornamental gifts, and showed his appreciation by thanking the boys for their remembrance.

Work is progressing quite rapidly on Beil & Evans' new printshop, and it is thought this firm will be lodged in its new home inside of two months.

Among the arrivals during the past month were F. C. Hubbard, Stanley L. Ault and Walter Crowdis, all being employed on the Telegram.

C. F. MCCARTY.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 20 was held on Sunday afternoon, September 2. In the absence of President Hill, David Handly presided. The writer was unavoidably absent, but learns that nothing of unusual interest came up. Lytton Alley and H. P. Newton, who represented No. 20 at the Colorado Springs convention, were present and submitted a comprehensive report. They also reported a profitable and an interesting trip.

During an electrical storm on Sunday, September 16, the Marshall & Bruce building was struck by lightning. In some way the automatic sprinkler system was turned on by the bolt and several hundred dollars' damage was done before the water could be turned off.

Little Edith Adeline, 16-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sutton, on September 16 fell from a second-story porch at their home, 306½ Seventh avenue, south, receiving injuries from which she died. Mr. Sutton is a linotype operator on the Tennessean and American. He and his wife have the sympathy of the membership of No. 20 and many other friends in their bereavement.

Gibson W. Patterson, of the Banner chapel, in company with friends took a western auto trip recently. They visited Chicago during the tour, and report a most enjoyable time.

The Nashville Banner is now printed "every day, and Sunday, too," the Sunday edition being issued in the morning, the first Sunday paper appearing on September 9. This arrangement has given out a little extra work to the "prints."

An item in my letter in the September JOURNAL announces Earl McEwen as succeeding R. W. Allen in the monotype casting room of the Ambrose

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Printing Company. This information was given by both Mr. Allen and Mr. McEwen. Later Mr. McEwen decided to remain with the Brandon Printing Company. M. D. Fowlkes, recently of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is now in charge of the casting room of the Ambrose Printing Company. William Willkie remains as his assistant.

Two of No. 20's best-known members are now serving Uncle Sam in an official capacity. J. W. White, of the Banner chapel, is on the middle Tennessee federal exemption board, and Phil Edwards, of the Brandon Printing Company chapel, is a member of the local city exemption board No. 4. They have both been on the job several weeks.

Several of our members were drafted for army service, but nearly all were young men with dependents, and most of them have been exempted.

John S. Stewart, a member of No. 20, who has had charge of the local weather bureau printing for several years, has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks. It is now thought he has a good chance to recover.

At the time of mailing this letter Smith Moore, a little son of the writer, age 11, is very ill with a malignant case of typhoid fever. For several days he has been very low. Dr. W. E. McCampbell, a skilful physician and a noble man, has exerted every effort to save the little fellow's life, and today (September 17) entertains strong hopes of his recovery. If it please the Great Master above, may our little one be spared. E. Roy Moore.

PATERSON, N. J.

The following members have announced themselves as candidates for delegate to the Scranton convention: David O. Stoddard, Franklin A. Doss, James Brown, Robert Campbell and "Al" Whitney. They are all hard workers in the local.

The "Somewhere in France" booklet issued by the International Typographical Union has made a great hit with our local, and extra copies will be secured and used for label boosting by our label committee.

Our efficient secretary, Herbert R. Kelt, decided this year to have his vacation in the cooling month of September. He and Mrs. Kelt spent the second and third week of that month visiting friends and relatives in Pennsylvania. Of course, he called on his old friend, "Bill" Young, president of Philadelphia Union.

The president of the allied board, your humble servant, made the rounds of the small shops the first week in September. He took note of labels they needed, conditions, etc., and he is glad to say found things very satisfactory. One shop which employs three of our members, but on account of the pressmen not being union is not entitled to the label, is very desirous of securing the use of the little joker. As soon as the erring pressmen come into the fold they will get the label, and not before.

"Joe" Walsh, of Wilkes-Barre, well known in this city, is now a member of the Third Pennsylvania field artillery. Eddie Weber, who has been playing Pennsylvania towns and Atlantic City, is back to his first love, the Press-Guardian. "Gene" Williams has lifted his card and is headed for Norfolk. Mike O'Hern did likewise and went to Newark.

Several Paterson printers have answered the call and shouldered a gun. They have one ambition, to show Kaiser Bill that he's not got priority over all. H. L. Vanderveld.

MADISON, WIS.

For the first time in eight years Madison Typographical Union took part in the Labor day parade. Local No. 106 was represented by a striking float, "Spirit of Printing," two automobiles, beautifully decorated with bunting, that carried the women members of the union. Nearly the entire membership was out.

"The Spirit of Printing" was regarded as the best float of about a dozen that were in the parade. A Washington hand-press, upon which the writer, dressed in a Ben Franklin suit, with the assistance of an apprentice, printed small cards bearing "Demand this label" and distributed them. A telegraph outfit, manned by Robert Wise, of the Wisconsin State Journal, printed bulletins of the progress of the parade, and notified the spectators that the Madison Democrat (non-union) was working nine hours on Labor day. Besides these two features, the float was handsomely decorated with American flags. The truck was union made, the teamster was a union man, and he said that the two horses he drove were "union."

The largest attendance in many months was present at the last meeting. The scale committee reported that a majority of the employing printers were in favor of granting the increase from $18 to $20 for handmen and from $20 to $22 for operators. After the business meeting C. E. Zeidler gave an interesting talk on the "Cost System." A feature of the meeting was that the women members brought their knitting (for the soldiers) and tried to show the boys how to knit.

The officers of the union again wish to warn union men not to be tricked by offers now being made by the Madison Democrat, a notorious non-union shop. Several union men have come to Madison during the past few weeks in answer to the advertisements of this sweatshop. On finding that this was a non-union office they left the city.

David Weiss.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Labor day in Bloomington was the greatest ever held. Springfield and Decatur were represented by delegations of 1,000 and 700, respectively, the latter bringing Goodman's band as soul soothers. The parade covered two and one-half miles in length and reached an altitude of 1,000 feet in enthusiasm. Typographical Union No. 124 had a float trimmed with a case rack, a platen press and a stapling-machine. Cards advertising the allied label were distributed from this Ben Franklin tub, which only lacked one improvement—there were no springs on the wagon. Every time the wheels hit a bump the nicks were shaken from the pica quads.

Mabel Viola, the 15-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Clark, died September 1. The funeral was at Eureka, Ill., September 3. The sympathy of many friends is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Clark in their sorrow. Dave is an operator at the Bulletin.

The Pantagraph Printing and Stationery Company is going to install a monotype keyboard and caster this fall. J. T. Riggin, who has been with this firm several years, left for Philadelphia September 9, accompanied by his wife, for a ten-weeks' course in the monotype school.

Carl Guetschow, of the Pantagraph news chapel, returned September 6 from the west. After attending the convention Carl was at Yellowstone National Park five days, Salt Lake City, Estes Park,

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Colo., and Ralston, Coon Rapids and Jefferson, Iowa. Our delegate says the Union Printers Home is a grand institution and Colorado Springs is to be congratulated on the manner in which it handled the convention.

Walter Trowe, foreman of the Bulletin, wandered to the northern lakes late in the summer and broke all records in stringing the finny tribe. We are elated that some one can catch them, for on a trip to Kickapoo this summer the writer had out two lines and the bobbers rolled under and up so rapidly they resembled a twenty-reel thriller—and narry a fish was strung.

The printing of the Searchlight, the official labor paper of Bloomington, on the bid for the next six months' issues, was awarded to John Gummerman, publisher of the Bloomington Journal. The Searchlight has been placed on such a firm foundation that advertising will not be necessary to keep the paper prosperous. EUGENE ARNOLD.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The September meeting of No. 305 was held Tuesday evening, September 11. One candidate was elected to membership and one proposition received, which will be acted upon at the October meeting.

A new weekly paper made its appearance on Saturday, September 8. It is called a Sunday paper, but is issued Saturday afternoons, no work being done on Sunday. The Newburgh American consists of sixteen pages. The issues was replete with news and interesting features. If it maintains the standard set by its initial issue it should be a success. William L. Berkowitz is editor and publisher. The American is issued from the office of the Mail Order News Corporation, of which Mr. Berkowitz is proprietor.

MILTON K. BARRUS.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

The past month was the quietest period of the summer season in Phœnix. Although no lower than during previous years, business usually declines when the thermometer goes up. However, the torrid spell, by all rights, is now due to break and a very busy fall and winter is predicted. Residents who have been in more congenial climes during the summer have about all returned, and, with the usual influx of tourists who come later to remain during the winter, everything and everybody takes on new life, including printers. Ben F. Wood, who with Mrs. Wood spent the past two months on the coast, has returned, and with additional information and new ideas will resume work as field man in the campaign to keep printing at home. The home spirit seems to apply in all respects among the printers. Whatever the cause, it is an undisputed fact that those who live here any length of time and then leave, invariably return. It must be that they also create a favorable impression elsewhere, because calls are received from all parts of the country for men. The latest was from Idaho.

W. P. Doheney, who resigned as editor of the Labor Journal to join the colors, went with the first contingent and is now at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan. On his departure the Republican chapel, of which he formerly was a member, presented him with a beautiful wrist watch. Francis G. Bugere, stock man at the McNeil Printing Company, left with the second contingent and was also handsomely remembered by his fellow workers.

The fight on unfair theaters is beginning to show results. One manager has replaced a non-union operator with a union man, and the indications are that others are seeking the light.

One of our new members, Curt Miller, of the Tempe News, seems to be enjoying prosperity. Since installing a linotype he has built a beautiful home. W. W. Hinds, foreman of the Gazette, and G. E. Ferguson, of the Republican, have brought their families here from the coast. The boys all welcomed "Buck" Schlater back after a year's absence. Les Adams, of the Quality Press, has returned from an extended and most pleasant visit through the east, including the old home. He was accompanied home by a niece, who will spend the winter here. O. L. Hitchcock is located permanently with the Mesa Tribune and has been joined by his sister and mother. W. C. Lowry has joined his family in Texas. Walter Cook, of the Journal-Miner, at Prescott, has recovered from a siege of typhoid. Publisher Wren, of the Florence Blade-Tribune, suffered the loss of his plant by fire and is printing his paper here until a new outfit arrives. C. G. McQuesten and family and J. W. Sims and family were among the late campers who have returned. Arrivals not already mentioned are: H. G. Coates, Ray J. McDonald, W. J. Hanhart, G. A. Corbus. Departures: W. J. Hanhart, R. E. Parker, H. G. Coates, Ray J. McDonald, W. L. Cox. W. S. SWENSON.

SHARON, PA.

Fred C. McKnight, who for the past fourteen years had been employed at the Eagle Printing Company, resigned his position and has gone to Warren, Ohio, where he bought a printshop of his own. While the members of No. 351 are sorry to see him leave, all join in a hearty wish for his success. Emmett Whitehead, our vice-president, and who has been manipulating the keys at the Herald office, succeeds Mr. McKnight at the Eagle office.

Karl H. Baker, of the Herald job department, drew his card and departed for parts unknown.

No. 351 will be well represented at the war front if all pass the examination that are drafted. Oscar Romelfanger, of the Herald, and Victor Richards, of the Eagle, were two of the first to volunteer from Sharon. Four more are drafted, some of whom have not been called as yet.

The Telegraph and Herald forces have received substantial increases in wages, due to the high cost of living. They are now receiving several dollars above the scale.

Joe Steines, foreman of the Telegraph composing room, is hitting the "high spots" these days with a new Dodge.

While the printing business is slack here just now, a few more men could be used, but it seems impossible to get them.

Hardly any one would recognize the Farrell News under the new management, from the old sheet they used to put out. New type, machines, dry mat roller, saw and other machinery have been added, making it one of the neatest printed papers in our jurisdiction. Parry is to be congratulated on the able manner in which he handles the management end.

At the Oil City convention of the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Union Conference in July, Sharon was unanimously selected as the next convention city, which meets in January, 1918. A committee of five has been appointed to look after the convention details, as follows: Cloud C. Rut-

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ter, chairman; Harry Cross, Ernest Bohn, Bert Romelfanger and Harry Burkhart. They have already started in on their campaign to make this the largest and best attended conference yet held. Follow-up letters, folders, posters, etc., are being sent out to the different unions affiliated with the conference, and also to several unions that come under the jurisdiction of the conference, but for some reason have failed to affiliate. This convention will be an important one. Shortage of help, due to the war, is a serious question, and one that must be met by typographical unions, as it is through our ability to meet such crises as this that the success of the International Union depends largely, and it is only through co-operation it can be done. We want all unions in western Pennsylvania to take up the matter of sending delegates to the conference here and plan to be represented. The entertainment committee is busily working on novel and new entertainment for the delegates and visitors for Saturday night preceding the convention. The chairman will be pleased to hear of any suggestions that will help make the convention here a decided success.

Joseph Franek, jobman on the Farrell Sentinel, is canvassing for the office of school director. His chances seem bright. CLOUD C. RUTTER.

LEWISTON, ME.

At the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Veshon, of 365 Sabottom street, Lewiston, Me., on Wednesday, September 12, occurred the death of Emanuel J. Veshon. Mr. Veshon served his time as an apprentice at the Lewiston Daily Sun and joined No. 532 in January last. In April he was taken very ill and was operated on, but not having the strength failed until the end. He was held in high esteem by his fellow workmen and we have certainly lost a good union man. A. M. SHAW.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

The committee forming the new job scale has had several meetings and will report soon. Prospects for an increase are good. Many job printers now receive over the present scale. Living conditions are such that a substantial increase is necessary.

The McWhirter & Ammons plant has been added to the union roll. Non-union houses, it is said, are having trouble in securing help.

Ford Allen, George Millar and Henry Fratcher were the delegates to the Missouri Federation of Labor at Jefferson City the week of September 18.

In the appointment of E. L. Traylor, president of No. 80, as secretary of the convention, President Scott not only honored Mr. Traylor, but this union as well. We were gratefully surprised in being thus recognized.

Many convention visitors and delegates stopped in Kansas City on their way home. Among them was Charlie Oliver, formerly of Kansas City, who was a delegate from Fort Worth. He made us all feel a little gloomy when he told of the $50 per week he was drawing from a Forth Worth newspaper.

The delegates to Colorado Springs reported at the last meeting. A suggestion was made in the report that an ex-delegate should always be included in the number sent, as he would be better able to get results. There was some difference of opinion on this question. Delegates to a printers' convention at least should be members active in the work of the organization, and, whether old or young men, would have some idea of the needs and desires of the union.

No. 80's members at the Home, John Coventry, William Nixon and W. J. Willard, were presented with $10 each by the delegates, a gift of this union. They were feeling fine, they said, and pleased with their treatment there.

Kansas City is having an epidemic of strikes. The packing house men were out a week and the plants are now union for the first time in a dozen years. The freight handlers are now out and the freight houses tied up. The patriotic dairy owners closed down their plants and delivered no milk for a week. The hospitals were greatly inconvenienced. F. L. STARKS.

WATERLOO, IOWA.

After a quiet summer business is picking up and all shops are busy and our membership has reached its high tide, some sixty being on the roster now. Several changes have occurred, namely: Frank W. Bishop, of the Courier, has gone to Kansas City to assist in brightening up the Star; Frank W. Richardson went to Minot, N. D., and from there to Fort Smith, Ark.; Art Ryan and Ed Mauman are in Superior, Wis. Ed Twais, of the Courier chapel, is on the sick list.

We are endeavoring to get some kind of an apprentice examination shaped up and would be pleased to get some information from various locals regarding the subject.

A number of our boys journeyed to Cedar Rapids, Sunday, September 9, and enjoyed that local's hospitality at its picnic. A ball game, which was the feature event of the day, was won by the Waterloo delegation, the score being 6 to 7 at the end of a nine-inning contest. Yes, we enjoyed the day and expect to go down again for different events, such as bowling, card playing, eating or drinking, and we also expect to have the boys in our city, but will try and keep them on the safe side of the creek.

Joe Rickert returned from the Colorado Springs convention and trip through the west. He brought back a bushel of cards from the various delegates and the boys enjoyed looking them over and getting acquainted again. ED WILLEY.

OMAHA, NEB.

The conditions of U. G. Graham and W. L. Rice are unchanged, there being no signs of improvement in either case.

Charles D. Deming, delegate to the Colorado Springs convention from Washington, D. C., stopped off in Omaha for a few days on his way home.

John Munro left on September 14 with the "Dandy Sixth" regiment for Camp Cody at Deming, N. M. "Johnnie" enlisted in June and is now Sergeant Munro.

At the regular August meeting a committee of five members of No. 190 was appointed to investigate the local coal situation in an effort to aid the administration in reducing coal prices to consumers here. R. E. Sperry, I. J. Copenharve, V. B. Kinney, John Polian and W. E. Silver were the men chosen for the task.

A. E. ("Gus") Grieb, who is employed on the Journal-Stockman, has been elected scout master of Troop 35, Omaha Boy Scouts of America.

W. D. Patterson, representing the International Workers' Defense League, spoke before the union

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at its regular August meeting in behalf of those in San Francisco who are charged with the dynamite outrage committed there during the preparedness parade. The union unanimously voted financial assistance.

W. H. Kellogg, John Polian and R. G. Hinman were elected delegates to the state federation of labor convention, which met in Lincoln September 12.

D. L. STANTON.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

William H. Connors and wife have returned from Paul Smith's, N. Y., in the Adirondacks. ....Harry Atwood has recovered sufficiently from a broken ankle to allow his subbing in the "ad" alley of the Transcript....William Marr has returned from a week's vacation spent in New York....Edward A. Ryan, former president of this local, has resigned his position on the Transcript and has taken out a traveler....Joe Durnin has given up the duties of ever becoming a rifle expert at his shooting gallery here, and will devote more of his time in the future to the duties of president, to which high office he has been elected....Miss Honor Houghton has recovered sufficiently from her long illness to resume her duties again at the Transcript....Francis Dooley is acting as machinist-operator on the Herald and is surely making good....George Dempsey is ad man on the Herald....Walter Bard deposited a Connecticut card in this local and has taken a "sit" on the Herald....Arthur Knapp and wife spent Labor day week visiting relatives at Oneonta, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. CONNORS.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

Our recording secretary, Andrew McBeath, is serving as one of the four-minute speakers at the picture shows.

The obligation was administered to Bernard Middlebrook at our last meeting.

We are in receipt of a card from W. H. von Tiercks, who was our delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, from Wyoming, where he seems to be recuperating or seeing other sights than those in Colorado.

On account of so many of our members of the various crafts being in other cities working on government cantonments, we were compelled to forego celebrating Labor day this year.

Gus Nelson was down from Waco recently on a visit to the home folks and friends before he leaves for a cantonment, where he will begin service for the government, having joined the cavalry in that city and has the title of sergeant. Gus has many friends in Temple besides the printers who wish him well. He reports that five members of the Waco local have joined the colors.

Through the kindness of Otto F. Thum, of Denver, we are in receipt of the Denver Labor Bulletin 1917 convention number, which is worthy of filing away for future reference, as it contains so much information pertaining to the great cause of labor. We notice that the printers are not slighted by any means, as it contains a write-up of the Home and the organization as well as the pictures of our officers. Thanks!

Let's all vote for the increase in the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer. How many members of the International Typographical Union would object to these officers securing them an increase? Think it over, and apply the Golden Rule.

STUART SHAW.

EASTON, PA.

At the regular meeting in September we received one new member and suspended two, but still working hard to reach that 100-mark.

Business has been exceptionally good all summer and looks so to continue for some time.

No. 258 fell in line and did her "bit" for the government and purchased a $100 liberty bond.

Easton has lost three of her members through enlistments in the federal service. All members joining the colors will have their dues paid and their positions held for their return.

Now that cooler weather is coming, let us try and encourage those absent at our last meeting to take a more active part and put a little "pep" into our fall campaign, and encourage our officers by a large attendance.

At our next meeting we will be ready to elect delegates for the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union and hope the present delegates, Charles Reilly and George Abell, will have the honor to represent No. 258 again.

CHARLES R. HAGER.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

The Labor day parade was one of the best ever held here. There were more men in the line of march than ever before. Every organization was represented and all of them made a most excellent showing. The procession was headed by the Third Regiment band, city officials, fire department officials and equipment, police force and several hundred soldiers, who have been here for some time awaiting orders to go to Greenville, S. C. After the parade a large number went to Chilhowee park, where a splendid program and speeches were the order of the day. John T. O'Connor, a member of the machinists' union, delivered a splendid address on the "Aims and Objects of Organized Labor." Mr. O'Connor is a speaker of great ability, and his effort on this occasion was well received and heartily applauded.

During the past month the employes of the Knoxville Railway and Light Company, about 200 strong, organized a union, and their organization was promptly recognized by the officials of the company. All this happened without the stoppage of a car or the dismissal of a single man. The newly-formed union of street car men is hailed with delight and is to be congratulated upon its success.

At the last regular meeting of No. 111 the membership had the pleasure of shaking the hand and renewing their acquaintance with Hon. John P. Murphy, postmaster of the United States senate and an honorary member of our union. Mr. Murphy, in a few minutes' talk, told of the printing business in Knoxville before the days of the linotype. But there is one amusing story that he omitted and is known to only a few of the old-timers—myself and "Colonel" Collins. John P. was an apprentice in a small job office owned by W. J. Ramage. In ye olden days (you older ones will remember) printers' rollers were made from glue and molasses. The boss gave John a half-gallon bucket and told him to go and get it full of molasses, as the old rollers were badly worn and he desired to make new ones. John obeyed orders, as all apprentice boys should. After procuring the molasses, and while on his way back to the office he passed by a bakery and the fragrant odor of fresh bread caused John to stop and think. What did he do? He reached away down deep in his

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trousers pocket and fished out a nickel and went into the baker's shop and bought a loaf of bread. It will not take long for the reader to guess what became of the molasses that should have produced an excellent set of rollers.

E. A. Fortenberry died recently after a very brief illness. The sympathy of the members of No. 11 goes out to the widow and children and the aged mother of our deceased brother.

Edward M. Gillenwaters, a member of our union, was honored by Governor Thomas C. Rye in being made fire marshal for the state. The position carries a salary of $2,400 per year. Mr. Gillenwaters is being congratulated by his many friends.

The members of No. 111 contributed $150 to the Red Cross fund during Red Cross week. Besides this, a number of them invested in liberty bonds.

Only one member of No. 111 will go to the front for Uncle Sam. Paul Allen, of Morristown, but a member of this local, and who helped to quiet things on the Mexican border, is a member of the Third Tennessee and is now "doing his bit" at Greenville, S. C. DEADERICK L. MILLION.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

One of the greatest trade calamities that has ever occurred in the printing industry in Cleveland was the announcement on Thursday, August 30, that the following morning's issue of the Cleveland Leader would end the career of that paper, as the Cleveland Plain Dealer Publishing Company had purchased the circulation rights, good will, etc., of the Leader. Coming as it did, as suddenly as a thunderbolt from a clear sky, the news struck the members of the Leader-News chapel with considerable consternation, as the suspension of the publication meant a decrease in the force of the combination chapel to the extent of thirty-nine situations. The Leader was the oldest paper in the city, and was the haven of the ambitious sub looking for work, and its loss to the trade in Cleveland will be keenly felt by members of No. 53. The publication of the Sunday Leader will continue and will be handled by the force of the News.

Five more new members initiated at the last meeting.

What the I. T. U. Course has done for the membership of Cleveland Union is shown in the appointment of four more members to positions as instructors of printing in the public schools of Cleveland, making a total of eleven now teaching the principles of typography, all graduates of the supplemental course in printing conducted by the International Union. The new appointees are: Messrs. Clark Parker, Clarence Doubler, Charles Hyde and Frank Gillen.

When the country called for volunteers to enlist in the service for the war in Europe, twelve members of No. 53 enlisted in the United States marines and were sent to the training camp at Paris Island, S. C. At the last meeting of the union several of the soldier members were in attendance, having been granted a furlough previous to embarking for France, and it was with much pride and gratification to the older members of the union that the uniform of Uncle Sam was present among those at the meeting.

Jimmy James, who left here about a year ago to seek better health in California, returned to the city fully recovered from an ailment that had made it impossible for him to work at the trade. Jimmy's untiring efforts for the good and welfare of whatever union he was attached to have always stood forth as an example to the younger members, and his reception back in the fold of No. 53 was a welcome one.

Tom Brown, one of the oldest members of the local union, died at a sanatorium during the month. Mr. Brown was 61 years of age, and had been a member of the old Herald chapel, which has been out of existence for about twenty-five years. He has been suffering with a lingering sickness for over a year and his application to the Home had been favorably acted upon, but upon the advice of his physicians the long trip to Colorado was deferred on account of his weakened condition. Mr. Brown is survived by a widow and one son.

When it comes to advertising both the local union and the International Typographical Union there is never an opportunity let slip by Jimmy Hoban, our president, but the biggest bit of publicity that was ever brought to the attention of the readers of Cleveland was Jimmy's full-page article in the magazine section of the Sunday Leader, entitled "The Greatest Labor Organization in the World, the International Typographical Union." The article in itself was a literary gem, well constructed and carrying all the details of the workings of the International Typographical Union—Home, mortuary benefits, old age pensions, etc.—and was replete with art and layouts that gave it the appearance of an article that would hardly escape the notice of the most casual observer. This is the kind of advertising that helps materially to bring to the attention of the public just what the International Typographical Union is doing for its members, and tends to strengthen the harmonious relations we now enjoy with our employers and create a general good feeling for the printerman by the public at large. JOHNNY HOGAN.

NOTES FROM UNION PRINTERS HOME.

The proceedings of the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union will have become a part of ancient history before this letter reaches the readers of THE JOURNAL, therefore I conclude to say little about that interesting gathering, except in so far as it has special social relation to Home affairs. Many of the delegates and visitors had never seen this great institution before and had only a general idea of what it really was and what it stood for in the industrial world. To say that the magnificence, elaborateness and appointments of the Home caused astonishment would be putting it too mildly—they simply viewed it all with spasms of wonder and delight. By those who were dues-paying members of the International Typographical Union the beautiful place was referred to with feelings of pardonable pride as a monument to that fraternal spirit displayed and inculcated by labor unionism and organized effort, to which they had cheerfully contributed their pro rata.

Wednesday, August 15, was set apart by the convention as a day of celebration and silver jubilee, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication ceremonies of the Home. The program included music by the famous Midland band, speeches by eminent gentlemen, among whom were Governor Gunter, of Colorado; Mayor Thomas, of Colorado Springs; Judge Lunt, T. W. McCullough, of the Omaha Bee, and President Scott; J. W. Hays acting as chairman and mas-

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ter of ceremonies. In the evening an elaborate barbecued dinner was served under two enormous tents erected for the occasion just south of the beautiful Home grounds, at which more than 2,500 feasted. The buildings and lawns and avenues were decorated with ropes of red, white and blue electric lights, and during the whole day and evening the entire place was thrown open for inspection by visitors. During the day a group photograph was taken on the grounds of assembled delegates, Home residents and many visitors, which was ordered by the convention to be reproduced in the September number of THE JOURNAL. The day was certainly one that will long be remembered by everybody who participated in its exercises.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartley Spencer, of New Bedford, Mass., were guests for supper at the Home August 29. They motored all the way from Massachusetts to the Pikes Peak region in a Ford, without meeting with any accident during the entire journey, camping out all the way. Mr. Spencer is a charter member of New Bedford Union No. 276.

J. W. Hanson, Pueblo Union No. 175, received a number of substantial greetings from Texas delegates to the sixty-third annual convention who were old friends of his.

Kansas City Typographical Union remembered its resident members of the Home handsomely during convention week. It sent each of them, through one of its delegates, a new, crisp, ten-dollar note, to buy "bevo" with—or anything else they might desire.

W. J. ("Mickey") Weand, resident from Reading (Pa.) Union No. 86, and a former member of the Hampden fire department of that city, received, through a delegate to the recent convention, a substantial contribution from the two organizations, which made him almost see visions through his glass eye.

Pittsburgh, St. Louis and a number of other unions, through the courtesy of their delegates, handsomely remembered their resident members at the Home.

Henry von Breamer, of Stockholm, Sweden, registered as a visitor at the Home August 25.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Keenan, of New York city, member of typographical union which is known as "Big Six," and wife of Daniel F. Keenan, Home resident from the same union, after spending a three-weeks' vacation in the Pikes Peak region, returned to the east, leaving here August 25. This was Mrs. Keenan's first visit to Colorado, and to say that she just enjoyed herself would be stating a fact altogether too mildly—one would need to add a number of very strong qualifying adjectives to make the statement anywhere near correct. She said she hoped to live long enough to make the pilgrimage out here again on the golden jubilee anniversary of the Home.

William W. Nelson, director of the Midland band, famous for discoursing inspiring music in this region every summer, accompanied by his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Pierr Pierrier, the two latter from Brussels, Belgium, were visitors at the Home the latter part of August, guests of Superintendent and Mrs. Daley.

Miss Margaret Gowdy, age 42 years, from Fort Worth (Texas) Union No. 198, died at St. Francis Hospital August 29. She was on her way to the Home, but her admission papers had not yet been received from headquarters, and being in an advanced stage of tuberculosis, and, at the request of her sister, who accompanied her here, she was taken to the St. Francis. Impressive funeral services were held in the chapel of the Farley undertaking establishment under the direction of the local lodge of Rebekah, of which order the lady was an honored member, the Rev. H. Martin, of Sedalia, Mo., officiating. The remains were interred in the Odd Fellows division of Greenwood cemetery.

Since the publication of my last letter in THE JOURNAL the Home library has received a valuable addition in the donation by Miss Julia M. Burke, Columbia Union No. 101, of her "Scrap Book," with the following greeting preceding its title page:

Hearty Greeting to All Dear Residents of Our Beloved Home:

To you I dedicate my "Scrap Book," with the sincere wish that all who turn its precious pages may enjoy the same interest and pleasure enjoyed by its compiler in its production.

Sincerely,

JULIA M. BURKE.

Columbia Union No. 101 (formerly of St. Louis No. 8), Washington, D. C., August 8, 1917.

Miss Burke, an employe of the government printing office for the last decade or more, has devoted a number of years in compiling this work, which consists of more than 400 large quarto pages and which she denominates "My Scrap Book." It is replete with photographs and photo engravings of persons and things, artistically arranged, and clippings from publications of special interest to the craft since the latter years of the nineteenth century. It also contains a great many historical facts concerning Columbia Typographical Union and the government printing office. On behalf of the residents of the Union Printers Home I hereby tender Miss Burke our most profound and sincere thanks.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays, who has been in ill health for several months, remained over in Colorado Springs after the late convention, hoping that the climate and altitude here would put him on his feet again.

J. A. McDonald, a resident here from Omaha Union No. 190, is feeling rather proud of the fact that his son, who is not yet 18 years of age, and has been in the navy only five months, has been selected as one of four wireless operators on board the U. S. S. Kronprinzzen Cecelie, which vessel was seized at the outbreak of war with Germany and has been remodeled into a troop transport. The steamer is expected to leave shortly with soldiers for "somewhere in France."

W. A. Musser, resident from Cincinnati Union No. 3, who has been confined in the hospital for seven weeks with one of his pedal extremities out of commission, is again back in his old quarters in the main building practicing the art of navigation with the aid of a pair of crutches.

Adolph E. Ott, member of Denver Union No. 49, and foreman of the Labor Bulletin, visited the Home the fore part of September. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

Mrs. J. C. Daley, matron of the Home, is away on her annual month's vacation. She will spend most of the time visiting relatives and friends in Syracuse, N. Y.

Since the close of convention week, August 19, up to September 4, there were 2,025 visitors registered at the Home. Included in this number the following persons registered as union printers besides those already mentioned in this letter: H. A. Breusing and C. S. O'Bryan, Fresno Union No.

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144; R. W. Sharpe, wife and daughter, St. Paul Union No. 30; Isaac Thompson, delegate, St. Paul Union No. 30; Charles M. Diggs, St. Joseph No. 40; W. A. Wright, Dallas No. 173; C. F. Nessen, Oklahoma City No. 283; R. J. Hetrick, Denver No. 49.

Following are the vital statistics of the Home for the month ending September 14, 1917:

ADMITTED.

Anton Ciz, Chicago Bohemian No. 330; age 43 years; admitted July 22.

J. H. Hanson, Pueblo No. 175; age 71 years; admitted July 29.

W. F. Driffill, Tri-City No. 107; age 35 years; admitted July 29.

F. B. Belcher, St. Louis No. 8; age 25 years; admitted July 30.

Lonnie Adams, Fort Worth No. 198; age 47 years; admitted July 30.

William Cotter, Cincinnati No. 3; age 34 years; admitted August 1.

Joseph S. Price, Chicago No. 16; age 55 years; admitted August 1.

Steve Buchovecky, Gary No. 590; age 28 years; admitted August 1.

H. J. Gaither, Beaumont No. 339; age 40 years; admitted August 1.

Alonzo F. Taysum, Provo No. 750; age 56 years; admitted August 1.

H. F. Burnham, New York No. 6; age 74 years; admitted August 2.

T. O. Lovendale, Hot Springs No. 574; age 49 years; admitted August 2.

Albert B. Squeri, Columbus No. 5; age 28 years; admitted August 2.

Harry B. Davis, Atlanta No. 48; age 39 years; admitted August 3.

Herman C. Hartel, Buffalo No. 9; age 35 years; admitted August 3.

W. D. Yarrington, Dallas No. 173; age 53 years; admitted August 5.

Jerome W. Myers, San Francisco No. 21; age 44 years; admitted August 5.

Lynn F. Brooks, Imperial Valley No. 707; age 32 years; admitted August 6.

William K. Rutter, San Francisco No. 21; age 57 years; admitted August 8.

Samuel Sherman, Boston No. 13; age 81 years; admitted August 11.

Winston Hall, Santa Cruz No. 589; age 35 years; admitted August 11.

George E. Paige, Peoria No. 29; age 61 years; admitted August 12.

Harry B. Winans, Jersey City No. 94; age 34 years; admitted August 14.

Charles B. Menaugh, St. Louis Mailers No. 3; admitted August 17.

Clarence W. Bobo, Nashville No. 20; age 48 years; admitted August 19.

Jerome C. Crawford, Fresno No. 144; age 25 years; admitted August 24.

Fred I. Gault, Wichita No. 148; age 29 years; admitted August 24.

Herman C. Haysler, St. Louis No. 8; age 30 years; admitted August 26.

Vern F. Meredith, Des Moines No. 118; age 31 years; admitted August 28.

Herman Mulack, St. Louis No. 8; age 55 years; admitted August 31.

Vernon Mayhall, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 26 years; admitted September 3.

James Teevin, Chicago No. 16; age 51 years; admitted September 5.

George A. Harwood, New York No. 6; age 54 years; admitted September 11.

F. J. Repp, New York No. 6; age 42 years; admitted September 11.

Stanley F. Shippy, Rochester No. 15; age 33 years; admitted September 11.

Martin J. Walsh, Albany No. 4; age 61 years; admitted September 12.

David B. Clark, Peoria No. 29; age 57 years; admitted September 12.

VACATED.

Edward U. McClellan, Chicago No. 16; age 45 years; vacated July 14.

Glen B. Russell, Saginaw No. 50; age 31 years; vacated July 21.

E. C. Palmer, New York No. 6; age 73 years; vacated July 25.

William H. Beck, San Francisco No. 21; age 57 years; vacated July 31.

William H. Coneen, New York No. 6; age 27 years; vacated August 10.

George E. Locker, Lincoln No. 209; age 44 years; vacated August 10.

W. T. Ecks, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 50 years; vacated August 17.

B. R. Gibson, Chicago No. 16; age 54 years; vacated August 18.

J. J. Marshall, Boston No. 13; age 35 years; vacated August 19.

Samuel Sherman, Boston No. 13; age 81 years; vacated August 21.

A. W. Crane, Chicago No. 16; age 53 years; vacated August 22.

Max A. Finger, Chicago No. 16; age 41 years; vacated August 23.

Frank Wharton, Chicago No. 16; age 50 years; vacated August 23.

Stephan Kirsch, Chicago No. 16; age 57 years; vacated August 23.

Mrs. G. L. White, Chicago No. 16; age 32 years; vacated August 23.

Thomas H. Moran, Syracuse No. 55; age 31 years; vacated August 24.

John Denean, Aurora No. 291; age 30 years; vacated August 25.

James Taylor, Victoria No. 201; age 50 years; vacated August 25.

Harry F. Guth, Fort Wayne No. 78; age 26 years; vacated August 26.

Paul F. Barber, Memphis No. 11; age 29 years; vacated August 28.

Louise Gilmore, Colorado Springs No. 82; age 42 years; vacated August 30.

George W. May, Coffeyville No. 578; age 48 years; vacated September 1.

W. F. Driffill, Tri-City No. 107; age 35 years; vacated September 1.

EXPELLED.

Alexander Gordon, Winnipeg (Canada) No. 191; age 25 years; expelled July 27.

DIED.

Clifford W. Adams, Toronto No. 91; died July 15.

Charles B. Harris, San Antonio No. 172; died July 26.

W. A. Crockett, Hartford No. 127; died August 26.

Richard Hinze, German-American No. 9; died September 1.

F. B. Belcher, St. Louis No. 8; died September 8.

Oscar Langford, an old-time resident of the Home from St. Louis No. 8, recently received a copy of the Clinton (Iowa) Daily Herald, which made him quite reminiscent. He was an apprentice in the Herald office about 1854, when it was a small weekly published by Charles E. Leonard, and when the city had less than 1,000 inhabitants. Mr. Leonard, the founder and publisher of the paper, afterward became the father of Lillian Russell, of operatic and matrimonial fame, but now retired from the stage. Many years later Mr. Leonard was connected with the printing firm of Knight & Leonard, of Chicago, and died several years ago. Clinton has now about 25,000 population and has two or three daily papers and is the home of Typographical Union No. 334. The city was platted by early settlers while Mr. Langford worked at the trade at Lyons, over sixty-five

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years ago. Lyons is now a part of Clinton. Mr. Langford says while serving his apprenticeship in Clinton he boarded with the Leonard family, and they fed him on mush and milk for supper at 9 P. M.

Harry S. Smith, a former resident of the Home, but now a business man of Colorado Springs, came around Thursday afternoon, September 13, with his automobile and took three of his old resident friends, Barnett Greenberg, Tom Hartman and John Taylor, out joy riding. They were gone three hours and covered fifty miles, visiting the Myron Stratton home, the Woodmen sanatorium and Glen Eyrie, returning by way of the Garden of the Gods. The "old boys" were more than delighted with their outing and ardently wished there were more men in this vale of tears just like Harry Smith.

Harvesting the bean crop on the Home ranch commenced September 13. Corn, oats and garden truck will probably all be gathered before the month is over. B. F. SMYTHE.

ELY, NEV.

Last and least in numbers, but with their full membership in line, on Labor day the printers turned out, nine strong, being 100 per cent of the membership of Ely Union No. 506 of the International Typographical Union. Their mascot was "Sonny" Fay, son of N. W. Fay, of the White Pine News. Mounted on his bicycle and dressed in a scarlet suit, with horns and a tail, "Sonny" made a captivating little "devil." H. C. REILLY.

HALIFAX, N. S.

A start has been made to secure funds for the purpose of building a labor temple. If the committee's efforts are to be crowned with success, there must be encouragement and support from every union man in Halifax. George Harris, secretary-treasurer of No. 130, is chairman of the present committee. The aim is to enlarge the committee so that every union will be represented.

There was no Labor day parade this year. The usual field sports were held at the exhibition grounds. The printing committee had charge of the twenty-eight-page program and a substantial sum was added to the treasury of the trades council.

Three delegates represented Halifax at the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress—President Ralph Eisnor, of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council; President Michael Coolen and Vice-President Michael Murphy, of the longshoremen.

The September meeting of No. 130 brought out a large attendance of members. The reports from the various chapels on the proposed new scale for 1918 showed that while some of the members thought there would be a larger increase the majority decided to abide by the increase proposed at the August meeting. All the members agreed that there was a great need for a substantial increase in the scale to meet the increased cost of living, and the committee, composed of the executive and chairmen of chapels, was instructed to negotiate the new scale on the basis laid down at the August meeting.

Business continues to hold good in both job and newspaper shops. One job hand is reported laid off, while one newspaper man, "Steve" Kennedy, is on the sick list. "Steve" has been in the hospital, his condition at one time being very serious. He is not yet out of danger, but hopes are expressed that he may pull through.

The married and single men of the Herald and Mail played a baseball match, the benedicts putting over a win. Score, 28 to 18. A picked team from the same chapels challenged the Chronicle and Echo.

The marriage is announced of Eugene T. Cote, ex-secretary of No. 130, and Miss Shrum, of Dartmouth, which took place September 25.

Messrs. Simpson and Zinn, two apprentice members of the Chronicle chapel, were received into full membership at the September meeting. Two more are expected at the October meeting.

J. E. SCHAFFER,

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Perhaps no man who ever lived in Beaumont has left a greater impress upon the community and its varied activities than Thomas A. Lamb, who died Wednesday, August 29, 1917. Quiet, unassuming, he knew many men, and they all liked him. Coming to Beaumont from India when the present city was but a sawmill camp, Tom Lamb, though doubtless disappointed, decided to make his home here. He has been called "the father of the Enterprise," and this expression may well be modified to read "father of the printing industry in Jefferson county." His versatility and adaptability was shown in the fact that after engaging in the newspaper business he mastered the printer's art; his fairness is illustrated by the long record of harmonious relations with his employes and his action in assisting in the organization of a typographical union, whose members he employed as long as he was actively interested in the business. The oldest printer in Beaumont, he carried a union card to the day of his death, and his name is among the first on the charter of the local organization. Mr. Lamb had only left the trade about a year. Only a few printers ever visited Beaumont who did not meet the deceased and always had a compliment to pass on the old gentleman. He will be remembered by many for a long time to come.

Work has been good the past several months.

No. 339 had the best representation in the Labor day parade in many years past. C. A. CULMORE.

LONDON, ONT.

The regular meeting for September was held a week later than the usual date, on account of the holiday, with an average attendance. Out of three candidates reported from committee but one was favorably received, the others being held in abeyance for further developments. Two members-elect were obligated. There were the usual questions and counter-questions upon insignificant matters which, aside from the time consumed in needless debate, are of very little moment, and tend rather to retard than to advance the welfare of the organization.

In this connection we are of the opinion that the procedure of the local administration in handling the emergency cases which now and again arise, owing to the situation in which No. 133 is placed as regards to furnishing help, etc., and which to some of the membership seems so flagrantly "unrighteous," is in accord with the fundamental principles of International Typographical Union law. And, furthermore, the local officers are reasonably confident that their conduct would receive the endorsement of the higher

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authority. The seat of the trouble apparently lies in the indifference of this quota of the membership to co-operation with the administration, which they, without solicitation or coercion, have selected to transact their affairs of state. And we are firmly convinced that a closer application to the International Typographical Union and local laws, especially the former, would serve to broaden their views, and the little misunderstandings and bitterness at times engendered would soon be "beating" it down the trail with the rest of the obnoxious customs and so-called laws from which we have unshackeled ourselves.

The executive committee meets on the Saturday immediately preceding the regular union meeting, rain or shine, at 4 o'clock. The secretaries will be cordially welcomed.

Percy Read was unanimously re-elected chairman of the Free Press night chapel at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Read has handled the situation there in the past with the skill and judgment of a veteran.

H. B. Archer, of the Advertiser chapel, is contemplating a trip to California in the near future.

The Free Press Company, following the lead of the Advertiser, has boosted the wages of its employes, the increase practically putting the after-the-war agreement in force.

The various chapels are looking forward to the call to arms, and speculation is rife as to who will be the favored ones. It has been remarked that if they call any more men from the Free Press that institution will be compelled to get its paper out with typewriters.

Leslie Conlon, of the Times-Advertiser chapel, Trenton, N. J., accompanied by his wife and son, were the guests of the president of No. 133 for ten days.

Canadian unions are elated at the selection of Scranton for the next International Typographical Union convention, and from present indications Canada will be there in force.

Business conditions excellent, with the high cost of living out to set a record. A. H. WHEATLEY.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Congratulations to Scranton, 1918. Albany, 1919.

The school commissioners of Baltimore will shortly institute a new vocational school in the eastern section of the city, and will provide a course in the art of printing. A. G. Fischer is the instructor in printing in the school already established.

The Baltimore American celebrated its one-hundred-and-forty-fourth anniversary on August 20. One of the first advertisers in this paper was George Washington.

"Bill" Vernon, who has been acting recording secretary of the union, knows how to hold down his job, and makes an excellent secretary.

The Baltimore City Printing and Binding Company has just printed and delivered the new Baltimore city directory to the R. L. Polk Company. It has many new features and a great deal of statistical information concerning the city. It is larger than the last directory published.

Henry J. Hardy, organizer in Baltimore for the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, president of Web Pressmen No. 31 and secretary-treasurer of the local allied printing trades council, is one of the fortunate men of Baltimore who has gone to the second officers' training camp at Fort Meyer, Va. Mr. Hardy has accomplished more in Baltimore for his organization than any man ever sent here. There is not a pressman or a feeder that is looking for a position, something that has never occurred in this territory before. While the government is the gainer in the transaction, the pressmen are the losers, and it is an assured fact that the government will get just exactly what it should have—an expert organizer and a man who can command the respect of the men with whom he will be associated during the war. Mr. Hardy has the best wishes of his host of friends in Baltimore.

The Baltimore City Printing and Binding Company is profiting by the war in the fact that they are now doing some printing that formerly was printed in Germany. They are now working on a German Bible—the "Ordo St. Paul"—that was formerly printed in Berlin. The Bible to an ordinary American looks like a lot of "pi" lines that an operator on a linotype machine has run through his magazine. The books contain about two hundred pages 2 x 6 inches.

Another new printing office has started business in this city. The Garrison Printing Company has been organized and will be controlled by Adam Dehring. Frank R. Booker, a member of No. 12, has charge of the plant, whose location is at 1510 West Baltimore street. The label has been applied for.

Henry Clay Evans, an old Baltimore printer and who was an employe of the government printing office at Washington for twenty-five years, died at his home in Baltimore on the morning of August 29. Mr. Evans had been ill with heart trouble since last March. He retired from the printing business about ten years ago. He was a member of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, of Washington, D. C., and was on the pension list of that union. Burial was in Greenmount cemetery August 31.

Abraham Levine and J. Frejka, members of No. 12, have received notice that they have been drafted into the national army. C. H. Schultz and S. Blume, jr., have received notice that they have been exempted. G. Burrier and R. Bushman, apprentices, have enlisted.

The J. H. Furst Printing and Publishing Company has just finished printing "The Nature and History of the Bible," by Monsignor Fletcher. The volume contains only 200 pages and will be a big help to students of Holy Scripture. Being printed by the Furst Company insures a neatly printed and bound book.

Your correspondent has been shown the first stereotypers' mat ever made in Baltimore. The mat is the property of Stereotypers' Union No. 10 and is in the possession of Secretary Frank Appold. It was made for the Baltimore Sun and is dated November 25, 1867. It is framed and is in excellent condition.

The Baltimore Evening News and twenty-five county papers of Maryland will print "A Maryland Industrial Progress Number" early in October. The story of industrial Maryland—a record of what is being done to place the state and its principal city further to the front—will be told in very excellent articles and illustrated by tables, maps and photographs.

Parker Wampler, of the Evening Star, has been elected chairman of the American-Star chapel. The election was held on September 11. Mr. Wampler should make an excellent chairman, as he is a most affable gentleman and is held in very high esteem by all who know him. Mr. Wampler is an active member of the Ben Franklin Relief

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Association, which is composed exclusively of members of No. 12.

Franklin Miller is a new addition to the proofroom of the Baltimore Sun.

"Ted" Shilling, of the Washington Star, attended the races at Havre de Grace.

Well, "Al" Rutherford went to the convention, did his duty as a delegate, traveled over 4,300 miles in his Briscoe motor car, used nine tires, three springs, saw a good lot of the western country and came home singing the praises of the greatest international body of men on the American continent. "Al" says that President Scott is growing stronger every year he remains president of the International Typographical Union.

Who ever heard of an editor having $65? Well, it's a fact. Clark S. Hobbs, who is the editor of the Municipal Journal, had his pocket picked at the city hall on September 4 of that amount. Mr. Hobbs reported his loss to the police.

Capt. Charles K. Duce, who retired from the Fourth regiment a short time ago, has succeeded Lieut. M. S. Atkinson, jr., as commander of the city force, guarding the municipal waterworks. Captain Duce, who is a member of the composingroom force of the News, was for years a line officer of the Fourth Maryland regiment, and saw service on the Mexican border. Captain Duce is the twenty-first man of the News Publishing Company to enter active service in the war.

Allan Eney, Howard S. Burton, Walter P. Schmick, Dan Kipp and Clarence Reinhard, of the composing room of the Evening Sun, were delegated by the management of that paper to help carry the big flag in the parade to the drafted men on September 5.

"Bill" Johnson, foreman of the Evening News, came very near being arrested as a slacker. "Bill" has one son in the service of Uncle Sam, and the youngest, who is about 15 years old, wants to join badly. He asked "Bill" to let him enlist, but "Bill" flatly refused, whereupon the youngster told his father he was going to have him arrested as a "slacker." WALTER H. MULES.

JACKSON, MISS.

The September meeting of No. 363 was not so well attended as formerly, only nine out of twenty-one being present. The secretary made some remarks about the small attendance, and it is hoped that cooler weather will bring out a full attendance. We still have the rebate system, which always adds to the treasury of the local, for those who do not come must pay "four bits."

The president of our union, Lloyd J. Clontz, resigned at the last meeting to go to Hattiesburg, Miss., and work on a new morning paper, gotten out in the office of the Evening News and with the same machines, but under different management and owners. Mr. Clontz is one of our "locked out" members. Cecil R. Russell was elected president in his stead. Mr. Russell is one of our younger members, sometimes acting foreman at the Tucker Printing House. Success to Mr. Clontz in his new field of service.

Leon Orman has been working at Sumner, Miss., but has returned....Jack Donahoe, another "locked out" member, is now located at Vicksburg, doing nicely....Ruby Taylor has joined the hospital corps, he being the second journeyman to join; also one two-thirder, Jack Kramer.

Several weeks ago the street car employes at Hattiesburg concluded to strike for 25 cents an hour, which they did, in the morning, and after dinner they were told to go to work at that figure. A week went by and the Vicksburg men did the same thing, with the same result. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

W. E. Liles was endorsed for organizer of the A. F. of L. by the central labor council, and later appointed to that position. He is engaged in organizing several new unions in this city, with good prospects. FRANKLIN HEIMBACH.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

A heavy downpour of rain interfered with the Labor day exercises. The marchers had covered the greater part of their route when they were forced to seek shelter. In the afternoon the skies cleared sufficiently to allow some of the racing and athletic events at the fair ground. While the parade was not so imposing, numerically considered, as in former years, the weather alone was responsible. The printers again enjoyed the privilege of following their own band, which many proclaimed the best musical organization in the line.

Vern F. Meredith was admitted to the Home on August 28. Mr. Meredith spent several days with his family and friends before going to Colorado Springs. He was apparently much improved and it is believed that a few months at the Home will fully restore him to health.

R. L. Albin suffered a nervous breakdown last month, and on August 20 entered the state hospital at Clarinda for treatment. It is reported that he is rapidly recovering.

J. T. Cassel, of the firm of Richards & Cassel, job printers, died on August 22. It is expected that the office will be offered for sale.

C. V. Davidson, of the News chapel, has met with a bereavement in the loss of his wife, who passed away on August 30. Besides her husband, she left two small children.

The past few weeks have brought many changes in the Des Moines offices. D. D. Keltner has left the Capital, going to Ottumwa; George A. Rigger, for the past six months with the Federal Company, has gone to Grinnell; W. C. West, from the Register to the News; R. G. Barnes, from the News to the Register; B. L. Clark, from the Tribune to the Capital; Henry Wonderlin, News machinist, has left that office and is succeeded by F. J. Dowd, of Omaha; D. R. Rierson has gone from O'Donnell's to the Homestead.

John A. Donly, of the Register chapel, is visiting his mother and other relatives in San Diego, Cal.

H. G. Armstrong, a former member here, but now of Omaha, made a short visit to friends in Des Moines in September.

Will M. McNair has made application for admission to the Home. Pending action by the committee he is being treated at the county tubercular camp.

Walter M. Evans, who had been with a chautauqua musical organization during the summer months, is again a member of the News chapel.

Delegates and visitors to the convention from this city bring back many pleasant memories of Colorado Springs, the Home, Denver, the entertainment in both cities, and the people they met.

Herman Tiedjens, now of Kansas City, but some years ago an esteemed member and president of No. 118, spent a week with friends in Des Moines in September.

C. T. Kennedy passed away on September 15, after an illness of five months. Mr. Kennedy be-

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came a member of Des Moines Union July 5, 1891, and except for one month in 1902 had been a continuous member for more than twenty-six years. He is survived by his wife and stepson. The funeral was held on Sunday, September 16, and the body was taken to his old home at Audubon, Iowa. Mr. Kennedy was 52 years of age.

W. G. WATERS.

TACOMA, WASH.

No. 170 has moved its business office from the Wright block to the second floor of the new Feist & Bachrach building on Thirteenth and Broadway. Besides the office, the union members have access to a large hall as a gathering place when not working and council chambers are provided for the meetings of the executive board. In this building is also housed the central labor council and many other labor unions, making it a real labor temple.

A joint picnic was given at Redondo Beach on Sunday, August 19, by the allied printing trades councils of Tacoma and Seattle. The attendance from each city was in the neighborhood of 200, some going by steamer and others in automobiles. After the "big eats" the crowd found amusement in boating, bathing and dancing.

Delegate Haines made a short side trip to Los Angeles and San Francisco after leaving the convention and was accompanied home by his wife, who had been visiting in Honolulu for some time past. Charles Perry Taylor arrived home soon after the convention, owing to pressing organization work.

With the idea of furthering the closer affiliation movement of the allied branches of the printing trades to the extent of adopting joint contracts and a standard scale of wages and hours among printers of the northwest, including Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and the northern part of Idaho, a meeting was held in Tacoma on Sunday, September 9, with nineteen representatives present. The members of the conference can see great good to be derived from this movement. Work will continue along this line for the next year and another meeting will be called the second Sunday of June, 1918, in Tacoma. Theodore Dietrich, of Portland, was elected president, and Frank McCaffery, of Seattle, was elected secretary of the conference for the ensuing year.

In observance of Labor day, Tacoma's labor unions turned out en masse, giving a demonstration of the astounding growth of organized labor in Tacoma in the past year. The parade given last year was considered an exceptionally large one, but that given this year, the largest in the history of the city, clearly shows that organized labor in Tacoma has taken a new lease of life and is forging ahead at a rate that can only be conceived on occasions of this nature. Although many were unable to get away from their work and participate in the monster parade, the presence of members of not less than ten new organizations swelled the ranks to a marked degree. Many miners from Wilkeson, Burnett, Carbonado and Fairfax came by special trains to join in the parade and the sports given at Wright park in the afternoon. An effort was made to secure permission for the appearance of a number of union men in the parade in uniform, now enlisted in Uncle Sam's new army and stationed at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, but due to the absence of the commanding officer this was unsuccessful. The first prize awarded for the oldest paid-up card was captured by George R. Moore, a member of Tacoma Typographical Union, who holds a record of forty-six years' continuous membership. The second prize went to a union cigar maker, as also did the third, while the fourth went to A. T. Armstrong, also a member of Tacoma Typographical Union. The address given by E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, B. C., was an interesting feature of the day's entertainment, which was brought to a close by a grand ball in the evening at Tahoma hall.

H. C. Waller, well known on the Pacific coast and for some time a member of No. 170, passed away on August 28 at Portland, Ore. Mr. Waller was both a job and newspaper printer, and while a member of No. 170 was employed on the Tribune.

While spending his vacation on the beach at Seaside, Ore., Otto Perlt, of the Ledger chapel, made himself the main attraction for one day at least. Taking advantage of the bathing facilities, which are more numerous than those on Commencement bay, he found himself carried out beyond the breakers and unable to swim back. After several attempts to negotiate the beach, which proved futile, Perlt's only means of reaching shore was with the turning of the tide. The fact that time and tide wait for no man and that the time for the turning of the tide came while Otto was doing all the waiting will never be regretted by him. After reaching shore safely and being cared for, Otto was interviewed by a beautiful girl reporter, who was enjoying a vacation at the beach, and convinced that a thrilling story could be written of his rescue if the aeroplane, then stationed at the beach, was allowed to play a prominent part, regardless of the fact that the operator of the plane was forced to go up the beach a mile or so to get the proper start before attempting the flight out over the water with a life preserver. By the time the start was made the drowning man was washed ashore. Assuring Otto of a real story, his printer friends were truly thrilled next morning upon reading the account, bearing a two-column head, of the thrilling rescue by the aeroplane. The girl reporter played her part well, but it appears that one of the kaiser's submarines should have had a prominent part in this rescue.

Showing their interest in the closer affiliation movement, several stereotypers and pressmen made their presence known at the last meeting.

The Tribune is now employing a union pressman on its job press and has secured the use of the label for its commercial printing.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Derby passed away after a short illness.

Preferring day work to that of night, William McHugh has forfeited a situation on the Ledger and is now subbing on the Tribune, having received a "stretch" from A. Leduc, who is helping to solve the transportation problem between Camp Lewis, Uncle Sam's new army post, and Tacoma.

R. H. Piety, formerly of the Tribune chapel, but now on the sales force of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has found a promising field in Tacoma, and says there is plenty of business if a man will go out after it. After covering the city, as is necessary in his line of work, he feels that Tacoma has a great future, and Mr. Piety intends to be here and profit thereby, having recently purchased a fine new home in the north end.

James Haines is taking a long-planned vacation in sunny California.

George Hamilton Godfrey has taken out a traveler and departed for parts unknown.

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O. C. Davis has returned from a five-weeks' fishing trip in Olympics and various other points in the state and reports having had a splendid time.

Wesley Ducommun, apprentice on the Times, waited many weeks for robbers to visit the Ducommun store, but not in vain. When they came "Wes" did not hesitate to give battle, capturing one and shooting the other in the shoulder, who escaped, but was later taken by the police.

C. C. Fisk, of San Francisco, has deposited his card with No. 170 and accepted a position as machinist on the Ledger.

Cards received: Frank L. Miller, Sherwood Blackburn, R. W. McMillan. Cards drawn: C. J. Stewart, R. D. Evans, G. H. Godfrey.

L. G. Wheeler.

HAMILTON, ONT.

The powers that be
Make this decree:
Thou shalt not gamble nor drink booze,
And he who does
May rue, becuz,
His blooming, blasted job he'll lose.

An edict to this effect was posted in the Spectator newsroom some time ago, but, pshaw! the warning was not treated with that seriousness which the circumstances demanded. No doubt the one responsible for the notice knew that, with the pinch occasioned by the high cost of living, no printer could afford to take a chance on losing any of his meager wages, and, so far as liquor is concerned, it is shattering to smithereens the Ontario temperance act to drink the cursed stuff outside the family den. Not only is it a flagrant violation of the law to take liquor into a printshop, but it is a very dangerous proceeding. Amid such dismal, nerve-racking surroundings, away from the eagle eye, the staying hand and fostering care of a gentlemanly wine clerk, what is to prevent one with a plentiful supply drinking himself to death? Yea, verily, it was timely and kindly advice, but in a few instances it went unheeded, and those who continued to sin were served with a screed resembling Paul's espistle to the Corinthians, in which they were told of the things they had done which they ought not to have done, and the things they left undone which they should have done, and winding up with the rather impressive words, "Your services are no longer required." But after the judgment came the revised reckoning and some of the outcasts were restored to the fold. There are still, however, one or two of the "unwashed lambs" outside the portals, though it is not recorded that their bleating has been of a nature to attract the attention of the multitude.

The scale under which the job printers in this city are now working expires at the end of this year, and at the September meeting of No. 129 the following members were selected to open negotiations for a new scale with the master printers' guild: Hal Goddard, E. E. Reynolds and Charles Scott. In addition to a substantial increase in wages, it is hinted that the jobmen may endeavor to have a rearrangement of their working hours, at least in the spring and summer, so that they might have an extra hour of daylight to devote to gardening, beating carpets and other delicate exercises.

By the way, I haven't heard of any of the Hamilton printers who were planting broad acres of potatoes and spinning pretty yarns about their bounteous crops applying for a huckster's license in order to get rid of their surplus stock.

After thirty years of faithful service in the Times newsroom, Archie Martin has severed his connection with that newspaper to assume the duties of permanent secretary of the A. O. F., with headquarters in Toronto. Mr. Martin merits the honor conferred upon him by the High Court of Foresters, and no doubt will fill the office with credit to himself and the order.

Another printer's keenness and intelligence have been recognized in the appointment of George H. Roberts to the portfolio of minister of labor of Great Britain. During a visit to this city some years ago Mr. Roberts was banqueted by the members of No. 129, and his speeches and influence at that time had much to do with the re-election by an enhanced majority of Hamilton's labor member in the Ontario legislature, Allan Studholme.

Robert Boswell, a member of No. 129, has had three fingers amputated as a result of having his left hand crushed in a punching machine at the works of the Canadian Cartridge Company. During the first year and a half of the war things were rather slack in the printing business and the unfortunate young man made big money working on munitions. A year ago he returned to the trade and worked in the Spectator job department and latterly for Moore Bros. Several weeks ago, owing to a slump in business, the latter firm found it necessary to lay Boswell off, with the result that he returned to the manufacture of shells. He was drawing more than twice the wages he would at the printing trade when he met with the accident.

The Spectator has had five new model 18 linotype machines installed to replace some of the old stagers which have been bringing gray hairs to the heads of the operators and causing the machinist sleepless nights. Improvements are also being made to the model 5 machines in the battery, these including water attachments to all metal pots.

Richard J. Murray, heavyweight operator of the Times, has returned to the city after hitting the high spots, bumping the low ones and taking a few intermediate jobs in Chicago for a couple of weeks. "Dick" was so busy during his sojourn in the Windy City that he could not find time to scrape up an acquaintance with any of the representatives of the art preservative.

R. J. Robb.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The return of cold weather is causing those of our craft fortunate enough to be the possessors of country residences to remove their belongings closer to the scene of their labors and to grapple with the serious problem of fuel supply. They will all shortly be settled down to the winter grind and the limitations of the food controller.

J. H. Wilson, for some time in the book and job office of J. & A. McMillan, has gone to Woodstock to assume the foremanship of the Carleton Sentinel, a weekly paper of long standing, in a town of about 5,000 population.

Charles Britton, an operator on the Evening Times at the time of the strike on the Telegraph and Times some years ago, and since then on the Montreal Star, has been visiting his old home here and renewing acquaintances with his fellow-craftsmen in "the city by the sea."

Fred J. Byfield, who has kept the Standard's machine battery in working order for some years, has severed his connection with that paper and returned to his former employ as a machinist with

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E. S. Stephenson & Co. Thomas Lougan, the machinist who kept the wheels turning on the old Sun and Star during the latter days of their existence, has taken over the Standard job and the boys are all glad to see him back at the old trick.

Frank Magee, one of the operators on the Times, gathered up enough shekels to take him to Toronto, where he took in the big exhibition, and has returned laden with stories of the wonders of the Queen City.

Another of St. John's printers has made the supreme sacrifice in the great world war. This time it is Henry Bernard Ferris, who, with William Sweeney, conducted a job plant on Main street, in the northern part of the city. He was only 26 years of age, but in a man's game he was a veteran.

In appointing a commission to readjust the taxation scheme in the city, labor's interests were recognized by the city commissioners in the appointment of George H. Maxwell, a member of No. 85, on the board. Mr. Maxwell has views and is not adverse to expressing them, so his work on the commission is expected to result favorably for the working man.

Labor day has come and gone. Owing to war conditions, there was no elaborate display or procession, but, instead, labor joined with the returned soldiers and held a very successful week's fair in St. Andrew's rink. The financial result has not yet been made known, but the net proceeds will go toward the building of a permanent home for the Great War Veterans' Association.

Barnes & Co. are about to make some further improvements and additions to the pressroom facilities of their book and job office, and among these will be automatic feeders for the cylinder and job presses.

Business in our line, while not actually booming, is good, about all available men being employed.

The selective conscription act, having been passed by parliament at Ottawa, some of the boys liable under the first draft are beginning to square their shoulders and wonder how they will look in a khaki suit. The craft here has contributed fairly well for the size of the city, but the coming months will see a further raid on the ranks of the printers and pressmen. A. D. COLWELL.

SPOKANE, WASH.

Nature surely performed one of its greatest works when it created this, the most northwesterly state of the union. It is a country of homes, fruits and flowers, where vegetation thrives with riotous luxuriance; a land overflowing with milk and honey, where azure sky, mountain stream and shady lake make it the tourist's paradise.

The state of Washington, comprising some 69,000 square miles, supports a population of only 1,500,000, while England and Wales, which cover a slightly less area, sustain 36,000,000 people. Hence it is that the eyes of the country, as well as those of foreign lands, are turned toward Washington, which is blessed with greater resources than is any other state in the union, and thus is able to contribute a larger portion of its abundance to support the world's war for liberty and freedom.

Great cities are not destined to be built on every river bank, in every valley, or on every mountain side. There are hidden within these surroundings forces far more powerful than any produced by human invention which are the determining factors. Spokane is preordained to become a large, powerful city by reason of its geographical location. It is the center of a vast empire of unlimited resources, equal in extent to the whole of New England or the British Isles. But great as the state and city is, their growth and prosperity rests upon the solid rock of labor—the producer of all wealth; the mainspring of industrial and commercial life; the hope of a nation and the real wealth of a republic. The prosperity of labor is the morning star that guides the commercial and industrial mariner through the seas of success and happiness, whose latitude is centered in the land of hope and in the human heart. But all is not joy or easy sailing with the toilers of our state or of the great northwest.

A few Sundays ago the headquarters of the I. W. W. organization was raided by soldiers, property confiscated, personal and otherwise, twenty-six men arrested and imprisoned, and the hall placed under military control. Where the men responsible for this action got their authority no one seems to know definitely. The central labor council here condemned this unwarranted action and passed resolutions censuring those engaged in it.

The employers' association here has been conducting a campaign for the enactment of the most radical anti-labor ordinances ever proposed in this country. The daily newspapers were enlisted and every act of the leaders of the I. W. W. was magnified to such an extent that the public mind was inflamed to a dangerous extent. The real purpose was shown in the sending to the city commissioners for passage the anti-labor ordinance, which would have tied labor hand and foot in any industrial controversy. The employers endeavored to prevent strikes and peaceful picketing, to deny free speech and assemblage, to intimidate labor in times of peace as well as in times of industrial strife, so that workingmen could be prevented from organizing, but all their efforts so far have been in vain.

C. O. Scoville, secretary of the typographical union, made an address before the city commissioners against the ordinance, and read from the report of the National Council of Defense, showing that the right to organize was approved, the eight-hour workday sanctioned and the maintenance of the living standard urged during the war time, so that the greatest efficiency may be rendered to the government in winning the great struggle. He felt sure that the contrary was the purpose of the ordinance and urged the employers to get in line with the stand of the National Council of Defense. Mr. Scoville was well received and heartily applauded for his timely and unanswerable logic.

Hon. D. C. Coates, also a member of our union, and a former city commissioner, made an eloquent speech in opposition to the ordinance, showing it to be one of the worst species of intimidation against labor of every kind, and then paid his respects to the policy of the employers' association in keeping the members thereof in a state of ferment against the labor unions and the attempt of workingmen to organize. Mr. Coates quoted from the "confidential" bulletins issued by Mr. Reynolds, the secretary, and proved many falsifications against labor, made for the purpose of misleading employers and keeping them stirred up against labor. He told the employers that this policy of refusing to let their employes organize, or to treat with them in industrial disputes, was the cause of 90 per cent of the industrial troubles

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in the northwest; he said that labor recognized the right of employers to organize, and urged that the employers take the same attitude toward labor.

Hon. H. L. Hughes, industrial insurance commissioner and a member of No. 193, made a masterly and impassioned plea on behalf of labor, showing that in this war it was bearing the greater burdens, as labor has done in every war; he pleaded for a square deal from employers toward their workingmen; he showed that laws passed by the state legislature at the request of the employers for the same purpose as the proposed ordinance had been defeated by the people by a 4-to-1 vote, and that such methods did not tend to solve the labor problem, but rather made it more difficult of solution. Mr. Hughes, who is a pioneer in the labor movement in this state, was heartily applauded when he stated that two of his sons had enlisted and that he was sorry he had not more to give the nation in its battle for democracy and humanity.

The hearing before the city commissioners was at a time when but few laboring men could be present, and this was to be taken advantage of by the attendance of a large body of union-hating employers. At least 150 of the largest employers of labor and representatives of the powerful corporations were present.

The newspapers have justified the recent seizure and continued detention of men in this city by United States military authorities. The seizure and detention of these men raises a constitutional question of far greater import to the people than the causes which led to such action. The question is, whether in time of war, but outside of territory occupied by military forces and not under martial law, the military power may deprive a citizen of liberty without due process of law. In other words, because a state of war exists, is the constitutional guaranty suspended and the military power superior to the civil law in peaceful areas? The United States Supreme Court passed squarely on this question. During the civil war, under authority of a proclamation of the president, a man named Milligan was seized in Indiana, where all courts were open and unobstructed, held by military forces, and tried and convicted of sedition before a military tribunal. The supreme court unanimously held the action unconstitutional and void. In a separate opinion four of the justices dissented from certain language in the opinion, and said they believed that congress had the power, in certain circumstances, to enact legislation giving the military tribunals jurisdiction, but until such legislation was enacted they had no power over the private citizen in peaceful areas, and he could only be held and tried in civil courts under due process of law. Justice Davis said in that opinion that no doctrine involving more pernicious consequences had ever been invented by the wit of man than that the constitution can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of government. But Justice Davis had never met the Hon. Tim Campbell, of Tammany Hall, who immortalized himself by asking "What is the constitution between friends?" Some of the lumber barons of the northwest believe that the constitution was made of rubber, and that they have a moral and legal right to stretch it any way they want to. Daniel O'Connell once declared that there was not an act of parliament that he could not drive a coach-and-four through. But a coach-and-four would be too slow for a lumber baron; nothing but an automobile would do for them to puncture the constitution.

Congress has never conferred jurisdiction on military tribunals in such cases, except over spies in or about military posts. Neither is there any question of the power of military forces in case of insurrection and riot, when the constitutional government has been suspended by violence and can not be operative until peace is restored. There was no riot or insurrection in Spokane, no proclamation of martial law, and the courts were open and officials in full control during all this time. If laws are inadequate, let us enact adequate ones, but let us not violate the fundamental law of the land upon which we all depend for security merely because it seems convenient or expedient for the moneyed autocracy of the country. Two wrongs never make a right, and constitutional acts of force by public officials do greater harm and excite more unrest than the condition which such acts are intended to remedy.

It is well to remember that the great men who established this government, despite the protests of the tories, were radical and revolutionary. With tireless industry and rigid economy the masses can not get out of the morass of poverty, yet on every side they see those who neither toil nor spin arrayed like Solomon in all his glory. A bitter hatred has found place in their hearts for those who waste while they must want. Man is wrong only when warring with the arms of aggressive evolution, and right only when aiding its advance.

The governor of the state of Washington investigated labor conditions and became an agitator for eight hours and better conditions in logging camps. Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin visited Butte, investigated labor conditions, and became a stanch agitator for the eight-hour day and radically improved conditions. That stanch and able republican conservative, Senator Weeks, went to San Francisco and made a study of the labor conditions and came away convinced that the workers were right in their demands for better conditions, as well as shorter hours. If any man who has put in any time in logging camps and never "kicked" against his environment, he is what the employer considers an ideal employe. If he has none of that spirit which would elevate his fellow men to better conditions of life, he has little left of that other spirit which would drag them farther down.

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A crisis is here, the call has been made, and Spokane has given voluntarily her best young men —men of ability, energy, pluck and perseverance; each eager to emulate that grand and fearless warrior, General Washington; each willing to sacrifice his promising young life for the good of his state, his country, and the world's liberty. The following members of Spokane Typographical Union have enlisted in the United States fighting forces, and their dues are now being paid by this union: F. U. McCoskerie, formerly employed at the Young Printing Company, is with the machine gun company of the Washington militia; R. L. Thomas, formerly of the Chronicle force and secretary of No. 193, has joined the field artillery branch of the regular army; C. S. Parker, formerly with the X-Ray Printing Company, secured a commission as first lieutenant at the training camp for colored officers at Des Moines, Ia.; L. F. Meyers, formerly of the Chronicle force, has joined the light artillery company of the Washington national guard; H. S. McCurley, formerly employed at Pullman, has joined the local navy band recently organized here; Fred Wooley, for-

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merly employed at the Union Printing Company, has joined the medical section of the Canadian expeditionary forces.

The following apprentice members of this organization have joined the United States fighting forces: A. L. Pearson, formerly employed in the Review composing room, has joined the Eighth national engineers; Spencer Wheeler, formerly employed in the Review composing room, has joined the aviation section of the army; Wesley Whipple, formerly employed by Peterson & Ross, has joined the naval band recently organized here; Walter Lindsay and Andrew Swaney, both apprentices in the Chronicle chapel, have passed the examination and are to be made part of the draft army; Albert Willis, also of the Chronicle, has enlisted in the navy, having served in the navy previous to coming to the Chronicle.

Work on the machines good. Work on the hand side is a lost art here. Winter is coming, this is a "dry" town, and whisky is $3 a pint.

JAMES A. POWER.

BANGOR, MAINE.

Maine is probably the first state in the country to accept federal aid under the Smith-Hughes act, passed by congress for the advancement of vocational education, and the appointments to the board by Governor Milliken are awaited with interest. Plans have not developed sufficiently to throw much light upon the subjects to be taught, but in all probability printing will be one of the selections and is already causing much discussion by Bangor Typographical Union.

Work has been rather dull in Bangor this summer, but now seems to have picked up and there will be plenty of work for all.

JOHN F. O'LEARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The August meeting of the union was poorly attended, probably due to the existing car strike. President George A. Tracy, J. W. Mullen, J. S. Golden, George E. Mitchell, Fred F. Bebergall and W. E. Pitschke will represent No. 21 at the state federation of labor convention in Sacramento the week of October 1, 1917. The union, by unanimous vote, levied a 1 per cent assessment on the membership to assist the street car men in their strike against the United Railroads. The strike was one of the most unique in the history of labor struggles. On Saturday evening, August 11, about four car crews quit their cars and induced a few others to go along with them. They announced that they were going out on strike for $3.50 for an eight-hour day. Mr. Bowbeer, sixth international vice-president of the street railway employes, and the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council took charge of the strike, and in a few days between 1,500 and 2,000 carmen quit work, and now the strike is in its fifth week and the men are still out and very confident of success. The many jitney busses and the municipal railway of San Francisco are doing a great business, and indeed, it is these that will help the men win their demands against this tyrannical corporation that has always given San Francisco the worst it could, corrupted our city officials and worked its men long hours for short pay. On the day of the strike a new branch of the Municipal railway was opened up which tapped the Mission district of the city and is giving the people of that district splendid service. The city cars now go into practically every section of the city. The people are going a little out of their way and taking their own cars in preference to those operated by strikebreakers. The men on strike have organized a union and are very enthusiastic, and it is a safe bet that by the time this number of THE JOURNAL is read the men will be on their cars again and working as union men under good conditions. The people of San Francisco and the press are behind the men in their demands. Our labor-busting "law and order committee" of the Chamber of Commerce has interested itself in behalf of the railroad, but is getting scant consideration from the people, who are now realizing that it is this so-called "law and order committee" that is responsible for the industrial troubles in San Francisco. The answer of the mayor of our city to the president of the Chamber of Commerce is a masterpiece. It was as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., August 24, 1917.

FREDERICK J. KOSTER, Chairman of the Law and Order Committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Exchange Building, San Francisco, Cal.

DEAR SIR—Your hysterical telegram, dated 1:10 A. M. of August 24, was delivered at my home at 4:20 A. M., of the same day.

Permit me to say, in the first place, that neither you nor the law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce has earned, by any conspicuous devotion to law and order, the right to lecture me or the police department.

On the contrary, the attitude and the activity of you and your particular group have done much, in my opinion, to engender the industrial unrest and class hatred, culminating on a few occasions in turbulence and violence, which have lately distressed this community.

I am quite as strongly opposed to lawlessness and disorder as you and your committee can possibly be; and I am, moreover, opposed to every form of lawlessness and disorder, whether committed by a corporation, a striker, or a strikebreaker, and whether that lawlessness take the form of bribery, perjury, or any sort of chicane, or the more violent form of assault and murder.

No one can regret and resent more intensely than I do the murder committed last night or the occasional violence which, in the last few days, has disgraced the street car strike, and which you say that I, as mayor, and the police department have not done everything in our power to maintain order and prevent violence and crime, and when you intimate that we have not in fact succeeded in preventing violence and crime as well as it can possibly be done under the circumstances, you utter a falsehood which may be based on ignorance or prejudice, but to me appears deliberate.

It is peculiarly difficult for the police to prevent all violence in a street car strike, a teamsters' strike, a railroad strike or any out-of-doors strike of that character. No police department in any city, so far as I know, has ever succeeded in maintaining perfect order in a bitter and prolonged labor dispute of that kind. No one except a fanatic or a fool would expect such a perfect result.

Since the commencement of this strike the whole police department has been doing extra duty and exercising the greatest vigilance and diligence to prevent disorder. Policemen have been recalled from their vacations, a great many of the policemen on special details as clerks in headquarters have been put on patrol duty, and the whole department is working on twelve-hour instead of eight-hour shifts, seven days a week.

Since the beginning of this strike there have been more men on patrol duty in San Francisco by day and night than ever before in the history of the city. The disorders that have occurred

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have been few in comparison with the disorders in street car strikes that occurred in former years in San Francisco. Either you know these facts or you refuse to know them.

But no vigilance can prevent sporadic disturbances. The police suppressed the disorder last night as soon as they could, which was immediately. The affair was not in any sense a riot. It is unfair to expect the police to be present in advance at any point where disorder occurs, even though the disturbance could not have been anticipated. The police have arrested the men supposed to be guilty of the murder. Two of them were arrested within two minutes of the murder.

Doubtless you are disappointed because the police have not yet turned machine guns on crowds in our streets and killed a few dozen strikers, including the customary number of innocent bystanders; but with all respect for your opinion I think the police do well to enforce law and order as firmly as they have done, but without any quick or wanton slaughter of the people. Violent and bloody repression has never maintained law and order so effectually as firmness, coupled with moderation and common sense.

It is unfortunate that so many persons of your type in this country are so incurably stupid and ignorant about business and industry, the very matters in which you are most concerned and in respect to which you deem yourselves most enlightened. The world is changing all around you, and you and your kind don't know it any more than the czar knew what was happening to him and Russia until it was all over. You still believe in Napoleon's whiff of a grapeshot. You still think that industrial discontent can be quelled by the policeman's club. Happily, the rest of us do not need to take you or your law and order committee as seriously as you take yourselves.

Law and order will be maintained in San Francisco by the police department in spite of the bitterness and hatred which have been aroused in this community by the attitude of yourself and your law and order committee.

I have been in constant consultation with the heads of the police department since the beginning of this strike. Every member of the department is instructed to suppress violence, no matter who commits it.

Both parties to the strike will be treated impartially, according to law. No violation of the law on the part of anybody—striker or strikebreaker—will be tolerated. In this respect there will be absolutely no distinction between the strikers, the strikebreakers, and anybody else. It is evident to my mind that the United Railroads and you are endeavoring to create in the public mind a false impression that the mayor and the police department are winking at acts of violence committed by the strikers. There is absolutely no foundation for that impression, and no one knows it better than the officers of the United Railroads, and no one ought to know it better than you, as chairman of the law and order committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Yours truly,

JAMES ROLPH, JR., Mayor.

The International Typographical Union has $27,000 invested in San Francisco Municipal Railway bonds and our officers are to be congratulated on their splendid investment.

The following resolutions introduced by Carroll E. Fisk were unanimously adopted by the union at its August meeting. Copies were ordered sent to THE JOURNAL, to the mayor, Hon. James Rolph, jr., and to the labor papers and the press in general. A copy was ordered sent to President Tracy, who was out of the city:

Whereas, Mayor James Rolph, jr., by his appointment of our president, George A. Tracy, as a civil service commissioner of the city and county of San Francisco, has signally honored San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and has given additional proof of his fairness to the cause of labor; and,

Whereas, George A. Tracy has ever labored throughout his long and honorable career in the cause of industrial progress and in the interest of civic righteousness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That with a high appreciation of the honor conferred upon this organization and upon its president, George A. Tracy, we hereby testify and record our admiration of the character of our honored chief executive, Mayor James Rolph, jr., who adorns and dignifies his exalted station, and who is as gracious in all relations of private life as he is inflexible in the maintenance of civic honor.

President Tracy and Secretary-Treasurer Michelson are in Indianapolis as the union's representatives in the pending arbitration proceedings in our newspaper scale. On this account they were not present at our August meeting. Vice-President Fred F. Bebergall and Executive Committeeman James M. Griffin are in charge of the affairs of the union during their absence.

Alfred A. Adams was initiated and seven applications for membership were received. J. W. Myers and W. K. Rutter, of this union, were admitted to the Home during the month of August.

Our delegates to the Colorado Springs convention have returned to the city, all very enthusiastic about the convention, and with many words of praise for the splendid hospitality of the convention city union and Superintendent Daley and Mrs. Daley.

Following the adjournment of the convention San Francisco was the Mecca for many of the delegates and visitors. Among those who were in the city and visited headquarters were: Vice-President Smith, of the Mailers' Trade District Union, who came to look after the interests of his craft on the coast; Charles H. Booth, of Louisville; William J. Brennan, of New York; Henry M. Noonan, of the Boston mailers; Ed Rising, of San Diego, and William K. Cody, of Minneapolis. There were many here glad to see "Bill" Cody, because it gave them a chance to show up his brother, Charles Cody, of the Examiner chapel. Charlie has been posing around here as the original "Bill Cody." He has now been shown up as an impostor.

Among those who have enlisted or been drafted are C. W. Edwards, of the Webber chapel; Thomas A. Boyle, of the Sunset chapel; Harry J. Gundaker, of the Pernau chapel; Bud Brown, of the Chronicle, and Sid Tiers, formerly of the Call. Harold Baruh, son of M. Baruh, of the Gabriel-Meyerfield chapel, has been drafted in the first quota from San Francisco. George A. Tracy, jr., son of President Tracy, has enlisted in the naval service. A number of our members are in the reserve and are awaiting a call from Uncle Sam.

John E. Snell, of the Chronicle, spent his vacation touring the southern part of California, visiting Los Angeles, San Diego, Tia Juana and Dehesa (wherever that is). H. H. Gould, of the Recorder, is down at Catalina Island creating mortality among the tuna.

Daniel F. Malloy, of the Crocker chapel, was married on September 8 to Miss Alberta Whittaker, of Oakland. The marriage, while a surprise to their many friends, was planned over a year ago. The happy couple were the recipients of a beautiful silver set presented by the Crocker chapel. Dan has been drafted and has passed his physical examination and will soon be in the service of Uncle Sam. The couple spent their honeymoon in northern California and will make their home in San Francisco.

James V. Tonkin, formerly a member of the

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executive committee of No. 21, and now located in Los Angeles, was a visitor to the city recently. A. M. Felding, also of Los Angeles, motored up here from the Angel city; from here he will go to Lake Tahoe and then back to Los Angeles. He admitted that he liked San Francisco just a little better than Los Angeles. He is an old-time member of No. 21, having originally joined here in 1887 and migrated to Los Angeles in 1895.

William Goulding a member of No. 16 and a former executive committeeman of that union, enlisted from Chicago in the United States infantry and for several months has been stationed in San Francisco. He was in the headquarters the other day to say good-by to us, and was quite elated, he having been commissioned a sergeant and assigned to the Ninety-first division of the national army at American Lake, Wash.

FRED F. BEBERGALL.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Paul F. Barber, who has been in the sanatorium department of the Home for several months, vacated in August, having regained his health sufficiently to be able to return to work.

No. 11 has lost a loyal member and a good union man in the death of Clarence B. Cox, which took place September 2. He had been a sufferer from tuberculosis and had been unable to work for over a year. He leaves a widow and six small children.

The local arbitration board has reached an agreement with the newspaper publishers of the city whereby the situations of all our members who may enlist for service in the army or navy will be protected during the term of such enlistment. Several of our boys have already gone into training camps.

John T. Burns, who has been floorman and proofreader on the News-Scimitar for several years, is now editing its sports page.

The members of the city fire department have organized a union and were in the Labor day parade good and strong.

Cards received: C. H. Morgan, Robert Grabner, W. H. James, H. B. Kolley. Issued: Harry B. Kolley, H. H. Wright, G. P. Bumpass, C. H. Morgan, Robert Grabner, James H. Walker. Obligated: A. A. Rowe, McKay Ligon.

ALBERT STARRETT.

BOSTON, MASS.

Three members were obligated at the August meeting of No. 13 and four applications for membership were read, and the applications for the old age pension of George W. Haskell, Fred H. Colby, sr., and Mary Van Stry were read and endorsed.

Raymond B. Vinton, who had been employed on the Boston Journal for thirty years, fifteen as its superintendent, resigned his position August 27 and intends to spend the rest of his life with his wife on his beautiful farm at Sturbridge, Mass. Mr. Vinton was an ideal superintendent, having always meted out a square deal to the men working under him as well as to the proprietors who employed him.

The Riverside Press chapel has contributed in weekly instalments $42 for the Red Cross fund.

Secretary John S. O'Connell, of New York Typographical Union No. 6, and wife, and Nate Newman, of New York, were the guests of Norman E. McPhail, superintendent of the Boston American, and Mrs. McPhail at their home in Wollaston during their brief visit to Boston the latter part of August.

A grand testimonial to the work of the Union Printers Home is that of George W. F. Mugford, who went there about seven months ago for treatment, and on August 19 was discharged as being able to work. He immediately joined the United States navy after having been passed by the doctors as being fit, and is now stationed at the Charlestown navy yard.

The opinion seems to prevail among many of our members in the outlying cities and towns around Boston, New Hampshire, etc., who desire to change their positions and get to a big city, that on account of the war business in the book and job line is flourishing here. Many letters have been received by me along these lines, and I wish to state that business prospects in Boston at the present time are very poor indeed, and it would be well for members, both handmen and linotype operators, to keep away from here for some time to come.

Frank E. Doyle, proofreader on the Boston Herald, recently contributed the following classy and appropriate verses entitled, "A Sub and a Man," to the Boston Herald's spicy "A Line O'Type or Two" column:

There was a disturbance in Pi Alley one night. A man coming into the composing room was asked what was the matter. He said it was a fight. Questioned as to who were fighting, he said, "A sub and a man."

What meant those windows thronged, those cries
Of rage and scorn that reached the skies?
What tumult stirred the printer clan?
A sub was fighting with a man.

The fortune-slighted from his birth,
The pariah scum of all the earth,
The unturned worm since time began—
A sub—was fighting with a man.

Poor lowly Gutenbergian slave,
But late a devil, now a knave,
The cipher in creation's plan—
A sub—was fighting with a man.

But come it must, or soon or late,
The sub shall reach the man's estate,
In turn to say, and blame who can,
"A sub was fighting with a man."

William B. Chase, late chairman of the George H. Ellis Company, who was called to the navy in June, is now assistant ship-pointer on the U. S. battleship Kearsarge. Send literature to reading rooms of the Kearsarge, Virginia, Nebraska, Georgia and Oklahoma by way of New York for our gallant navy boys.

The many friends of James List, who worked so many years at Wright & Potter's, sympathize with him in the recent death of his wife.

On Wednesday, October 17, 1917, the membership will be called upon to vote on the various amendments to our laws submitted by the recent convention held at Colorado Springs.

Leslie A. Ellis, ex-secretary of Concord Union, has been filling the position as manager during the summer of the Mount Washington (N. H.) daily, Among the Clouds.

John Smith Mitchell, very well known in the newspaper and job offices of this city for about forty years, died of heart disease, Thursday, September 13, 1917. He was born at St. John, N. B., about seventy-six years ago, and deposited a card in this union November 21, 1887. He worked on the Boston Herald in the old hand days, Boston directory, and his last labors were performed at Wright & Potter's in 1913. He was a hard-working

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man, very much interested in union affairs, and highly respected by the membership of Boston Typographical Union. He leaves a daughter and two sons to mourn his loss.

A letter from Frank M. Flaherty, who is now a non-commissioned officer in Company C, Fifty-second infantry, stationed at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, states that he is very well satisfied with the treatment he is receiving, and that in his opinion the United States in about a year will have the greatest army and navy the world ever saw, the men being young and their health and morals are safeguarded in every way. He pays a very high compliment to the Young Men's Christian Association and says they are doing a lot for the soldiers, providing entertainments, reading and writing rooms, and using their quarters for services of different denominations.

Thomas Boleyre, of the American, enlisted in the U. S. army the middle of August. Carl J. Riley, Fifth year apprentice member of the Globe, enlisted in the commissary school, naval reserves, August 20. Clarence Smith, linotype operator, subbing on the Advertiser-Record, enlisted the first week of August in the U. S. army, signal corps. Daniel E. Lamont, 60 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester, has joined the first engineers' corps of the U. S. army. Frank B. Kaulbeck, of the city plant, joined the navy the middle of August and was called to duty September 3. Samuel Rubinovitz, monotype keyboard operator, was drafted in the U. S. army September 6. Emil L. Walter was drafted in the U. S. army the latter part of August. Charles E. Murphy, linotype machinist at the Rapid Service Press, enlisted in the U. S. army, July 31. Lewis J. Moore, registered apprentice at the Riverside Press, joined the Harvard medical unit in May and it is thought he has sailed for France. John F. Perkins, of the American, formerly of New Bedford and Fall River, joined the navy August 27. George J. McKinley, of the Post, joined the U. S. medical corps on August 15, and is now stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

At its annual convention at Lawrence, September 10 to 13, Henry Sterling was elected a member of the labor legislative committee for the state for the fifteenth term. The convention made an interesting program for legislation, including the initiative and referendum, old age pensions, half-time for children, a forty-eight-hour week for women, and opposition to prohibition. There were unanimous and enthusiastic demonstrations and votes pledging loyalty to the government during the present war crisis, and urging that no strikes be entered upon if possible to be avoided. The importation and exploitation of cheap labor from Porto Rico and other sources was vigorously denounced. The convention was one of the most largely attended as well as one of the most successful conventions ever held by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. The president, George H. Wrenn, of Springfield, and the secretary, Martin T. Joyce, of Boston, were elected without opposition. Boston was selected as the next convention city. P. H. Jennings was elected a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Buffalo, to convene next month.

The results of an inspection of 130 printing plants located in seven of the largest cities of the country have just been published as Bulletin No. 209 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, under the title "Hygiene of the Printing Trades." This investigation was undertaken to discover what influence the presence of lead and other toxic substances has upon men in the printing trade and to observe all the features of the industry which might have an indirect bearing on health. All of the processes used in printing, including type founding, were studied. It was found that the principal dangers confronting printers, especially in hand composition, monotype and linotype casting, stereotyping and electrotyping, are the exposure to lead and antimony dust and to possible fumes from molten lead to carbon monoxid from gas burners; to volatile petroleum products or coal tar products used to clean type and press rollers; to turpentine used for the same purpose; to anilin oil and possibly wood alcohol and tetrachloride of carbon, used as roller cleaners; to lye water for washing type and forms; and to acrolein fumes, which develop when old ink-covered type is heated for remelting. Furthermore, the printer's trade is unhealthy because it is an indoor occupation often carried on in vitiated air, because the small amount of physical exertion required results in sluggishness of circulation and sensitiveness to cold, and because the nervous strain is great. The report shows that American printers suffer far more from tuberculosis than occupied males in general. THOMAS C. STEPHENSON.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The August meeting of old No. 4 will long be remembered by those who were fortunate to be present, as at that meeting Mr. Rifenberick was accorded the biggest ovation of any president in the history of No. 4. It was fully ten minutes before order could be restored. It was the annual meeting at which the newly-elected board of officers and delegates to the several central bodies were duly installed. President Rifenberick, who has presided over the destinies of the union for the past two years, turned over to his successor, John H. McCann, the control of the union in a speech that reviewed to a certain extent the work that has been accomplished during his term. Not the least important work, he was most proud to claim, was his almost last official act, the unionizing of the Slingerland plant, bringing at last this city and jurisdiction up to a 100 per cent standard. This office had never been an absolutely union shop, but for some years was what was termed an "open office." Some years ago the union men were called out, so the office has been a matter of much consideration for past presidents of No. 4. Last month, however, all efforts were brought to a happy end when the office, to be made up of twenty-four men and three apprentices, was unionized and the chapel organized. A large number of these new members were in attendance upon the meeting. County Judge Addington was present and made an appeal in behalf of the Patriotic League, which was well received. Two new members were obligated and another elected to membership. Financial Secretary MacFarlane announced at the close of the meeting that the membership of the union then stood at 541, the highest point ever reached in its history. The new president, John H. McCann, who is an ex-secretary and an ex-delegate of the union, made a very favorably received opening address, and starts off his term under the most promising of conditions.

Albany Typographical Union is gradually gaining in membership and earning capacity, as the records of the past nine years show. The average membership of this union for the year ending July 31, 1909, was 424 and the average wages earned for the same time was $754.40. The year ending July 31, 1917, gives the average member-

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ship as 505 and earnings, $975.16. For the same year Troy, with an average of 119 members, earned $1,087.52, or practically the general average of the entire membership of the International Typographical Union, which was $1,086.43. This difference is not due, however, to any great difference in scales, but to the fact that Albany has an unusually large book business that fluctuates more or less during the year, causing considerable lost time, while the newspaper and job trade of Troy is more even. The average membership of "Big Six" of New York city last year was 6,630, and the average earnings, $1,378.63.

James Hill, creator of the Albany Sunday Telegram, was found dead in his room in the Ennis hotel in New York early in August, a victim of the heat. Since his retirement from active newspaper work Mr. Hill spent most of his time in New York, but was a visitor here only a short time ago. Mr. Hill came to Albany twenty-eight years ago to establish the Albany edition of the Elmira Telegram. The firm then consisted of Messrs. Hazard, Brooks and Hill. They had established the Elmira Telegram and were to soon make the Albany Telegram a weekly newspaper that reached into every corner of the eastern states, eventually building up a circulation of close to 150,000, an enormous circulation in those days for a newspaper in America. Mr. Hill was the circulation manager of the firm's two papers, his brilliant ideas and schemes for reaching into every available territory being highly successful. He was in fact a man who blazed a path for future circulation men of weekly and monthly periodicals. Shortly after coming to Albany John Moore, now a member of the state board of regents, came to take charge of the editorial policy of the Albany edition and he remained here until the firm of Hazard, Brooks & Hill dissolved, Messrs. Brooks and Hazard taking the Elmira plant and Mr. Hill the Albany plant. The latter continued in its great advancement until there came a clash between the owner and the typographical union. The issue was one difficult to explain to the laymen, having to do with the use of matrices cast from type set in Elmira, the local printers demanding that their union reset this matter. It was a big question of the day among newspapers and Mr. Hill agreed—it has been said at the earnest solicitation of contemporary publishers—to make the fight on behalf of the publishers. He fought the battle alone, however, continuing until he was financially broke. It was a memorable fight in more than one way, as it not only was the first big fight on the question of the use of matrices in duplicate, but it was one of the first demonstrations in this section of the force of the boycott by organized labor. After it was settled Mr. Hill began rebuilding and eventually brought the Telegram back to prosperity. He retired from business two years ago, his interest being purchased by his son, Herbert E. Hill, who has made great strides in the paper's advancement through a complete change of policy and methods.

Through the untiring efforts of "Gene" Souder, the live-wire chairman of the 1919 convention committee, Albany is now practically assured of the 1919 convention. We quote from a pamphlet of "Gene's" own pen:

The sixteenth annual convention of the then National Typographical Union was held in the city of Washington, D. C., during the week beginning Monday, June 1, 1868. On Thursday of the fourth day's session choice was made for holding the seventeenth annual convention for 1869, as follows: Delegate Nelson W. Young, of "Big Six," a former member of No. 4, placed in nomination Albany, N. Y. Cincinnati, Ohio, St. Louis, Mo., Leavenworth, Kan., and Alexandria, Va., were also nominated, the last three named, however, withdrawing. A ballot was then taken and Albany received 52 votes to 19 for Cincinnati, and Albany, N. Y., was declared to be the next convention city.

At this same convention, also, a new constitution was submitted providing for changing the name from National to International, action to be determined at the 1869 convention. These two actions of the sixteenth convention made Albany the birthplace of the International Typographical Union.

On Monday, June 7, 1869, in the assembly chamber of the old capitol, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the seventeenth annual convention of the National Typographical Union was called to order by Francis Freckelton, then president of No. 4, of Albany, N. Y., who welcomed the delegates from the United States, including those from two Canadian unions, those of Toronto and Montreal.

The proceedings of this convention fill a pamphlet of seventy-five pages. They show that on Friday, the fifth day of this convention, the proposed new constitution was adopted, and that when final adjournment was taken it was as an International Typographical Union.

The personnel of this convention embraced in its list of delegates no less than eleven members or erstwhile members of No. 4, three, John Parr, Dennis W. Feehan and George W. Quackenbush, being the duly elected delegates of No. 4, while the others represented southern unions that had chosen them as their proxies, viz., Cornelius Halloran by Montgomery (Ala.) No. 31, John McKenna and Francis Freckelton by Columbia (S. C.) No. 34, Nelson W. Young by Augusta (Ga.) No. 41, William Walls, jr., by Macon (Ga.) No. 84 and Asa D. Chadwick, James A. Harris and William J. Irvine by Annapolis (Md.) No. 114. Two of these eleven just mentioned are still living: William Walls, an employe of the city of Albany, hale and hearty with all his years, and William J. Irvine now employed in the government printing office at Washington, where he has been a member of No. 101 for the past fifteen years or more. The others have joined the great majority.

At this convention there was a total of 105 delegates in attendance. No union was allowed more than three delegates and all had at least one. The new constitution changed this, increasing the number of delegates for any union to a possible four, but many unions with increased ratios of members were decreased to a possible one of two delegates, as it still remains. The proxy system was also done away with at this convention. This was the first and last convention, up to this time, that No. 4 ever had three delegates, although the present membership entitles the union to three delegates if it is desired to send them.

Never since this convention of 1869 has No. 4, of Albany, sought to entertain the International Typographical Union in any of its annual conventions, yet it has had representatives in every one but two, those of 1879 and 1880. The International body, however, has ever received loyal support and recognition in all the great advances that have been made by it in all the many years since. Now the day is comparatively near at hand when the fiftieth anniversary of the International Union will be reached. It has even been twenty years since any New York state city has had the honor of entertaining an International Typographical Union convention, therefore, can Albany and old No. 4 be blamed for entertaining the desire to repeat history in a way, and help celebrate so important an event by inviting the International Typographical Union to hold its 1919 convention in Albany, and thus celebrate its golden anniversary in the city of its nativity?

No. 4 is not asking for this privilege, especially on account of greater advantages of Albany as a convention city over many other places that might be named. Yet Albany is a city well worth visiting.

It is the largest printing center, in proportion to its population, of any other city or town in the International jurisdiction. The members of the local

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union are all "live wires." Undoubtedly they will individually do what they can to entertain, individually, delegates and visitors during their stay. Surely No. 4 will do its part collectively. But the main point of the ambition is a sentimental one. It will be a celebration of the golden anniversary of the International Union in the city of its birth.

Joe Pedlow, ex-treasurer of No. 4 and for several years linotype operator in the J. B. Lyon plant, has accepted a clerical position in the State of New York Conservation Commission.

R. H. PARMELEE.

TULSA, OKLA.

No. 403 has passed the 100-mark in membership and is gaining a little each month. About 40 per cent of this number is what is commonly called "home guard," 40 per cent more is made up of the class known as "circuit riders," while the remaining 20 per cent are "prospectors" or transients. With a membership of this kind it certainly keeps the "politicians" busy maintaining fences or rebuilding them after they have been completely demolished, as frequently occurs. Nevertheless, things are moving right along nicely and everybody is happy—that is, most everybody.

Right here we want to say that we will have to except former Secretary George B. Johnson from this list of happy and light-hearted. And a good cause he has for not feeling gay. After polling the highest vote in the union last spring for office of delegate to the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor convention, which met at Oklahoma City, September 17, there was not an available sub to be had in Tulsa or vicinity, and after carrying the union's expense check around for a few days, George returned it to Secretary Wilhite. V. V. Van Tilburg was on the job, and after securing the only sub on the Democrat and Times slipboard, left under full sail for the capital city to represent No. 403 at the convention.

Printers' paragraphs in the Tulsa Unionist, September 15, contains the following: H. H. Harris and W. H. Ford have formed a partnership to combat the H. C. of L. The firm of Harris & Ford has rented a suite of rooms, will furnish same and cook great gobs and quantities of mulligan. A grand reception to local printers will feature the opening.

The boys of the Democrat job office chapel are just a little bit proud of the fact that they are not compelled to be held in check by the stipulations of a long-time contract drawn up when the high cost of living was still in its infancy. They have received a raise of $3 per week—50 cents per day. Just think of it! And this was given them voluntarily by William Stryker, owner of the job office. By his action in setting the pace for higher scale for the boys Mr. Stryker only verifies his oft-repeated remark that he is willing to pay what the men are worth. Mr. Stryker for many years has been the first to sign the scale when presented by the proper officers, and that without much quibbling or bickering.

The World Publishing Company presented all the employes in the mechanical department of that concern one week's pay in addition to the regular amount due the last pay day in August. The following letter accompanied the checks:

To the Party Addressed—We enclose herewith one week's extra pay check to you, as you have received no increase in salary this year. While the increased cost in the operation of our business has been so much that it has practically wiped out all of our profits, yet we appreciate the fact that there has been some increase in the cost of living to you and we hope you will accept this little donation in the spirit in which it is sent. With kindest regards, I am, CHARLES E. DENT.

Lest we forget, be it again said that the Democrat and Times will soon move into their new home on Archer street. While this move has been contemplated and discussed by several former correspondents during the past year, none of them could set any definite time for this very important event. This correspondent will not attempt to outdo his predecessors, but will repeat: "The Democrat and Times will soon move to their new home."

W. A. Freeman and W. J. Dowell, two of the "old Democrat chapel," have gone into business in Oklahoma City.

Tommy Todd, after consulting his calendar, decided that he had been in Tulsa almost long enough to be classed as a homesteader, pulled his slip on the Democrat and Times slug board and left for Cincinnati.

J. Luther Langston, of Oklahoma City, was here last month selling stock in the Oklahoma Leader to the various crafts. The Leader is to be a daily paper, an offshoot of the Milwaukee Leader, and it is not difficult to make the boys understand that labor's side will be given a square deal in its columns. Therefore, Langston is meeting with success.

U. G. TUTTLE.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

What is probably the largest single order for printing ever placed in San Diego is now being turned out at the E. P. Wilson Printing Company plant. The order was given by the Savage Tire Company and is for one-half million each of two-color letterheads, envelops and price lists.

San Diego has a new publication as a result of the Camp Kearny cantonment being built here. The newest in the field is the Service Journal, a twenty-four-page weekly, 12 x 9. At present the Service Journal is being issued by the Arts and Crafts. The number of army and navy men here make the future success of this paper almost a certainty.

An unusual record for printers is that of Emil Gerlach, now employed on the Süd-California Deutsche-Zeitung in this city. On the celebration of his fifty-eighth birthday last month Mr. Gerlach had been continuously at work at the case for forty-four years. Mr. Gerlach says he intends to retire when he becomes 60 and spend the next forty years in absolute idleness.

The Watson-Jones Company and the Kinney-Creller Printing Company have installed new presses. Even if there is no business now it is evident that these firms are going to be prepared when the business does come.

Tommy Drummond spent ten days in Rosario, Mexico, with a hunting party. Tommy reports game in abundance. Says he ate so many quail he cheeps every time he meets a grain of wheat.

H. G. ("Shorty") Jennings, who has been at the Tribune so long that most folks thought he owned the sheet, has gone to Yuma, Ariz., to take the foremanship of the Examiner. His many friends here are perplexed as to whether to be glad "Shorty" has a good job or sorry for his bone-dry condition.

S. C. Kelly, editor of the Labor Leader, is now a member of the First company, officers' training camp, Presidio, San Francisco. Mr. Kelly was a

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captain in the Spanish-American war, and with his previous experience should give an account of himself to make his San Diego friends proud. The Labor Leader is being managed by Mrs. Kelly, assisted by L. F. Miller.

The Elite Printing Company has moved from 727 E street to more commodious quarters at 945 Seventh street.

One of the visitors to the secretary's office last month was John A. Willie, of San Antonio, Texas, who, unaided, set up the first three issues of the San Antonio Light. Mr. Willie is now retired and intends to make his stay in San Diego permanent. N. S. HALLETT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

No. 2's September meeting was held in record time to enable the members to attend a patriotic labor rally at the Garrick theater, where stirring addresses were made by Charles Edward Russell, member of the mission to Russia; Clarence Darrow, of Chicago, labor attorney, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Labor's loyalty to President Wilson in the great internecine struggle now at hand was reaffirmed amid marked enthusiasm.

"A Day at Coney Island" was staged by the allied printing trades council on Sunday, September 9. A large number seized the opportunity of taking in the sights of the "big city." The outing was a success in every way, Mardi Gras at the island proving a kayo.

The Public Ledger has installed six new Mergenthalers—four No. 18's and two No. 19's. John ("Whitey") Roller is now the master mechanician.

A feature of the Labor day celebration at Williamsport, Pa., was a ringing address on the significance of the first Monday in September by John A. Phillips, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

John P. Donohue, of No. 2, represented the Pennsylvania Foresters of America in their supreme convention at Portland, Maine, last month. Richard ("Full Crew") Farley has been honored by the order in being selected grand chief ranger.

The Union Printers' National Baseball League voted to hold the next annual tournament in St. Paul, Minn. This year's tourney was postponed because of the war. Commissioner Jim McPherson represented the local athletic association at the meeting, which was held in the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, all cities in the circuit answering the roll call. John McGowan, Chicago, was re-elected president and Joseph Dallas, Boston, secretary-treasurer.

One of the late arrivals in Philly is Walter Deyhle, better known as "Reddy," who kicked in after spending the summer in Pittsburgh and vicinity. His many friends around the circuit will be pleased to learn he has enlisted in the engineers' corps. Pending a call to the colors he is holding down a job on the Public Ledger. "I thank you."

Ledger Tom Green is bivouacking at Augusta, Ga., with the Second Pennsylvania field artillery. Bill Zeigler, of the same chapel, is tenting on the new camp ground at Camp Dix, Wrightsville, N. J.

Bill Hanifan, the Baltimore superdreadnought, is performing on the iron pianos in the Public Ledger composing room. "Welcome to our city, Bill!"

Secretary-Treasurer Jake Glaser last month turned the eightieth milestone of a serene old age. The veteran attributes his four-score years to the fact that in his youth he "ne'er applied hot and rebellious liquors to his blood."

William Young, president of Philadelphia Typographical Union, was elected president of the allied printing trades council for the eleventh consecutive term at the annual election held Friday evening, August 24. Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Joseph Gorman, Press Assistants' Union No. 11; recording secretary, Alfred Bieber, Paper Rulers No. 46; treasurer, August Motz, Stereotypers' Union No. 7; sergeant-at-arms, John Figentcher, Electrotypers' Union No. 72.

Harry Shaner was elected assistant day chairman on the Evening Ledger last month, succeeding Jim McCoy, who gravitated to the government printing office, Washington.

Louis H. Rumrill passed away on June 15, 1917, a victim of chronic nephritis, age 44 years. The deaths of two of Philadelphia's oldest trade unionists also is recorded in John Craig, 73 years old, a member of the International Typographical Union for forty-nine years, and Thomas H. Hooper, age 78, who was a member for fifty-seven years. Benjamin S. Benner, age 52, also died during the month.

Bill Dawson's "personally conducted" party of tourists, otherwise known as the Pittsburgh Pikes Peak club, was a huge success, thanks to the finesse of Bill, who earned brackets as one grand little promoter. The success of the party was due to the selection of the itinerary, which was routed St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Colorado Springs, returning via Denver, Omaha and Chicago. As a token of appreciation, Bill was presented with a watch fob surmounted with a gold-enameled International Typographical Union button. Organize one for 1927, Bill!

Editor McCullough's oratorical effort on Printers Home day was a genuine treat. Here's hoping he will deliver another at the golden jubilee.

Standing at Tejon street and Pikes Peak avenue, Bill Hughes, president of Scranton (Pa.) Union and board of trade booster, said: "Lackawanna avenue has these promenades faded to a whisper."

Pikes Peak region sustained its reputation as a 100 per cent scenic wonderland. The majestic peak, piercing the blue empyrean; Manitou, with its sparkling springs; the Garden of the Gods, showing the rugged grandeur of rocks hewn by nature; picturesque Cripple Creek, with its touch of frontier life—all these were visualized by delegates who made side trips. Fred Dunham, president of Springfield (Mass.) Union, accompanied the writer to the mining camp. Delegate Gookin, the "conscientious objector," was also among those present. Nearly every one took in Pikes Peak.

"The End of a Perfect Day" at the convention was sounded by Commodore Mike Walton when he invited the 1918 convention to Scranton. It was a masterful effort oratorically and put a Maxim silencer on all opposition. Delegate McTague and boosters Tony Langan and Bill Hughes did some good pinch hitting to land the convention for the Electric City.

Now that Lackawanna has been awarded the coveted prize, it is expected that next August Scranton will be the Mecca to which all followers of the International Typographical Union will make the pilgrimage. Prediction is made that Pennsylvanians attending will be as "thick as leaves in Vallombrosa."

Col. Bob Darnaby's glowing eulogy of Bill Reilly's committee was a deserved tribute to men who "seen their duty and done it." Colonel Darnaby

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apostrophized water as if he knew something about it—what? Be that as it may, and however, the convention was pleased to see Steve O'Donnell, the ursus felis, get his'n.

Everybody has heard about the rainmakers out west (and it rained nearly every day during the 1917 convention), but they have a clearing house in Scranton, Bill Hughes says.

A red letter of convention week was the reception at the Union Printers Home. The oratory was of the best, the panegyric of Editor McCullough being a "gem of purest ray serene." Superintendent Daley and Mrs. Daley were the recipients of many compliments during the day. The Home certainly is a wonderful institution and is easily in a class by itself. Many admiring comments were made by visitors at the sanitary features throughout the group of buildings.

Ned Sims and John C. ("Buck") Weaver, of Wheeling, W. Va., were sorry when the doxology was pronounced. "Meet me at Bijou and Cascade avenues in 1927," they said. Then they went to Denver and witnessed a fifteen-round fight.

A crowning feature of the trip to Colorado was the entertainment furnished by Denver Union in the form of a seventy-five-mile drive over Lookout mountain. The committee is deserving of all praise for the successful handling of the affair. More than 100 motor cars were used to convey the guests over the mountain. All the participants pronounced it the finest ever. JAMES P. BOWEN.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Typographical Union No. 177 held three special meetings in September, occasioned by the general strike inaugurated Monday, September 10, at which time practically every union in Springfield suspended work as a protest to the action of city authorities in refusing to allow organized labor to parade on Sunday, September 9. Many of the printers felt duty bound to go out with the other trade unionists, but on account of their contract with the bosses, it was decided by the union to stand by their agreement, therefore there was no suspension of work in the printing trades.

Work in Springfield during the past month has been unusually good; in fact, many of the offices are looking for operators every day.

L. O. German and Robert Edie, delegates from No. 177 to the Colorado Springs convention, returned home before Labor day and gave a glowing account of the big meeting.

The strike of the street car men, which was inaugurated here on July 25, is still on and the fight against the street car company has been very bitter. The carmen are holding their own and have not lost a member. Every labor organization in Springfield and vicinity is giving the strikers financial support.

Urban D. Miller, one of the State Register operators, has enlisted in the medical department of the Third field artillery and left September 17 for Houston, Texas.

For the first time in many years, the label of the allied printing trades now appears on the editorial page of the Illinois State Journal and the Illinois State Register. The publishers of these two dailies have refrained from using the label on account of (it is reported) an agreement with the bosses' association. However, when practically all of the trades in this city walked out on Monday and Tuesday, September 10 and 11, a committee from the allied printing trades waited on the bosses and asked them to give the union men more consideration through the columns of their papers. As an evidence of appreciation for the printing trades remaining at work, the publishers of the two daily papers named above ordered the union label run in every issue.

George Hoole, one of the oldest members of No. 177, who is employed in the State Register job department, was married September 19 to Mrs. Mary Griffee, of this city. The ceremony took place at the Kumler M. E. church parsonage and the couple left immediately for Oshkosh, Wis., where they visited relatives. They will reside at 842 North Eighth street. About three years ago Mr. Hoole lost his first wife by being run over by an automobile near her home during the week of the state fair. R. E. WOODMANSEE.

BRISTOL, TENN.-VA.

For the first time in its history Bristol celebrated Labor day this year. Nothing was thought of a celebration until about two weeks previous to the time, and, considering the fact that no elaborate preparations had been made, the parade was a grand success. It awakened interest that had been slumbering for years, and from the enthusiasm aroused one would think that this celebration was only a smattering of what may be expected in the future. The parade was formed on the streets that surround the massive temple of justice on the Virginia side of the twin city and moved along the principal business streets amid cheering throngs that lined the sidewalks to the beautiful Anderson park on the Tennessee side, where an immense crowd had already assembled, and where addresses were made by the mayors of the two cities and others. The monster parade was led by a brass band and two companies of national guardsmen. Men grown gray in the service marched along with apprentice boys and in the printers' division every member was in line except three. Our section was led by the national colors and our own banner, immediately following which were J. M. ("Doc") Salts and A. C. Smith, veteran Bristol printers.

The management of the Herald-Courier, through the instrumentality of T. W. Cook, foreman, and in view of the high cost of living, voluntarily increased the wages of every man in the Herald-Courier chapel, beginning with September 1. Every man was already receiving a salary above the scale. However, this additional increase is greatly appreciated and will be judiciously spent.

All the linotype machines in the Herald-Courier office are equipped with individual motors.

We have a splendid attendance at the monthly meetings now since the dues have been increased so that a member is allowed a rebate of $1 for attendance.

Now that Bristol is "bone dry," except that a quart a month may be received on the Virginia side by swearing that it is for "medicinal" purposes only, some of the members of No. 426 are thinking of buying automobiles as soon as there is some definite understanding about the war. So far the war has not affected any of the Bristol printers, most of them being married men.

D. M. Scherer, of the Herald-Courier chapel, spent three weeks visiting in Lynchburg, Va., during August.

Horace D. Smith, for years a member of this local, but now located at Norfolk, Va., dropped in to see the boys recently. Horace had been to Jonesboro, Tenn., where he was present during the last illness and death of his father.

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Mrs. Ella Patton, widow of the late W. H. Patton, is now reading proof on the Herald-Courier. "Bill," as her husband was familiarly known by his fellow-craftsmen, served his apprenticeship in Bristol and was a charter member of No. 426. He was no slacker. On the contrary, he took an active interest in all of the affairs of this local, always willing to bear his share of the burden. He died about a year ago in New York.

Thousands of soldiers have passed through this city recently en route to training camps, and there was hardly a unit among them that did not have some printers. This being a terminal point, the boys are allowed to march a while and limber their joints while the engines are being changed, etc. They are greatly amused at the fact that the state line runs in the center of the street car track on one of the principal thoroughfares, and think it great sport to shake hands across it—one in Tennessee, the other in Virginia.

Work is only fair at this season in Bristol. The general situation is about 50-50.

JOHN R. DOVE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The "event extraordinaire" of the past month was, of course, the acceptance of the challenge thrown down to all and sundry in this column last month on behalf of the invincible Springfield printers' baseball team by the Worcester men who came to this city in their strength on a recent Sunday, saw, and failed to conquer. Let a veil be drawn over the game itself, which was merely an excuse for a little jollification and fraternal get-together. Worcester claims the umpires were subsidized. Springfield's representative on the umpire staff knows he erred, but could only register one run for his opponents, no matter how he tried, and the score of the Springfield team was lost in the shuffle. However, all seemed thoroughly to enjoy the hastily-thrown-together refreshments, solid and liquid, and Manager Spittal and his henchmen, George McAnanama, "Jim" Wright and "Mose" Harris are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts. "Mose" is reported to have exclaimed, when figuring up the financial end, "Jumping Je—something or other, that's the first time I ever came out on the right side!" The Worcester crowd came in the most approved and up-to-date automobiles and seemed to enjoy their visit. Come again, Worcester! Come again!

Changes at the Springfield Union have come thick and fast during the past summer, no fewer than ten of the composing-room force having sought pastures new. The prevailing unrest is not entirely due to the war, either, though some of them are now with the colors. There is considerable dissatisfaction with working conditions and the excessive overtime resultant is beginning to be a burden, while not a few are of the opinion that more money can be earned in other spheres. This opinion is only partially correct; they can temporarily earn more, but what of the future? Government and war work certainly is booming just now and printers are getting scarce, but a word of warning should be passed along. The war will not last forever and the men holding on to their situations will be the gainers in the long run, for with the cessation of hostilities the men now with the federal forces will come back to their situations, and those who will be dropped from the gun shops will find hard work in "coming back."

To revert back to the Union force, however, W. F. Rooney started the ball rolling and migrated to Hartford, Sol Harris went to making arms or ammunition, Homer Miller joined the army and Bob Thayer left for Greenfield—he has since been drafted. Three resignations followed and after the smoke had cleared Tom Campion found himself working at the armory. Kenneth Campion joined the force that gets out the Republican and John Leary bettered himself at Holyoke. F. M. Barney, the monotype casterman, wandered from the same fold and is now at Plattsburg, looking for a commission. He will get it, too, for he is an ex-army man, having held a first lieutenancy in the Vermont national guard. Two or three new men have joined the force, but there should be room for two or three more.

Homer Miller, the first of our boys to reach the other side, has written a short note to Chairman O'Connor, of the Union chapel. He is "very much well" at the time of writing. He is literally at the front, though not yet on the firing line. His regiment is stationed where they can hear the roar of the big guns and see the flashes of some of them and note the aircraft flying aloft and the shelling of the planes. The village where he is billeted is merely a heap of ruins so far as houses are concerned, the work of the Hun. He desires THE JOURNAL, and it will be our business to see that he gets it.

Another one of our boys, H. J. McIntyre, is with the Seventy-ninth Cameron Highlanders, encamped near Winnipeg, Man. He writes that he is expecting to be on the water en route to England by the time this appears in type. He is attached to the machine-gun section, which should just suit Mac, who is the inventor of several improvements to rifle and machine-gun pieces, one of which is an electric sighting apparatus which permits of sighting a gun at night with extreme accuracy. The invention, I believe, has been taken up by the British government. He has recovered from a sixteen-week's hospital course, having been injured in a wrestling bout at the camp.

With extreme regret I have to announce the passing of Nicholas T. Samble, for thirty-four years assistant foreman at the Republican office. Mr. Samble literally died in harness, and was supposed to be on his annual vacation at the time of his illness. His death at the age of 68, on August 29, was a shock to all. Neuralgia of the heart was given as the cause. Modest and unassuming to a degree, "Nick" was beloved by all; indeed, it is believed that he had not an enemy in the shop, a rare distinction for a printerman holding a responsible position. Born in Cornwall, England, he emigrated at an early age, and his first experience in this country was on the Omaha Bee. He had also worked in Chicago and other western cities. A printer from A to Z, Mr. Samble had grown with the paper from a cub to almost the head of his profession, and as the resolutions passed by the chapel state, "he was an honor to his craft." James Forbes Wright, foreman of the ad alley, assumes charge now in the absence of the superintendent.

The regular meetings are on again and our delegates' reports from Manchester and Colorado Springs were listened to with interest at the September meeting. All report the usual good time, and President Dunham's report from the Springs was illuminative and inspiring. Now that Springfield is on the map as a regular attendant at International conventions there should be interest in the next election. The writer is not a candidate, but he urges that one of the workers be sent. Send the men who are working for the interests of the

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typographical union and then you will be sure of being well represented. There is good enough timber in the ranks of No. 216 to aspire for International office. I do not mean that President Scott or Secretary-Treasurer Hays need fear for their jobs, but there are minor offices such as trustee of the Home that could be filled very creditably from our ranks, and we ought to look for something in the near future. We are certainly not one of the big unions; neither are we one of the smallest. Our financial dealings with the International Typographical Union will compare favorably with any union of 200 members, and so, "let's aspire," even though we fail. 'Twere better to have tried and lost than never to have tried at all.

A. F. HARDWICK.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Colorado Springs, still the home of the Home, but not the place of the next convention. Yes, the convention is now past history and we're now proud to consign it to the limbo of forgotten things. The blue hatband has disappeared from the streets of Colorado Springs and many of the wearers, as they regard its faded loveliness, probably wonder where this correspondent got the "beautiful lies" he told about the weather. True, it was cool enough, but entirely too much dampness for a "bone dry" state. But I'll tell you, strangers, it was not my fault. I ordered heavenly weather, but the weather man "threw me down." But, as I said in my poem in the souvenir, "When the last farewell was spoken," the pleasure of our meeting all turned to sorrow and pain. So I hope, dear friends, that whatever displeasure you met with while in our community, will also be laid away among the forgotten things, and that you will remember only the things that were pleasant.

Now for a little patting on the back of the committee that handled the affair. I was not a member of that committee, so I feel justified in saying some nice things about its members without appearing egotistical.

Never before in the history of the typographical union has a local made such a success with a souvenir—especially in a financial way. We had more pages of ads than any previous book, and the make-up and general layout was sure a masterpiece. Not that other locals in the past have not gotten out fine pieces of printing in the yearly book; they have all been works of art—but for a town of this size it is sure something of which to be proud.

Another thing to remember is that, while Los Angeles, a local of nearly 600 printers, had to put on a 1 per cent assessment for a year to pull off a convention, Colorado Springs, with a membership of only sixty-five or seventy, did it without an assessment and a little to spare. I don't think even our own members quite realize exactly what that committee has done in the matter. I don't think they understand the work, worry and exasperation that Reilly, as chairman; Woodworth, as secretary; O'Donnell, local secretary; Checly, president, and all the other members of the committee were up against from beginning to end of the past summer's work. If they did, I believe they would all give a unanimous vote of thanks for the services rendered. Mr. Reilly, in spite of everything, never lost his ever-present good humor, and his "Irish eyes were smiling" at all times. And when it came to managing Bill was sure there with the goods. Everything pulled off under his direction was (barring weather) an unqualified success.

Several members at the head of the affair received some beautiful presents, for which they were duly thankful. They showed better than words could express that the visitors really appreciated everything done for them, and that they left with warm spots in their hearts for the committee in particular and No. 82 in general. So I feel justified, on behalf of this union, in thanking the visitors and delegates alike for their co-operation and good will in making the 1917 convention an affair long to be remembered.

Another thing that helped make everything pass off well was the efforts of the board of trustees and Mr. and Mrs. Daley, of the Home, to entertain the visitors on Home day. Remembering some barbecues of the past, I was loth to attend this one. But when I decided to go anyway, I discovered that the barbecue had been misnamed, for it was not a barbecue at all, but a feast. It sure was some feed, and if any one left there without a distressed feeling about the waistline it was their own fault.

Taken all in all, I can't think that any convention ever held any place could possibly have surpassed the 1917 convention in Colorado Springs, either in entertainment, management or general good time, and I hope visitors and delegates alike will long remember the local with the small membership, but with the big heart.

A. ALAN BULKLEY.

OAKLAND, CAL.

The Oakland Enquirer has changed hands, G. B. Daniels, who had been proprietor for a score of years, having sold to W. W. Chapin, John Conners and Carl Brockhagen, well-known newspaper men. Even at this writing the paper has improved in appearance, the old country style of the paper having disappeared entirely and the new dress being more in conformity with modern times. W. W. Chapin has at different times been interested in newspapers in the north and east, while John Conners had been managing editor of the Oakland Tribune for a number of years. Carl Brockhagen is from San Francisco, though he has had vast experience in the newspaper field in the east.

The Oakland Tribune is moving into new and commodious premises in the heart of the city. The new building is up to date in every particular and will be a pleasant change from the dungeon in which it has been for so many years. Undoubtedly the change of management and the esprit de corps of the present Oakland Enquirer prompted this move.

It is generally rumored among the cognoscenti that the Enquirer will soon move into a new building, which will also be in the center of this busy metropolis.

A. J. Read, who had been connected with the Enquirer as superintendent until a year or so ago, and confidential man of G. B. Daniels during the last few years, has held a card in the local union for over thirty years, having been a member of the London Society of Compositors prior to his arrival in the United States. Under Mr. Read's regime the printers always fared well and it is with extreme regret that his association with the Enquirer is no more. Prior to his severing all connection with the Enquirer Mr. Read was the recipient of a Howard gold watch, with chain and fob, the latter a Masonic charm, from G. B. Daniels. He was also presented with a valuable gold

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ring, with a Masonic emblem and diamond, from the mechanical staff. J. A. Mulhall made the presentation on behalf of the chapel. Mr. Read was visibly touched and spoke in a broken voice of his past associations and his long term as a member of the typographical union. He leaves with the best wishes of all his associates.

Ed Hamilton, erstwhile Oakland correspondent of THE JOURNAL, has just returned from a hunting trip on which he was accompanied by his wife. Ed, in speaking of his trip, said he shot three bears and two deer and was taking them back to the cabin when he was accosted by a game warden. Ed had forgotten to take out a hunting license with the result—$25, and bears and deer confiscated.

No news has come from the special arbitration board anent the proposed increase in scale for San Francisco, which Oakland will adopt by agreement with the proprietors. It is known that Messrs. George A. Tracy and Leo Michelson, president and secretary of San Francisco Typographical Union, are looking after affairs on behalf of the union, and the fullest confidence should be placed in the ability and judgment of these men—that the best that can be obtained will be the outcome.

E. C. Stephens returned from the convention and reported to the union. His description of the sights was vivid, and his report of the convention was lucid.

A few of the Oakland members have been on the sick list. Al Bowen, of the Tribune chapel, has been confined to his bed for quite a spell with pneumonia and pleurisy, but is now on the road to recovery. Charlie Weeks, of the Enquirer chapel, underwent an operation, from which he has recovered, and has again taken up his daily routine. W. Asherman, who has been on an extended vacation, had a slight fall from which a serious fracture of the leg resulted. He is still a little limp, but is getting around fairly well. H. Heathcote, a job man, is very sick. He is still in the hospital. It is hoped that all these will have no ill effects from their unpleasant confinement.

Oliver Weakley has also been away for a couple of weeks—but not with sickness. He has been resting—just resting—that's all.

E. S. Evans, who was in the national army and who had been on guard duty for the army at a railway tunnel, suffered from exposure and died. He held a lieutenancy in the army and was a member of Oakland Typographical Union at the time of his untimely death.

Johnnie Roderick is back at the Enquirer helping Mannie and Sol get out their racing sheet. Johnnie always takes a vacation when the paper stops and works again when it resuscitates. Lucky Johnnie.

Seth Brown, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, passed through Oakland on his way to Sacramento. Seth is a member of the state council of defense, being an appointee of Governor Stephens.

W. A. Snyder was down from Sacramento and visited friends, as did George Hanson, from Los Angeles.

Work in Oakland has improved and the subs are getting three to five days a week instead of one and two—that is, some of them—but when all the regulars return from their pleasant and unpleasant vacations things may be different.

Joe Rickard was elected to go to the state federation of labor convention at Sacramento. Joe will see that Oakland is represented, as he is a forceful speaker with a good personality and an abundance of good sense. He was unanimously elected.

The death of the mother of Mitchell Alexander has just been announced. Heartfelt sympathy is extended to "Mitch" in his sad bereavement by members throughout the United States, he being well known, having worked from New York and Chicago to the Pacific coast. Mrs. Alexander was of an advanced age at the time of her demise and leaves a grown family to mourn her loss.

Two well-known members of Oakland Union, who are interested in a mild way in Chinese lotteries, had a pleasant (?) experience recently when a chop suey restaurant was raided. These two "wise ones" were embroiled in the dragnet, but had enough gumption to order a light meal, and, after a grueling cross-examination, were allowed their liberty. The names of these two members are omitted by request. J. A. MULHALL.

CHICAGO, ILL.

At Humboldt park, Saturday, September 1, the Old-Time Printers' Association held its annual picnic. Many pioneer representatives of the craft were present, as well as a sprinkling of the younger generation. Peter Magnus Balken, the president of the organization, who carries his 84 years with a sprightliness that would do credit to the most youthful of apprentices, delivered an address of welcome, punctuating his remarks with a cane wrought from one of the timbers of the famous old Chicago wigwam in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for president. A notable feature of the occasion was the presence of the United States Naval Training Station band from the camp in Grant park, which, under the direction of Bandmaster Edward M. Kennedy, himself a printer, enlivened the afternoon with patriotic and popular airs. Among the members and guests in attendance were noted Thomas E. Sullivan, for many years foreman of the composing room of the Chicago Tribune; William Mill, the indefatigable secretary of the association, who seems to grow younger as the years pass by; William C. Hollister, always busy in promoting the enjoyment of the attendants at any "doings" of the oldtimers; William A. Cahill, John Canty, Michael H. Madden, W. H. Bowne, Samuel B. Parker, Carl Richter, John Mann, John W. Stanton, E. M. Kerrott, H. P. Moody, Henry Wendorf, John Nestor, William Colborn, Frank Schock, J. H. Quadland, F. A. O'Shaughnessy and Fred Wilson. An interesting program of sports was run off, events and winners being as follows:

One-hundred-yard race for sailors from Grant park camp—First, Clarence Gilchrist; second, Henry Versteeg; third, Joseph Winkler.

Fifty yards, members Old-Time Printers' Association—First, J. H. Quadland; second, B. L. Beecher.

Twenty-five yards, members' wives—First, Mrs. R. MacLeod; second, Mrs. Jessie Smith.

One hundred yards, young men—First, Joseph Kennedy; second, Leroy Brown.

Fifty yards, boys 12 to 16—First, Wilford Griffin; second, Frank Stonesifer.

Fifty yards, girls 12 to 16—First, Genevieve Reusz; second, Jeannette Peebles.

Fifty yards, boys 8 to 12—First, Frank Furnivaw; second, Paul Stanton.

Twenty-five yards, boys 6 to 8—First, Arthur Shafer; second, James Peebles.

Twenty-five yards, girls 6 to 8—First, Lillian Berstein; second, Frances Schock.

Little tots, 3 to 6—First, Thomas Hughes Raymer.

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The religious press of the country has organized to assist the Hoover food administration in the conservation of food resources, and a regular news service covering this work has been established. As joint executive for the conservation bureau and the denominational press the committee has selected Oliver R. Williamson, editor of the Continent, a Presbyterian publication. Mr. Williamson (we used to call him "Ollie" in the old hand days) was formerly a proofreader on the Daily News and is still a member of No. 16.

The seventh annual picnic of the employes of the Journal of the American Medical Association was held at Dellwood park, near Joliet, August 24. Special cars for the transportation of picnickers were provided by the office, the route being over the Joliet electric line. The event of the morning was a spirited baseball game between the composing room and the pressroom, which resulted in a score of 9 to 5 in favor of the compositors. The stars of the game were Dr. Fred Reis, Dr. Charles Notka and Dr. Paul Rommell. These eminent physicians, surgeons, rhinologists and otologists are all members of No. 16, and their friends are proud of their achievements in medicine as well as baseball. Three umpires—Dr. Charles Bracewell, Dr. Burton Williams and Dr. William J. Foley—were used up during the game, but it is believed all will eventually recover. These annual picnics are much appreciated by the employes, each of whom receives pay just as if he had "punched the clock."

A recent issue of the Chicago Herald contained a characteristic letter from Frank ("Whitey") Dundas, a member of the Sixth regiment, United States marine corps, then stationed at Quantico, Va. Other members of this regiment are Don T. Stewart, Carl J. Millard and Curtis T. Beecher, son of the writer. The last named has been promoted to a lieutenancy. By the time this reaches the eye of the reader the boys will in all probability have landed in France, as the regiment left Quantico about the middle of September for an unknown destination.

The annual baseball game between the pressmen-printers and engravers' teams of the Rosenow company was played at Lincoln park, Saturday, August 26. There is much rivalry between these teams, but the pressmen-printers have always managed to be on the long end. The latest game proved no exception, the pressmen-printers winning by a score of 22 to 9. After the game Mr. Rosenow, sr., presented the winners with a box of cigars.

It was a congenial bunch which recently returned from a two-weeks' outing at a camp on the banks of Lake Mendota, near Madison, Wis. This was the line-up—you can judge for yourself what kind of a time they had: Charles M. Fox, William F. Carville, George E. Ford, James Drummond, T. Burr Catlin, Frank Snow, Elmer Hess, Max Kronman, Edward F. Fanning, Allen Chandlee and D. C. Campbell.

The Union Printers' Bowling League opened its 1917-18 season Wednesday evening, September 19, at the Palace alleys, on Wabash avenue, near Randolph street. The league this year will be composed of twelve clubs, as follows: Bixby's, Gunthorp-Warren, Standard, Sears-Roebuck, Butler Bros., Daily Journal, Western Newspaper Union, Independents, Daily News, Searoco, A. N. Kellogg and probably Hedstrom-Barry. Should the last-named decide not to enter a team, another club will be selected to fill its place. There was a large attendance on the opening night, and brief addresses were made by officers of the union and of the league. Those in charge of the affairs of the league comprise the following: President, Clyde L. Hall; vice-president, H. A. Davidson; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Wagner, jr.; executive committee, L. K. Brillhart, Charles Pike and Ernie J. Zander.

Sunday morning, September 16, the Western Newspaper Union baseball team cinched the championship of the Chicago Union Printers' League, by winning their final game of the season, played with Gunthorp-Warren at Grant park. Early in the season the Western bunch acquired the habit of securing runs when runs were needed, and that this course was consistently pursued is amply attested by the standing of the team with eleven games won and two lost. The prizes, likewise the credit, will be distributed among the players as equally as possible. The final standing of the teams in the league is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Western Newspaper Union	11	2	.846
Gunthorp-Warren	7	4	.638
Kenfield-Leach	7	3	.700
Rogers & Hall	5	7	.415
Butler Brothers	4	9	.300
Peterson Lino Co	2	11	.144

Arthur W. Stutes, a member of the job scale committee and one of the best-known printers in Chicago, has removed to Lansing, Mich., where he will be in charge of the Robert Smith Printing Company, a large concern which for years has handled the state printing of Michigan. The best wishes of his many friends will follow him.

While Organizer W. J. Griffin and wife were on a visit east Mrs. Griffin had the misfortune to fall on the rocks at Goat island, Niagara Falls, breaking her jaw and sustaining other minor injuries. Her numerous friends will be pleased to learn that she is well on the road to recovery.

William F. Houk, commissioner of labor of the state of Minnesota and a member of Minneapolis Typographical Union, was in Chicago the latter part of September for a brief visit.

Eugene J. Flynn, of Pittsburgh, was a welcome visitor at the Union Printers' club on his way back from the Colorado Springs convention.

Charles M. Fox, machinist on the night side of the Daily News, was the recipient of a wrist watch from his fellow employes on the occasion of his departure for Camp Grant.

E. E. Bessette, city salesman for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, has been sent to an enlarged territory, covering Indiana and part of Kentucky.

Maurice F. Landers, of Belvidere, Ill., stopped over in Chicago recently for a few days on his return from a visit to the copper and iron country in the upper peninsula of Michigan.

Death list: Melvin D. Foor, August 11, suicide, at Rockford, Ill.; Joseph M. Blakely, August 11, struck by street car while riding a motorcycle; William J. Kemp, August 24; P. F. McClain, July 31, tuberculosis; John V. Zepf, September 13, tuberculosis.

Anthony J. Sharkey, of the Tribune, has joined the service as a bandsman in the Second Illinois engineers, and is now at Houston, Texas. "Tony" saw service on the frontier at the time of the Pershing punitive expedition.

A. S. Aitkens, known to nearly every newspaper man in Chicago, is about again after a severe siege of illness.

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Two sons—William H. Madden, on his way to France with the coast artillery, and Edward F. Madden, at Camp Grant, Rockford—are the representatives of that sterling oldtimer, Michael H. Madden, in the fight for democracy.

Joseph I. Leigh, night foreman of the Daily News, is back at his desk after a vacation spent in New England and other parts of the east. James S. Morrison, of the ad force of the same paper, is also on the job again following a visit to Canada.

BRYANT L. BEECHER.

The Sears-Roebuck and Butler Brothers chapels, Saturday, August 25, inaugurated a get-together movement that will go down in the annals of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 as one of the largest and most successful events of its kind ever attempted. On this occasion between five and six hundred members of the combined chapels, their families, sweethearts and friends participated in an outing at picturesque Fox River park, and there further cemented the ties of traditional friendship that has long existed among members of the two chapels.

The trip was made in chartered cars via the A., E. & C. electric line, through a realm replete in nature's beauty to the city of Aurora, and thence by trolley to the gates of the park. En route the Sears-Roebuck band of forty pieces contributed to the entertainment, and at the park furnished music throughout the day to the enjoyment of all. The youngsters were provided with crackerjack, whistles and numerous contrivances calculated to amuse them, while the ladies and misses received several souvenir mementos of the occasion.

The events were especially interesting and participated in by both young and old. Particularly interesting was the baseball game between the "Has Beens" of the Sears chapel and the "Never Wasers" of Butler Brothers. These old spavs, whose bones creaked at every move, put up a wonderful exhibit and demonstrated that age had not impaired their batting eyes, and the "pep" ever manifest in the old-time printer was there in abundance. The fray ended with a victory for the Butler Brothers outfit.

Immediately after the various races had been contested the regular "guys" of the two chapels played a game of ball, and here the Sears chapel gave the Butlers a fancy lacing.

There was dancing in the pavilion, spooning in the nooks, and a lot of real enjoyment for each and every one.

The venture was a financial as well as social success and no doubt will be repeated in another year.

CLYDE L. HALL.

LINCOLN, NEB.

No. 209 held a most interesting and instructive meeting Sunday, August 25, at which there was a very large attendance, considering the very warm day. President Eckert presided, and there was a full corps of officers present.

The following members have been granted cards: G. E. Locker, C. E. Romaine, Charles H. Ewing, James Wells, D. H. Duffy, L. L. Ingraham. The following have deposited cards: D. H. Duffy, Oliver Graf, Earl D. Spencer, Bernard A. Shrock, Pliny White, Wilber L. Strickler. The acceptance of the card of Pliny White was based on the proposition that when he resigns or leaves the job his card will be forfeited. He is plate make-up at the office of the Western Newspaper Union.

The union made its arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the state federation of labor, which met in this city September 11, 13, 14. A grand ball was given by the central labor union on the night of September 11. W. H. Creel and C. S. Eckert were the delegates to the convention from No. 209 and H. A. Brainerd and F. W. Hebbard, alternates.

G. E. Locker, a member of this union, who was sent to the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs a short time ago, writes that he has entirely recovered and would not return to Lincoln. The union granted him a traveling card and he will stay in the west.

Two of our members, H. A. Langenheim and A. C. Roberts, have begun the publication of a magazine to be known as the Motor Highway, and are having good success.

Work is good in this city and every printer is on the job. The daily papers have been crowded and could have used extra help if it were to be had, but the rush is now about over and we are settling down to normal.

HENRY ALLEN BRAINERD.

HASTINGS, MICH.

Miss M. Elnora Barr and James R. Mason, both well known Hastings young people, were married at the Episcopal rectory on Wednesday evening, September 5, by Rev. D. R. Blaske. The groom's mother, Mrs. Anna D. Mason, and uncle, W. N. Chidester, acted as witnesses. The full Episcopal ring service was used.

A unique honeymoon outing was enjoyed by the bridal couple in a camp along Thornapple river, whose picturesque beauty the groom has done so much to perpetuate with his camera, and where canoeing, fishing and kodakery offer unexcelled opportunities for lovers of these sports. Mrs. Mason will continue to hold down the No. 14 at the Banner office. Mr. Mason was also an employe for several years in this office.

LEON MANNING.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Joseph Quinlan, a member of No. 329, died a little over a year ago, leaving an estate of nearly $5,000. An administrator was appointed and up to the present time the only money that has been paid in toward a settlement of the estate is the mortuary benefit of $400 of the International Typographical Union, which sum was sent on promptly from headquarters as soon as the courts had named the administrator. There is old-line and fraternal insurance, but it is held up over some technicality and the people who should have the money are deprived of the use of it. Don't let your union dues run behind, for the mortuary benefit comes, and comes promptly.

For the second time in our brief career of less than two decades we have a candidate on one of the tickets for mayor. He is Charles T. Peach, who heads the Socialist ticket, and undoubtedly before the October JOURNAL reaches Waterbury Mr. Peach will have surprised his contemporaries. Printers are natural politicians and more than one candidate of former campaigns has found it out.

Hubert Mitchell, of New York city, formerly of the Republican, was a recent visitor in town.

"Scotty" Merriles, of the Democrat, has quit printing and gone to work in one of the large brass factories, where the wages in these days of stress have attracted several printers and pressmen from their trades.

FRED S. GORHAM.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

John P. Keating has been chosen by the management of the Milwaukee Journal as foreman of the composing room, succeeding the late Mr. Williams.

David Weiss, Madison correspondent to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, who attends the university and prints as a side line, paid Milwaukee printers a visit.

William Benseman—the Pica man—says that there is only one member on the sick list—Fred Stuesse, Phœnix chapel, suffering from nervous breakdown.

D. L. Angell, of the Sentinel, paid friends a visit in the east and is in the harness again.

Fred Boughner, who was injured by a street car July 11, suffering with a broken back and other internal injuries, died September 11. His body was shipped to Chicago, where his family lives, for interment. He had been here only about two weeks ere his injury. He was about 41 years old. No. 23 extended all possible aid during his illness.

Recently, while listening to a speaker who was giving a "label boost talk," we were astonished to hear that seven women workers in a men's collar manufacturing establishment produced more of these articles than the approximately 3,000,000 union men can "devour," and that these workers made aprons in addition. There must be something wrong. Is it efficiency on the part of the women; or, are the union men to blame in not wearing union collars? If the latter is correct, it certainly is a serious crime, to keep organized workers unemployed while buying nonunion products. Take inventory of your stock—at once.

Labor day in Milwaukee was observed with a big parade of union men, who marched to Pabst park, where the annual picnic and fraternal day was held. There were about 125 No. 23 men in line, and the marchers covered about a stretch of two miles—about 12,000. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, who issued a splendid Labor day proclamation, made the principal speech, which was characteristic of Dan's speeches on all occasions. It occurred to the writer, when viewing the army of marchers, what a beautiful, just and righteous world we could build if we but combined our power in a co-operative way, standing together solidly in our union, and no brother betray another; everybody doing his share and not saddling the work on a few; everybody attending his meetings to enable him to understand the problems of life; using our power along co-operative buying, thereby eliminating waste, as our sister organizations in foreign lands have already pointed the way; and thirdly, uniting, as we march, in one solid direction, to re-enforce our economic power of unionism by controlling the parliaments of the world to enact legislation in harmony with the ideals in life we seek to obtain.

Herbert Daum, after attaining the degree of a full-fledged machinist on the Leader, made a western tour and roamed in the vicinity of Salt Lake City the past two months. He became an enthusiast of the west and intends going back again after Uncle Sam lets him go. He returned for registration.

Ben Olson, machinist on the Leader until recently, has accepted a similar position on the Journal. Ben can keep the machines in tip-top order—at least, he proved it on the Leader.

"Bob" Lug, of the nimrod sport lovers, spent his vacation at the lake, but says ducks are scarce. "Bob" has an eagle eye—on the linotype as well as when sighting for game. Two ducks accompanied him home.

The newspaper scale has at this writing not been signed up with the employers. It appears, from what we can gather, that the boys will not be satisfied unless a substantial increase is received. We hear much dissatisfaction due to the high cost of living among the printers, and they maintain that even a good, stiff increase would still leave them short. They are very determined and will await the arbitration results.

Recently a grocer told a woman customer who was grumbling about high prices that union men were to blame. This item does not relate to printing, but it certainly does to printers. Four of the big meat and packing concerns had a combined profit of $15,559,534 as the average for the years 1911-12-13 (before the war). In 1916 these same firms had a combined profit of $49,113,085, or $33,550,562 more than the fair and normal profit in the three years above mentioned. Congress took $10,792,931.

Delegates to the convention made an interesting report at our last meeting, which was one of the largest in several years. Another meeting will be held next month, so come right along, boys.

Your correspondent would appreciate any items from the various chapels. Send them to my address, 2115 Galena street, or leave with Secretary Thomas, so that they may be included in the letter before the 17th of the month.

Cards deposited: Leo Goldberg, A. F. Guenther, George A. Higginbotham, Herbert Daum, V. Grady Hunt, Joseph A. Sturgeon. Cards withdrawn: T. J. Bradley, Leo Krause, A. F. Guenther.

HERMAN O. KENT.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The charges brought by George McGinley against William Bowlen for an alleged attempt of the latter to take the former's position were withdrawn by McGinley at the September meeting, the complainant stating that when he became acquainted with the facts in the case he was convinced Mr. Bowlen had done nothing to warrant such action.

The Josephson Bros., who conduct a label shop on South Carolina avenue, under the name of the United Printing Company, have opened an office on Walnut street, Philadelphia, which they call the Progress printing shop.

Death invaded our ranks twice within a week when the Grim Reaper claimed Frank Kay and John Duke. Frank Kay, a charter member of Atlantic City Union, died on Tuesday, September 11, and was buried in Mt. Calvary cemetery, Pleasantville, on Saturday, the 15th. Mr. Kay was almost 60 years of age, but had not been able to work for a year or more, Bright's disease being the direct cause of death. He had held every office in the local union and took an active interest in the affairs of organized labor in general. He is survived by two sons, one of whom is serving in the United States navy, and one married daughter, from whose residence the funeral was held. Owing to Mr. Kay's total disability, application for a pension had just been filled out, but of course was not acted upon.

John Duke, whom every one of his acquaintances termed "Squire," died from the result of a fall at Somers Point on Thursday, September 13. Mr. Duke had a room at the hotel conducted by the father of his employer, of the Somers Point Rec-

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ord, and it was at the hotel where he fell down a flight of steps, fracturing his skull, broke a couple of ribs, collar bone and bruised himself in several places. He was picked up unconscious and rushed to the Atlantic City hospital for an operation, but he died soon after admission, without regaining consciousness. He was buried in Cape May, his boyhood home, on Sunday, the 17th. He is survived by a son, of this city, and a sister in Cape May, both married. Duke's quick wit and bright humor made him many friends, especially among the organized labor class, with whom he mingled.

A. H. Satterlee, of the Ocean City Ledger, has taken a position on a machine in Vineland, the Ledger having suspended publication following the death of one of the proprietors.

Owing to the deaths of Kay and Duke, the annual picnic which was to have been held on Sunday, September 23, was called off for this season.

Labor day seemed to be visiting day here for printers who had formerly worked here, the writer having had a call from Eugene Martin and Walter Lull, both of Philadelphia; Dick Green and William Donovan, of New York.

Edward Hering, of the Daily Press, was the first printer in this city to leave for the army, he having been drafted, and is now in Wrightstown camp. The boys of the Press sent him away with 500 cigarettes, a present which "Dutch" appreciated to the limit.

Victor Stickel, of No. 6, spent some time at the Fishermen's hotel in Margate City, and left for New York on Labor day. EVAN T. SCHERRER.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

The recently completed St. Louis Post-Dispatch building, at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Olive streets, is one of the most imposing and artistic structures in the west. It is eight stories, of stone, steel and concrete, standing at the civic center of the city, between the wholesale and retail districts, and in close proximity to the city hall, Central library, Union station and principal hotels. It is a great plant, built to make the Post-Dispatch a greater newspaper. The building and its equipment represent an investment of $1,250,000, aside from the ground value.

The lot has a frontage of 126 feet 9 inches on Twelfth street and 100 feet 3 inches on Olive street. The basement is nineteen feet below the sidewalk level, and the sub-basement, 50 x 70 feet in dimensions, is 37 feet below the sidewalk.

The hight of the eight-story structure, from the sidewalk to the top of the stone balustrade surrounding the roof, is 140 feet, or nearly the hight of the eleventh story on most buildings.

The first floors, except for a small area of first and second floor space and the basement and sub-basement, are occupied by the various departments of the Post-Dispatch. Of a total floor space of 128,130 square feet, 85,565 square feet are occupied exclusively in the publishing of this great newspaper.

The exterior design is, in the lower part, Ionic, following the style of the temple of the Erechtheum in Athens. The two upper stories and the balustrade are on Corinthian lines.

By changes in the exterior architecture of the seventh and eighth stories, four more stories can be added whenever required.

A well 865 feet deep has been sunk under the sidewalk at the northwest corner. For more than 800 feet this well had to be drilled through solid rock. The water drawn from the well will serve as a reserve supply.

Nature, which wrought the veining in the marbles of Italy, Greece and America, was the decorator of the elevator lobby and business office. Instead of depending on carved designs, the decorative plan has been carried out chiefly by the inlaying of rare colored marbles. Thirteen varieties of marble are used in the lobby, and the work, as a whole, is an example of the thirteenth century Italian renaissance style, as exemplified in the Palace of the Doges in Venice.

The first floor is a place of public resort, where the general business is conducted. On the second floor are the circulation and auditing departments and the telephone division. On the third floor are the editorial, news and art departments. On the fourth floor is the composing room, and on the fifth floor are the photographic, photo-engraving and rotogravure departments.

Communication between the various floors and departments of the Post-Dispatch, and between the office and the outside business and residence community is afforded by exchanges which operate ninety-six Bell and sixty-one Kinloch instruments. Seventeen trunk lines run between the Bell (Olive) exchange and the Post-Dispatch office, and fourteen trunk lines between the Kinloch (Central) exchange and the Post-Dispatch office. There are forty-two telephones for the exclusive handling of want advertisements, and on Saturday nights, when the influx of want business is greatest, this department will be handled as a separate exchange, so as not to interfere with the use of telephones by the news department.

The building is an inspiring example of what can be done by a big business establishment to provide healthful working quarters for its employes. It represents the highest ideals in sanitation and hygiene. The striking features from the standpoint of one interested primarily in the public health are the splendid lighting and ventilation, and the remarkable amount of air space allowed for each employe. The allowance of air space, in proportion to the number of employes, is greater than in any building in St. Louis. This is accomplished by the unusual hight of the rooms and the avoidance of any crowding of the workers. Sunlight and fresh air are nature's greatest disinfectants. They minimize the danger of infection—a danger which always exists in some degree where men work together indoors. The amount of sunlight and fresh air is little less than wonderful. The special ventilating and air-washing machinery in the basement is the last word in appliances of this sort. Its value will be shown in the winter months, when ordinary ventilation methods do not always suffice for supplying fresh air and comfortable temperature at the same time. The toilet facilities and shower baths are of the very latest pattern. It is evident, in every part of the building, that the health, comfort and safety of employes have been the first consideration.

The first impressions one feels on any floor are those of roominess and cleanliness. On all four sides the building is constructed with a view to promoting the largest possible passage of air and light. The ceilings are unusually high, large windows occupying every inch of space not necessary for the support of the building, the windows on the north and east side being of fire glass to prevent fire sweeping into them from an adjoining building. In addition to an unusually large amount of natural light and ventilation the workrooms are finished in white tile or terra cotta work, and a

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complete system of inverted electric lighting installed. There is only one dark room, and that is the one naturally in which photographs are developed.

The composing room is on the fourth floor, where more employes are required to use their eyes closely than in any other part of the building. Therefore, light has been the thing chiefly sought. The walls and pillars are of white tile, and daylight suffices for daytime work on practically the entire floor. The proofroom, with metallic desks at a convenient slope, are near the south windows. In the center of the room is the copy-cutter's capacious desk, with pneumatic tubes to different parts of the building. Wire copy and proof carriers constantly run around the room to the various departments. Matrices are shot down a chute to the stereotyping department in the basement. The thirty-one linotype machines were taken from the old building and installed in the new, all in perfect running order, in one day, making quite a record for speed in moving and mechanical construction. Of this number nineteen news machines are on the east side and twelve ad machines on the west side. Here are to be found the latest devices in the non-distribution system—three casters, metal racks for storing sorts, etc. On this floor, also, is the job printing department, with all the necessary type, two Gordon presses, paper cutter and a liberal stock of supplies. The type racks, turtles and other make-up appliances are entirely new and are situated in the center of the room. For the personal comfort of all employed on this floor are bubbling fountains, steel lockers, shower baths and the most complete toilet arrangements.

Hugh I. McSkimming is the foreman, with Gordon Servant, assistant day foreman; Frank Horton, ad foreman, and P. C. McMillan, night foreman.

In the basement are the five Hoe octuple presses. Each has a capacity of 11,200 pounds of paper, or eight of the great rolls, and a capacity of 4,000 pounds of ink and 3,200 pounds of stereotype plates. The five presses combined can print 360,000 sixteen-page papers an hour, or 180,000 thirty-two-page papers. Five ten-horsepower motors serve to start them, and five of eighty horsepower carry them to their full speed. The presses are controlled by push buttons on the presses operating switchboards located on the balcony above the pressroom. The color press, standing by four of the octuple presses on the Twelfth street side of the building, prints in seven colors and has an output of 17,500 papers an hour.

The storeroom for paper has a capacity of 1,500 full-size rolls of paper—enough for the publication of 7,500,000 sixteen-page papers.

Every precaution has been taken for the safety of employes. It is one of the few modern buildings with an absolutely safe inside fire escape—the kind that does not get obstructed and is not affected by bad weather. This fire escape is in addition to other adequate exits, and it is accessible from each floor. This is the most reliable escape which can be provided, is smokeproof as well as fireproof, and is of adequate size to afford safe exit for all employes.

In a limited amount of space it is impossible to describe fully this new home. Suffice to say, we know of no newspaper building the equal of the Post-Dispatch. Taking into consideration light, sanitary conditions, architecture and construction, occupying such a conspicuous position as it does, it is, indeed, a public ornament which can be pointed out to visitors with pride by St. Louisans.

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It was with deep regret we heard of the death on Monday, August 27, of L. L. Sawtell, of the Republic composing room, at the age of 62 years. Mr. Sawtell had been a continuous member of the organization for thirty-four years and had served on various committees, principally the executive committee, of which he was a member at the time of his death. Having served with Lide Sawtell on several committees of No. 8, I can testify to his ability and willingness to at all times devote his best efforts in behalf of No. 8. This union has, indeed, sustained a severe loss in the death of our friend. The funeral was held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock from Mullen's undertaking parlors, Sarah and St. Louis avenues, thence to the Missouri crematory, President Hertenstein making the address. Resolutions were adopted by the Republic chapel and No. 8.

The following letter has been received from Miss Mabel Wells, of St. Louis, now at the Home, and who expressed herself to the delegates from No. 8 as being well pleased with the treatment she is receiving there:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 16, 1917.

To the Members of St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8:

DEAR FRIENDS—Permit me to acknowledge receipt of the gift which our delegates distributed to the St. Louis residents of the Home.

I have improved since leaving St. Louis, and have gained eight pounds.

With grateful appreciation of your kindness, I am,

Fraternally yours,

MABEL WELLS.

Hal Olive has purchased a canoe and spends part of his leisure time on the Meramec river and part "chasing the ponies." Some sport!

The following have been admitted to the Home: Herman C. Haysler, August 26, tuberculosis; Herman Mulock, August 31, rheumatism.

Our old friend, "Bill" Edwards, was very conspicuous at all the sessions of the International Typographical Union convention. He seems to grow younger every year.

The following supplementary agreement has been entered into between the St. Louis Newspaper Publishers' Association and our union:

It is agreed between the employer (or employers) and the union, parties to this contract, that the situations of employes who enlist or are enrolled for service in time of war may be filled during their absence by the foreman of the department in which they are employed. Provided, that upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these employes shall be restored to them. This provision shall not be construed as requiring the employer to restore a situation which may have been abolished through a reduction in the force, as provided in section 121 of general laws of the International Typographical Union for 1916, the understanding being that employes covered by this provision shall suffer no loss of priority rights or standing during their absence. If in restoring apprentices to their situations the total number employed shall exceed the number allowed by the local contract, the parties to this agreement will exert every reasonable effort to make provision for any apprentices who may be displaced. The above provisions are not intended to require a foreman to fill the situation of an employe who is absent for the reason above given or to compel the reemployment of any employe who because of any physical disability may be unable to perform the duties required in the situation formerly held by him.

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On account of considerable objection from employers to the requirement of the contract which necessitates apprentices in the fifth year of their apprenticeship to attend school one day a week at the employer's expense, the union has agreed to waive this portion of the contract when request is made by an employer, thus making attendance at school in the fifth year optional with the employer. An apprentice in the last half of the fifth year receives $20 per week of five days in the shop and one day in school. In other words, he receives more than the journeyman scale for five days' work. While this matter is in the hands of the scale committee, it is reasonable to suppose there will be no objection.

We are pleased to announce the recovery from a severe illness of George Windegger, foreman of the Globe-Democrat, he having returned to work after an enforced idleness of about three weeks. During his convalescence he spent a few days on the Gasconade and at Beaver Dam fishing. He reports the sport was all he could wish.

"Billy" McKenzie has succeeded Jim Foster as a regular on the Post-Dispatch night side, Foster having drawn a traveling card.

George Buerkle has returned to his duties as foreman at Woodward & Tiernan's after a two-weeks' vacation, pleasantly spent in visiting his friends and fishing. We wonder which is the most arduous for George—work or a vacation.

Right away there is jealousy because a Globe-Democrat machinist has run twenty-seven machines for twenty-five years with a 10-cent work bench, while the monotype machinist, with only three casters, just installed, has a thousand-dollar bench. He should worry. He still has a lathe.

At this writing the following members are on the sick roll: J. T. Leonard, Al Flori, Frank Freese, Omar Tweddle, C. A. Howell, G. Kimbrell, E. J. Kreppelt, J. M. Young, G. E. McIntyre, C. E. Robbins and M. P. Gannon.

The following additional members have notified Secretary Woods of having joined some branch of the army or navy since our last report: James M. Drakeford, A. C. Hudson, Dr. H. D. Carley (lieutenant), A. B. Kirchoff, Earl H. Schatzman, J. R. Blackwell, Robert Kaplan, J. J. Kelleher, J. A. Ehrler and Joe Costello.

We regret to report the death of F. B. Belcher, which occurred September 8, at the Home in Colorado Springs. Mr. Belcher was initiated at Jackson, Miss., June 12, 1911. He deposited a Houston (Tex.) traveling card with No. 8 on August 26, 1915. Burial was in Concordia cemetery, this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Coyell and Miss Nellie Scanlan, of Buffalo, N. Y., visited a few days with Vice-President John P. Walsh on their return from the convention at Colorado Springs.

There is a possibility of the Western Newspaper Union discontinuing its daily news service, which is the last piece of work done that differed in any way from work done in job offices in St. Louis, and being classed as a job office purely.

Chairmen in job offices should be careful at all times to see that journeymen have either a current working card or a permit issued by Secretary Woods, and especially during a busy season.

Gerard Kimbrell, employed at the Stewart Scott Printing Company, who has been ill since May 26, was able to return to work on September 10. William ("Bill") Jones, well known to the older members of No. 8, occupies a cot in the city hospital. He got between a street car and an auto. Result, a broken right arm. "Jim" Young, for many years with the Post-Dispatch and now on the pension list, has been ill during the past several weeks. Felix Fremont, of the Republic chapel, has been sick the last four weeks. His friends wish him a speedy recovery.

We read with pleasure of the reappointment of our president, Charles Hertenstein, as chairman of the Efficiency Board of St. Louis, with a substantial increase in salary.

Secretary George B. Woods spends his vacation a day or so at a time during the dull part of the month. Fishing is his particular delight, being very successful at this sport.

The Globe-Democrat and Republic bowling club opened the season September 4 at Gus Heitz's, Sixth and Market streets.

Frank Hill, Barney Chittick and William Redfield were in St. Louis exploiting the intertype model C during the publishers' convention. Three of a kind.

Charles Daniels and Clyde Simpson recently returned from a successful fishing trip on the Gasconade. They report wonderful catches.

Working with new type continually in the cases is unquestionably hard on the eyes. We wonder why some enterprising person does not produce a metal without the gleam that can be used by linotype and monotype machines.

WILLIAM BRADBURN.

Henry Nordmann, of the Post-Dispatch chapel, and Miss E. G. Lorenz were recently married in SS. Peter and Paul's Catholic church. A handsome set of silver was presented the young couple by the members of the chapel.

On Labor day the Post-Dispatch was visited by Archbishop John J. Glennon and Mgrs. Tallon and Tammerath. When the archbishop was asked for his opinion of the plant he replied "beautiful." "Cardinal" Gibbons showed the distinguished visitors how the model 9 is manipulated.

T. L. Spillane and Miss May Kenny were joined in wedlock at the Visitation Catholic church during the month. "Tommy" and bride were visitors to the convention at Colorado Springs. The Post-Dispatch chapel presented the newly-weds with a beautiful silver set.

The Post-Dispatch is now housed in its new home, and it is indeed a pleasure to work in the composing room. Nondistribution is the order; no scarcity of material, plenty of light, air and room, sanitation perfect, shower baths, washed air; in fact, there is everything installed to make life in a composing room worth while. To use the words of Mr. Barnett, the architect, "the most complete job I have ever handled—more complete than the St. Louis cathedral." In this case it can well be stated that the Post-Dispatch is "first in everything." At a meeting of the Post-Dispatch chapel held on August 28 the following was presented by Jacob Rau and adopted unanimously:

Be it Resolved, That the Post-Dispatch chapel congratulates the management on the completion of the magnificent new home now occupied by St. Louis' foremost newspaper, and that we hereby extend our thanks for the consideration shown to the members of this chapel in making the surroundings in which they labor second to none; in providing a room which supplies all the comforts and requirements for an ideal composing room, exceeding the wildest dreams of the printer of a quarter of a century ago. Be it further,

Resolved, That we offer assurances of our appreciation of the evidences of good will and fellowship shown in the arrangement of the building and express the hope that this feeling of friend-

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ship and good will between publisher and printer may continue, and that as time goes on the ties of a common interest may bind us still closer together.

A copy of the foregoing was mailed the management, and the following replies were received by Chairman Schell:

R. C. Schell, Chapel Chairman Post-Dispatch Composing Room:

DEAR SIR—The Post-Dispatch is very gratified to receive your letter of August 28, in which you convey the resolutions of the Post-Dispatch chapel on conditions in our new composing room. Please be assured that the feelings of friendship which the resolutions express are genuinely and cordially reciprocated by the management of the paper. It was not only a duty, but a pleasure, for the Post-Dispatch to give its valued workmen the best conditions possible for the pursuance of their labors.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
B. E. BRADLEY,
Assistant General Manager.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1917.

Robert Cox Schell, Chairman Composing Room, Post-Dispatch Chapel, St. Louis, Mo.:

MY DEAR MR. SCHELL—Please accept and express to the members of the chapel my thanks for your kind letter of recent date. All of us concerned in the management of the Post-Dispatch are delighted to feel that we now have a real composing room, and that the men in that room are pleased with it.

Faithfully yours,
JOSEPH PULITZER, JR.

The management of the Post-Dispatch presented the chapel with a beautiful banner for Labor day, and it was carried in the parade. The banner cost $45.

Frank Short, for several years a member of the Post-Dispatch composing room, is now at Newport, R. I., in the service of Uncle Sam. Frank volunteered and received two weeks' pay from the Post-Dispatch. "Short Sport" said there was too much Irish in him to be caught in the "draft."

President Hertenstein visited the Post-Dispatch building and said it beats anything that he has ever seen in the composing room line. "Charlie" has been in quite a few in his travels.

The writer of these notes served his time in Europe and traveled through the greater part of the United States, but must admit that there is nothing at the present time to compare with this wonderful plant. W. J. GIBBONS.

On Monday, July 16, 1917, Postmaster Colin M. Selph, of the St. Louis postoffice had assembled before him about 300 employes of the office, representing practically every grade of the service. These employes were called before Postmaster Selph for the purpose of commending them on their meritorious work and announcing to them that the department had approved his recommendation for their promotion to higher grades.

In breaking this very welcome news to the employes assembled, Postmaster Selph, during the splendid address which he delivered, assured all present that it afforded him as great pleasure to inform them of their promotions as it did them to receive the information; that it was his policy to promote efficient employes without regard to politics and he impressed the fact that under his supervision there is always room at the top and that merit will win where he has anything to say.

Among those who were so fortunate as to not only share in this large number of promotions, but to enjoy the pleasure and encouragement produced by his interesting and instructive remarks, were two members of Typographical Union No. 8, Joe Costello and the writer. This, particularly, is worthy of mention when it is known that three and a half years ago, when Postmaster Selph took charge of the St. Louis postoffice, he found only two card members in the printing department; there are now seven such members and 100 per cent chapel. This is not all he has done for us. He has taken us from quarters surrounded on all sides by filth and dirt and provided quarters equipped with adequate facilities in one of the most pleasant and desirable sections of the building, which is not surpassed, if equaled, by any printery for sanitation and comfort. All of these things were done under his personal supervision, for he never overlooks an opportunity to add to the comfort and convenience of the printers and make their surroundings both cleanly and sanitary. What he has done for us he has done for all branches of the service. He properly insists upon good, efficient service and never fails to reward those who respond to this just requirement, as indicated in the promotions to which I have referred. PHILIP S. SIEGEL,
Chairman Postoffice Chapel.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

The biggest thing in Ottawa printerdom, as well as in labor circles at large, locally, has been the sessions of the Dominion Trades Congress, which met in St. Patrick's hall September 17 to 22. Some 300 delegates participated, including British and American fraternal delegates. Possibly the two most important pieces of legislation were the pronouncements regarding conscription, and the election of representatives of Canadian workers at an international conference which shall be called by the British Trades Congress to ascertain the exact aims of the war and the terms laid down for the restoration of peace and the conclusion of the European war. Following is the pronouncement of the congress, as presented by the committee, and ratified:

In 1915 the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, at the annual convention held in Vancouver, declared an unqualified opposition to conscription as a method of military enlistment. Last year, at Toronto, the same resolution was reaffirmed in all its emphasis. Since then the question of conscription for Canada has agitated the public mind to an unprecedented degree. Sections of the press and numerous public bodies have argued strongly in favor of the adoption in Canada, at this juncture, of that method of securing men to fill the ranks of the Canadian forces for overseas service. In fact, within the past few months, the issue has been before parliament and a most drastic measure, in that connection, has been debated and carried through the commons and senate. That measure is now law and, as such, contains provisions that impose heavy penalties upon all and sundry who make use of any form of opposition to the principle that might frustrate the carrying into effect of the act now in existence. While the congress can not stultify itself to the degree of either withdrawing or contradicting this year its firm and carefully thought out views on the question of conscription, as embodied in the resolutions of 1915 and 1916, still under our present form of government, we do not deem it right, patriotic, or in the interests of the labor movement or the Dominion of Canada, to say or do anything that might prevent the government of Canada from obtaining the result they anticipate in the raising of reinforcements for the Canadian expeditionary forces, by the enforcement of the law.

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This congress is emphatically opposed to any development in the enforcement of this legislation which will make for industrial conscription, or the interference with the trade union movement, in the taking care of the interests of the organized workers of this dominion.

A very enjoyable program was carried out in the intervals between sessions, and No. 102 was able to meet with the visiting typos from the various represented cities.

James B. Steacy, age 49 years, died last month and his remains were taken to Perth for burial, in Elmwood cemetery. The deceased was an employe of the Ottawa Free Press for a number of years, and later worked at the government printing bureau. He never fully recovered from an attack of paralysis suffered in 1914, and is survived by a widow, one son, four daughters and two brothers.

The sympathy of the membership is extended to Fred Gooden, of the Evening Journal, on the death of his mother, Mrs. Mary Gooden, who passed away at the age of 72 years. Mrs. Gooden was born in Ireland, but had been a resident of the capital for the past fifty years. The chapel sent a floral tribute. Interment was made at Beechwood.

George Drever, who is one of our members battling for freedom and democracy, has been listed among the wounded. This is the second time George has arrested a Hun bullet, and we sincerely trust that he may speedily recover.

A. E. SHEPPARD.

BROCKTON, MASS.

The boys have gone to camp and three members of No. 224 are among the national army at Ayer, William H. Mahoney, of the Times, being added to the list published last month. While the boys will find it somewhat different than slinging type, we predict that they will give a good account of themselves when the time arrives. Next month I intend to give the addresses of each member of the union in the service, in order that the members who remain at home may do their bit by writing the boys in the army. Prepare now to write a few letters during the coming winter.

The printers of Brockton are watching with interest the struggle between the boot and shoe workers of Lynn and the manufacturers. Locked out since last April for no apparent reason, the workers have stood admirably together and have resisted overwhelmingly all attempts of the manufacturers to break their spirit or their union. It seems a shame that in this day of arbitration and conciliation a small body of men can advise 12,000 workers that unless they meet the demands laid down for them they can either secure a new job or starve. But they are doing neither in Lynn, and more success to them.

Harris Brown, of the Enterprise, has enlisted in the photographic department of the British aviation corps and expects to sail early in November to take up his new duties. He carries with him the best wishes of a host of friends throughout New England.

Although the election of officers is still a couple of months away, the political pot has commenced to hum and already there are avowed candidates in the field for the higher offices, who are only waiting the psychological moment to announce their aspirations. The election of officers, which in the past has been a cut-and-dried affair, will this year show signs of being both vigorous and interesting.

CLIFFORD B. MAIN.

SASKATOON, SASK.

Trade in this "wonder city" of the west has been exceedingly brisk all summer, and even at the present time, which is considered a slow month, business has been above the average year. All the boys are working full time, with no subs on the boards.

The Star baseball aggregation took in the Labor day sports at Regina, and while there defeated the Post team by a good score. The chairman of the Star chapel made a rather unusual report at the last meeting—that every one had a good time and returned to town perfectly sober.

Bert Humble has returned from a six-weeks' trip east. "Hiram" Walker left last month for Winnipeg, his place on the Star being taken by Mike Morrissey. F. J. McClosky, formerly of Minneapolis and Winnipeg, is a late arrival at the Phœnix, holding down a machine on the day shift. George Bradford, formerly of the Star, who took a traveler last month, has returned and is now machinist on the Phœnix.

Joe Flynn and "Bill" Weatherley, of the Phœnix, created the sensation of the season by quietly getting married on September 4, the young ladies in the affair being Miss Viola McArthur and Miss Marie McLaughlin. The latter was employed in A. M. Jones' printery before deciding to become the bride of "Bill."

We extend congratulations to D. K. Knott, of Edmonton, president of the Western Canada Conference, on his election to the position of International Typographical Union representative for Alberta. Dan will make a first-class representative for that jurisdiction.

The many friends of "Spot" Northmore, formerly a member of this local, will be pleased to learn that he has at last settled down and become a good citizen of some burg, and has chosen for this purpose the thriving little town of Champaign, Ill. A letter to the secretary announced this intention and was accompanied by a splendid picture of himself and bride. He still holds out a desire to be back with the boys in Saskatoon.

R. J. MOORE.

NEW ENGLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Most of our locals have resumed their monthly meetings after the summer suspensions, and reports reaching headquarters indicate that plans are being perfected to launch a number of organization campaigns in various sections of the jurisdiction during the fall and winter. There are a number of printers in New England who are competent and can be induced to join the typographical union, and it is the duty of each and every individual member to assist the local organization committee in improving our position in this jurisdiction. Should the war continue very long it will be difficult to procure union men and women to fill the places of those taken in the draft or who enlist in the service. During the past two months we found it impossible in two instances to furnish union help for employers whom we had agreements with. If we are to continue along this line, it will be necessary to take men from positions now held by them in offices with which we have been unable to negotiate agreements. You are protecting your own situation and assisting your organization when you assist in seeking applications of competent non-members. That it pays to be prepared has been ably demonstrated to us on many occasions.

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New Bedford Union has negotiated a supplemental agreement to its newspaper scale providing for a scale of prices and working conditions for apprentices. The agreement provides that applicants must submit to an examination by the committee on apprentices of No. 276, and must be acceptable to both the employer and the union before being registered as an apprentice. The apprentice must also submit to an examination every six months before the committee on apprentices and a representative of the employer. Beginning with the third year the scale provides that apprentices must receive not less than $10 per week; fourth year, $12; first half of fifth year, $14; second half of fifth year, $18. The night rate is to be $2 per week above the day rate.

T. L. H. Anderson, secretary of Pawtucket Union for the past ten years, has resigned from the Times force, where he held a situation in the ad department for eleven years, to accept the position of advertising manager of Shartenberg's, the largest store in Pawtucket. "Larry" has a host of friends among the printing fraternity throughout Rhode Island who will be pleased to learn of his advancement and wish him success on his new "sit."

Lynn Union has negotiated a new newspaper scale calling for an increase of $1 per week. The contract covers a period of two and one-half years, July 24, 1917, to January 24, 1920.

Patrick F. Malone has succeeded John J. Scully as foreman of the Fall River Globe. Mr. Scully was in the employ of the Globe for twenty-five years.

The boost-the-label committee of Worcester Union is doing some excellent work for the printing craft in the "Heart of the Commonwealth." The committee reports that the printing for the Plaza, one of Poli's theaters in Worcester, will be done in Worcester hereafter.

West Warwick Union was beginning to feel a little depressed, so Representative Dallas was sent there to look over the situation. A new set of officers were elected and a little ginger will be injected periodically, which will revive the local. Joseph Noel is the new president and John B. Wilcox will act as secretary-treasurer.

New London Union has negotiated a new newspaper scale calling for an increase of $1.50 per week for the first year, with $1 more for the second and third year the contract is in force. This will bring the day scale to $24 per week and make the night rate $26.

Vice-President Miles has been appointed a member of the public market commission of the city of Hartford by Mayor Hagerty. In commenting editorially upon the selection of the new members of the commission the Hartford Press has the following to say in reference to Vice-President Miles:

> The organized working people of the city, who are the most insistent in demanding a public market, have a direct representative among the mayor's appointees in the person of Oscar A. Miles, secretary of Hartford Typographical Union, and one of the best-known organized labor men in Hartford.

William A. Crockett, a member of Hartford Union, died at the Union Printers Home August 26.

James Lynch, owner of the Springfield Tribune, has leased the Daily News Job Print, of Springfield, for a term of five years.

Providence Union reports the largest number of applications received during the past two months that has ever been recorded during peace times in typo circles by No. 33. This is an encouraging start for the organization committee, which contemplates a big drive, starting the first of October.

The Chicopee Journal Publishing Company, of Chicopee Falls, Mass., has been added to the list of union label offices. This office is under the jurisdiction of Springfield Union.

Start your organization campaigns immediately, and make it possible to again report at the North Adams convention that we still lead all other state and district organizations, in affiliated unions, in membership and in organization work.

Hit the Mohawk Trail in June, 1918.

Providence, R. I. JOHN F. MURPHY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

There was a big crowd at the September meeting in the hope that the scale matter would be taken from the time copy hook and made regular copy—in fact, rush. But there was nothing doing. This time it was Mr. Clark who was out of town. Somehow, Mr. Clark is always cast to represent the genus capri in these differences of opinion as to what constitutes a decent wage, although it begins to look as if Bennett, of the Courier, was in training for the part. However, any one of them can put up a brand of dilatory tactics that would make him eligible for the United States senate, even as a sub for LaFollette. There was plenty of work to do, including a number of initiations, ex-Delegate Chartrand's son among them. Chairman Schmidt, of the outing committee, made a very gratifying report, showing that over $80 had been cleared. (Business of praise and thanks.) Delegates Coyell and Beilman gave a very interesting report of the work of the convention (more thanks) and were instructed to give expression to No. 9's appreciation of the courtesies extended by Denver Union, as well as by No. 82. Frank Chute presented a resolution, which was adopted, endorsing the candidacy of David E. Peugeot, a member of the Express chapel, for judge of the city court. Peugeot made a very nice speech expressing his gratitude for the endorsement and told of some of the reforms in court procedure he hoped to effect if elected, one of them being a change in the custom of spending a day's time over a trivial case involving a small amount of property and fifteen minutes to sending a couple of men to the penitentiary for six months. Proper steps were taken to insure the good standing of those members who are doing their bit in the present crisis. Some one with a poison pen and protoplasmic morals has been sending anonymous postcards to the secretary, in which he finds much fault with the alleged sins of omission and commission of the president. Maybe the writer was at the meeting. If he were not he missed something that might do him good; and then again it might not.

Then came special meeting No. 1, at which the publishers made a proposal that received the scanty consideration it deserved. Special meeting No. 2 had better luck. At least the proposition called for discussion even if it was rejected by a big majority. This put a difficult job on the hands of Representative-President Kinskey, but the dual monarch was equal to the occasion, and at special No. 3 a scale was presented and adopted that gave general satisfaction. It calls for a $3 a week increase, a compromise on the question of the back pay and a three-year contract.

Thomas Gash, 72 years old, whose membership dated back to the days of the National Typograph-

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ical Union, died suddenly as the result of a stroke of apoplexy after leaving the special meeting on September 16. He was treasurer of No. 9 for a couple of years in the nineties, held the editorial chair in the American Press Association for some years and had worked in most of the offices in the city at some time or other. Mr. Gash had no relatives in Buffalo and the body had been taken to the morgue before Secretary McLaughlin was notified of his death, when it was removed to an undertaker's parlors and held until the arrival of his nephew from Brooklyn. Burial was at Lockport.

John McRae, who has been sub machinist here for some time, made a try for Canadian aviation service, but was rejected on account of his heart action, so he came back to Buffalo, built an airplane of his own and is said to be trying it out "somewhere in Canada." He has a brother with the forces in France.

Dell Angell, now of Milwaukee, stopped off on his way back from a numismatic convention in the east to look up some of his old friends. He got away too soon to have a glimpse of the medal specially made and presented by the Courier chapel to Fred Schmidt in recognition of distinguished services.

The Buffalo Bond Corporation is flooding the city with printed matter in an effort to induce us to buy real estate. No fault to be found with the printing except that it is done in Chicago. Also it is mailed from there, thus making Uncle Sam pay the freight. Really, Mr. Fiske ought to get busy.

E. McKee Dobson has squared himself with Trenton Union and can now look any one in the eye and tell him to go to the—kaiser.

W. T. Hubbard, George Fellner and James Kennedy are back from their annual fishing trip in the Georgian Bay district. "Billy" has what he calls a farm up there, but the honeymooners call it a hunting lodge. HUGH WALLACE.

Delegate Coyell has the floor.

As a presiding officer and a parliamentarian President Scott was all to the mustard....John Hays is developing into quite an orator. At the Home doings, his bell-like (compositor, do not make this bull-like) tones could be heard clear to the entrance of the grounds....About the last day of the convention a young delegate leaned over and asked one of the old guard who that second man to Secretary Hays was. He did not know "Headquarters" Smith, one of the hardest workers in our ranks....Charley Taylor, of Oil City, wants us to tell him all about the Home and our private opinion. Well, Charles, it would fill a book, but every dollar you put into it has been well spent, and next year when you plan your vacation go out to Colorado Springs and look it over; you will be thoroughly satisfied....Strange as it may seem, Nate Newman, of New York, was the only serious-looking visitor at the convention. The only time we saw his old-time smile was when Hertenstein of St. Louis whispered something in his ear....If we had only known, there were several people in the convention to whom we could have delivered personal messages. For instance: Delegate Cato, of St. Louis, and "Bill" O'Neil, of Buffalo, paraded with the G. A. R. in St. Louis in 1887, and after the parade Cato discovered that poor "Bill" could not get a room for love or money, so Comrade Cato took care of him in the right manner. Charley Tilley remembers when Chairman Keating, of the laws committee, finished his trade and his old boss refused to pay him the scale....The delegate from Oshkosh spent some time in our midst once and took up the carpet in a well-known clubroom. Whether said carpet was "hocked" or not deponent does not know....That Neil Crowley, of Chattanooga, evidently has not forgotten the reception at the Burnet house in Cincinnati....That Johnny Walsh, of St. Louis, and Secretary Birdsall, of Denver, were roommates years ago in Denver. The worthy Denver secretary was so busy that we did not have a chance to learn any of Johnny's youthful escapades in that beautiful city....That "Woody" Woodworth, of the Springs, is "some" musician. His manipulation of the saxophone puts one in mind of the Brown brothers—it's so different.... That the printers of Colorado Springs love to dance. Did you see "Scotty" Stewart tripping the light fantastic, with "Bill" Reilly a close second? ....Mel Forester's message to Al Patterson was delivered and the major was de-lighted....Delegate Smith, of Arkansas, declared that bevo "lacks the punch and conversation."....That Jerry Connolly proved a life-saver on one of the numerous excursions....That as a gardener George Forbes, of the Home, is in a class by himself.... The Denver automobile trip was the event of a lifetime. It was handled in A1 style by the Denver ex-delegates and union. Representative Pulver's message was delivered and his friend pleased to hear from him. Buffalo folks were particularly lucky in being the guests during the drive of Joe Seith. He has a fine car and is as expert a driver as we ever sat behind. If Joe has to take up a side line he sure can qualify as an expert chauffeur....Cy Carter, of Washington was so impressed with his visit to the Springs and Denver that next year he is to conduct a personally supervised party over the ranges. How times change. The other time that "Cy" went over the Rockies he made the trip on a burro. No, the burro was not hired at $5 an hour—he helped himself to it, and he and a famous "Shorty" took turns in riding....Affairs at Colorado Springs were handled in magnificent style. The committee and members of Colorado Springs Union are entitled to the hearty thanks of all who participated.

W. A. COYELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

Tom Jacobs is dead; and so passed out one of God's best works—a true man. I first knew him as an apprentice on the National Republican, where he served his time, and where he first broke in at that branch of the trade he made his life work, the advertising branch, which he followed for so many years on the Washington papers, a long time on the Post, from whence Charley Thompson took him to take charge of the ads on the first issue of the Herald, which position he held at the time of his death. He lived all his life in Alexandria, and traveled back and forth to his daily labor with such regularity that people could bank on the time of his going and coming as being the correct time. His membership in Columbia Union dates back to the late seventies, and it is safe to say that he ranked among her truest members. He leaves a widow and a host of friends to mourn his loss, and was buried in his native town of Alexandria under the auspices of Columbia Typographical Union.

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On the editorial page of the Washington Herald of August 27, enclosed in mourning border, appeared the following tribute:

"30" IS WRITTEN FOR "POP" JACOBS.

"Pop" Jacobs is dead.

Thousands of the Herald readers will see this and wonder who "Pop" Jacobs was.

And it is natural that they should, for "Pop" was one of those unsung heroes in life's game whose work rather than his personage was brought to the eyes of the world.

"Pop" was the day foreman of the Herald's composing room. But "Pop" had been an apprentice, a journeyman and a foreman many years before the Herald came into existence. He could have spun a yarn of typographical anecdotes that would have dazed those of us who have an acquaintance only with the machine epoch. He knew of the days when nimble fingers did all the typesetting that makes our papers.

On the Herald he had been long since regarded as a symbol of efficiency and reliability. There are few people, indeed, whose lives have not been touched at some time or other by his handiwork. Advertisers seeing the finished product of their advertisement gave little thought to the hours that "Pop" labored. Those of us who have often read of ourselves in the newspapers knew not of "Pop." We took him and those of his craft for granted.

It is well that we should at times give pause and consider "Pop" and the unsung throng that he stood for. They are the human cogs of life's machine who go to make up the stability of the world.

"Pop" is gone, but his friends will remember him, and his enemies—there are none.

The bureau of labor statistics has published a most interesting and useful pamphlet of 120 pages, illustrated with halftones and line drawings, entitled "Hygiene of the Printing Trades," compiled by Alice Hamilton and Charles H. Verrill, which should be in the possession of all machine-office employes and stereotypers and electrotypers, and can be had free of cost by writing to the bureau here in Washington. Much of the statistical matter was obtained through the International Typographical Union, and John H. Cole, chairman of Columbia Union's committee on sanitation, was active in aiding the compilers.

"Bob" Congdon met with a serious accident while on a motor trip through the state of New York and was laid up in an Albany hospital for several weeks with some broken ribs, but is now at his home in Philadelphia almost completely recovered.

Charley Deming, chairman of Columbia's delegation to Colorado Springs, made quite a tour after the convention, and is enthusiastic over the fraternal treatment he got from the printers of Cheyenne, Denver, Omaha, Chicago and other cities.

Jarvis B. Moulden returned from a visit to the city of New York with the information that J. William Leeper had enthusiastically taken to "golluff."

Many Washington printers are proud of the patriotism displayed by their sons in joining the colors, and none more so than "Billy" McAneany, whose only boy made four attempts before being passed, finally getting in the cavalry.

Charles A. Morgan, after more than a year's absence, has resumed his duties as a copy editor in the government printing office, minus one of his legs, amputation being found necessary after many months of illness, the result of blood poisoning from a slight scratch.

H. Clay Evans, for many years an employe of the government printing office, once president of Columbia Union, but who has been in retirement for a number of years and on the pension roll, passed away recently at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sarah F. Barnes, in Baltimore. He was 72 years of age and unmarried.

John M. Barr has returned from his annual thirty-day vacation to Lake Champlain, N. Y., where he and Mrs. Barr have a bungalow with all the accessories for a pleasant summer holiday.

James H. Alburtis, copy editor on specifications, was recently married to Miss Susan Bender Sipe, a teacher in the James Ormond Wilson normal school, of this city, the wedding occurring at the home of the bride's sister in Pittsburgh, Pa. After an extended bridal tour the happy couple will reside at Chevy Chase, the most fashionable suburb of the nation's capital.

Charles H. Yeakle, well known in Washington by reason of having worked here many times, is incapacitated from duty by reason of ill health at his home in Baltimore. A mutual friend recently brought me a message from him in which he assured me that he looked for the Washington correspondence in THE JOURNAL with anticipated pleasure.

The plate printers' union and the organization of the women employes of the bureau of engraving and printing were conspicuous features of the parade in honor of the draft army on September 4, both turning out strong in numbers, tastefully uniformed, and marching with a precision that brought forth cheers all along the line.

Samuel H. Bell, one of the veterans of Columbia Union, for many years chairman of the copyright committee maintained by the International Typographical Union, to look after legislation in congress, will soon publish the memoirs of his experiences in the printing trade, which will, no doubt, make very interesting reading.

The choice of Scranton for the 1918 convention meets with general approval of the printers of Washington, and Commodore Mike Walton and his colleagues will have no reason to complain of any slackness in attendance from here, judging from expressions on all sides of those who have already decided to make the trip.

Frank Benzler has given up a position on the Post, after more than thirty years of service there, to accept a position in the government printing office, the opportunity for daylight employment, leave with pay and other perquisites Uncle Sam provides his printers luring him away from morning newspaper work. Frank has been an energetic and useful worker in the cause of organized labor and deserves every reward at the hands of his friends.

Major John E. Rastall was recently called to Chicago to attend the funeral of his son, Dr. Frank W. Rastall, a police surgeon of that city, who met his death in a collision while in the performance of his duty. Many oldtimers will recall Samuel Rastall, who was prominent in the affairs of Chicago Union for many years and was an inventor of note of printing appliances, being a brother of Major Rastall.

Funk & Wagnalls, publishers of the "Dictionary of Grammar," the useful little volume compiled by James A. Hennesy, have informed the author that a number of large newspapers and publishing houses of the country have purchased his book in quantities sufficient to equip the entire forces of their editorial and proofrooms, and that another edition is now in press.

George Smouse, conceded one of the best linotype machinists in the business, and who has in-

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vented many useful printing appliances, has given up a newspaper job to get on Uncle Sam's pay roll, as has Lorenzo D. Hover, a well-known printer.

Lack of help is complained of generally among the downtown printing offices, and the situation is quite serious in a number of instances. One well-known printer complains that he has to turn in and help every time he pokes his head in either his composing or press room, and his foremen are none to polite in their demands.

"A-l-b-a-n-e-e, n-i-n-e-t-e-e-n, n-i-n-e-t-e-e-n."

GEORGE M. RAMSEY.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Everything is quiet in this city at present as far as union matters are concerned. Our September meeting was voted omitted at the August meeting, provided nothing special occurred to warrant a meeting.

The New London Central Labor Union made a very creditable showing in a parade on Labor day. A line of about 2,000 men representing all the different unions of the city were present. The typos were enjoying their first Labor day as a holiday and did not care to participate in the parade, as several of the boys got their first chance in a long time for two days in succession and went out of town to spend them.

President George Connor, William Stanton and James Flanagan spent Sunday and Labor day at Coney Island and reported as having one large time.

Frank Neilan and family, formerly of this city but now of Paterson, N. J., were visitors here Labor day.

The second outing of the Globe chapel was abandoned, owing to cool weather.

JOHN P. CONNELL.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

North Adams via the "Mohawk Trail" in 1918.

The many friends of Oscar Mannke and "Ike" Brown are glad to see them in their old places again on the night side of the Union-Leader.

Among those who have recently returned from somewhat extended vacations are Leslie Ellis and John Broderick, who have spent most of the summer in the White mountains, getting out the summer paper, Among the Clouds.

On a recent visit to Camp Bartlett, at Westfield, Mass., the writer met Ben Pearson, "Buster" Harris and Mike Hurley, all former members of the Union-Leader force, who are now "doing their bit" with the colors.

It is reported that Freeman G. Riddle has disposed of his interest in the job printing business, known as Morgan & Riddle, and is to enter the employ of the Stratton printing establishment.

Henry B. Beard, one of Manchester's' well-known members of the printing fraternity, is spending his vacation at Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

There is considerable activity among the pressmen in this vicinity, especially in the job offices, and an organizer has been spending some time in the city.

The convention picture, issued as a supplement to the August JOURNAL, is attracting much favorable attention.

The printing business, which has been rather quiet for the past few months, is picking up and a busy fall and winter is looked for.

FRED T. IRWIN.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Quite a number of inquiries from outside points have been received by the local secretary as to trade conditions here. At present there are plenty of subs available to handle all extra work on hand. On August 31 the News-Advertiser, the senior newspaper in Vancouver, ceased publication and also closed up its job department, the equipment of both being purchased by the Sun. About twenty men were thereby added to the number of subs. The names of several members of No. 226 appeared in recent lists of casualties overseas. E. Mason, reported missing; W. C. Fogarty, J. McCurrach and Albert Laing, wounded; and information is just to hand that Roy Fleming succumbed to wounds received a couple of months ago.

W. R. Trotter attended the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress convention held at Ottawa, Ontario, during the week commencing September 17.

Traveling cards have been deposited by W. J. Ozard, Fred H. Ross and Mrs. J. Taylor. Those leaving the jurisdiction are J. P. Buckle, G. Wood, Mrs. Tena McPhee and T. G. Millar.

HARRY NEELANDS.

PASADENA, CAL.

Star-News printers and some friends chartered the pleasure launch Tourist for a second try at the fish this season and the sixteen persons on board caught 441 fish in less than five hours.

J. Paul Rowan has been drafted and will probably don the khaki some time in October. Having expressed a desire for a wrist watch, the union has voted some money as a starter to get him a real one that will withstand the rigorous climate of American Lake or the force of those rivet-starting German shells.

Ed H. Morse has recently forwarded to the Mergenthaler Linotype Company the plan of a device for quickly changing the position of the keyboard rubber cam rollers, so that the entire surface may be worn evenly instead of in grooves, as is now often the case, thus doubling the life of the roller and eliminating transposition troubles that occur with a much-used roller.

F. C. Jones, of the Wood & Jones Printing Company, who has been a member here for many years, has returned from a visit to London, Canada.

William ("Bill') Kingan won the $30 bracelet watch on Labor day given by the Pasadena Labor Day Association.

The "At Last," the automobile owned by Hugh Blackburn, which has been written about in song and story so frequently, aye, and sworn at, too, has been sold, and Hugh has bought a Ford. Another prosperous member, R. W. Morley, has bought a Dodge car, and as soon as he becomes expert in driving he intends giving a few rides to those unfortunate members who have no machines.

"Fondy" Evans, who has come back, recently worked for a day or two for a man who has bought a linotype that has long since reached the voting age. It was speeded to about four and a half or five lines a minute and those who had been operating it found this was all too fast. When "Fondy" went to work he of course had no trouble bumping the elevator. The proprietor standing near noticed the bumping business, for he never had witnessed anything like it before, and in astonishment he exclaimed, "Well, I'll be d—d!"

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Several members recently wrote letters on the linotype, placed them on a galley together, proved them up and sent them with the clerk of the Pasadena Board of Trade to "Hod" Richey, who is with the ambulance corps at Allentown, Pa.

PHILIP G. GAIR.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

With the consolidation of the American Press Association and the Western Newspaper Union, A. C. Sutherland, one of the best-known printers of Dallas, loses his position, which he has held for years. However, a man like Mr. Sutherland will not be long without a situation.

At the September meeting of the union the label committee was instructed to have printed 1,000 blotters to be distributed among the merchants and those having printing done. The committee was instructed to use every effort to promote the allied printing trades label.

Clint Tullis, delegate to the International convention, submitted a very interesting report of what took place at the convention. Owing to the death of the father of Delegate Lamb, at Beaumont, he was unable to make anything but a verbal report. By a rising vote both delegates were thanked for their services.

Fred B. Robinson, of the Waco Times-Herald, has the original card issued to his father in England in 1842. In regard to the card Mr. Robinson says:

I have also his apprenticeship papers, issued in 1835, with certificate of honorable fulfilment in 1842 (seven years being the time then required) with notice of his intention to leave for this country. He first came to New Orleans and worked two or three years, afterward going to Galveston, where he "run" the Galveston News off on a hand press for some time and was offered a third interest to be taken out in labor. He afterward said it was the mistake of his life in not accepting the offer. In 1850 he established the Huntsville Item, running same until his death in 1888. The Item continued in the family fifty-two years, when the writer relinquished it to come to Waco to join his brother in publishing the Times-Herald. The Item is still published at Huntsville.

At this writing the News-Journal is installing the new intertype machines—eight of them—which have been anxiously awaited for some time. These machines will replace some of the old ones and the others will be used in giving a better news service for the paper. Who will be the lucky ones to get the new machines has not yet been decided upon.

Ludlow Daniels, who had the misfortune to be injured when his automobile went wrong several weeks ago, is able to be back to work. He is now on the Journal side awaiting his full recovery before assuming his old position on the News.

For some time the allied printing trades have been working with the officials of the city to have its job printing done by union houses. The typographical union has asked that an eight-hour clause be inserted in every city job printing contract. The city officials have promised that this rule will be observed under the provisions of the city charter. This matter grew out of a contract being let to a firm employing non-union printers, which was the lowest bidder by more than $100, where there were nine competing firms. Hereafter, the typographical union is going to see that the eight-hour law is complied with, even if an injunction has to be served to stop the payment of the bills.

From letters received from some of the boys who are now in the training camps in the east, we learn that they are doing some hard work. Although their work seems laborious to them, they realize they are working in a righteous cause, which in the end will triumph over wrong.

A specimen booklet of advertising type faces, borders and other information valuable to advertisers, has just been issued by A. H. Belo & Co., publishers of the Dallas Morning News and Evening Journal. The work was compiled under the direction of Harry Maxwell, superintendent of the mechanical department of these publications, and reflects credit upon its compiler. The work is a valuable aid to advertisers and ad writers, and we have no hesitancy in saying that the work has already become quite popular among that class. It contains specimens of all the type, borders and rules in the office, besides the number of lines to the inch and the number of words to the square inch of the different sizes of type, together with specimens of layout sheets and full instructions how to prepare copy so that any intelligent compositor can handle the ad without trouble and thereby save the office considerable time in deciphering just what the advertiser wants.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Koerps, of San Antonio, and Mr. and Mrs. Minor, of Houston, on their way home from the convention at Colorado Springs, stopped off here for a day during the month. While here they were taken in charge by a committee of the union and shown the places of interest in the city.

Dallas always leads, even to going dry first. On September 10 Dallas county voted for local option by nearly 2,000 majority. This gives Dallas the distinction of being the largest city in the United States on a dry basis except where the whole state went dry. There were many reasons contributing to this, among which were these: Dallas has more real Americans to its size than any large city in the United States; the saloon interests have sought to control the politics of the city and state and also the acts of the trade unions, and many people voted for prohibition to break up the ring, even though they themselves were not teetotalers; many drinking men saw what whisky had done for them and voted to get rid of its influence. It will no doubt be a surprise to many, but it is believed 75 per cent of Dallas' printers voted to make the county dry. Whether wet or dry, Dallas will always go forward. Business of all kinds is good. A hotel just finished is about as large and as fine as any in the United States. It is big enough to furnish convention hall, rooms and eats for the 1919 convention of the International Typographical Union, which will be about the right time for the boys to get together in Dallas, the leading city of the leading state in the world.

During the month Dallas was visited by A. D. Evans, a well-known printer and charter member of Keokuk (Iowa) Union. Some years ago Mr. Evans had the misfortune to have a sunstroke in this city, which incapacitated him from working at his trade. He is now engaged in selling hones and all kinds of whetting stones, and is meeting with success in disposing of his wares to the fraternity.

Mrs. M. E. Turner, age 87 years, passed peacefully to the other side on August 21, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. M. Reilly. Being the mother of Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. W. H. Fleishman (deceased), Mrs. Corbin Johnson (deceased), whose husbands were and are (except W. H. Fleishman, deceased) well-known union printers, she was well and favorably known to a great many union printers in the early days. She was the grand-

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mother of W. T. Richardson and Richard Hagar, both well-known union printers among the younger set. To know Mrs. Turner was a real joy. The writer knew her well for about twenty-five years, and feels that in her demise a motherly Christian lady has passed to her reward. Up to the very minute of her death she was entirely conscious, and fully expected to pass immediately from this earth through the heavenly gates. If she did not do so there is but little use of the balance of us trying.

Never in the history of Texas has there been such a demand for labor, and especially in Dallas. This is largely caused by the millions of dollars being expended by the government in the building of cantonments and aviation camps. Farmers are paying from $1 to $1.25 per hundred for cotton pickers, and are unable to get them even at that price. The Lone Star Gas Company, which is building new pipe lines from the Oklahoma gas fields, is badly crippled on account of not being able to get help. Common laborers in this city are demanding and getting 30 cents an hour, with price and one-half for overtime, and the supply is not near equal to the demand.

Thus far this has been an eventful year in the life of L. L. Daniels, jr. On May 5 he joined No. 173 as a journeyman. He left the same day to join Uncle Sam's forces, being either the first or second member to offer his services. On August 28, while on his way from Fort Sam Houston to Fort Sill, he stopped over long enough to be married to Miss Leah E. Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harris, 309 East Twelfth street, Oak Cliff. His bride is a most talented young lady of a lovable character, who has many friends to join with the members of No. 173 in wishing the young couple much happiness.

White-aproned gentlemen in Dallas saloons are becoming rather touchy regarding a stereotyped question which is being asked by regular customers and total strangers each day. In many saloons large printed signs are displayed reading as follows: "Don't ask me what I'm going to do after October 21. What are you going to do when you are thirsty?" L. K. Wells.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

On August 28 President D. D. Robertson celebrated his forty-third birthday by receiving all male employes of the Moon-Journal at his home. The evening was spent in telling stories, playing cards and singing. "Al" Neller, linotype operator and vocalist, rendered a few very "mellow" melodies, some of which were so mellow that "Al" was assisted to his former position at the card table by the host.

After luncheon plans were made for the Labor day festival. With the printers, carpenters, plumbers, tinners and other trades, numbering up to the thousands, combined with the regular army at Camp Custer, the parade was made entirely a success. The members of No. 429 again proved their superior ability in the arrangement of costumes for the occasion. Every printer carried a white umbrella bearing the letters "I. T. U." This, in connection with their white aprons, proved to be the prize winner of the day. After the parade the regular program, which consisted of a ball game, dance, music and plenty to eat, was carried out with great success at Goguac lake. Several out-of-town printers were present and all report a very enjoyable time.

September 8 was the birthday anniversary of Nelson E. Conine, president and business manager of the Moon-Journal. The boys of the business, editorial and mechanical departments, numbering twenty-five, were invited to his home, where an enjoyable stag party was featured. The affair was a surprise to Mr. Conine and, with the passing of the hours, another surprise was sprung—a handsome Masonic charm, the gift of the guests. Mr. Conine says that he would not mind having a birthday oftener than once a year. The boys of No. 429 wish to extend many thanks to Mrs. Conine. Milton H. Maurer.

PASSAIC, N. J.

The new battery of machines at the Herald is now installed and consists of one model 14, two model 5s and three model Ks.

Foreman Fred Gott, of the Daily News, is improving after an attack of lumbago. "Nap" Bourgeois, of the News, spent his vacation touring about the New England states, and reports having a fine time. Miss Mamie Rickaby, proofreader on the Herald, spent her vacation in the Catskill mountains. Stewart Jenkins, of the Herald, spent his vacation at Greenwood Lake, N. J., and reports a very pleasant stay. J. Nealy Ernest, chairman of the News chapel, has resigned his position and has accepted another in Paterson. He was also recording secretary of our local and will be greatly missed, as he was a good worker. Frank DeVore was elected as chairman of the News chapel to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Ernest.

Work here in the job shops is only fair, but the newspapers are going along as usual.

George W. Rasp.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

The government to date has selected two of our members for the national army under the draft system. Reuben Boone, Times chapel, left August 1; R. V. Lambert, also of the Times chapel, left for training September 20. We are paying all their dues and assessments while in the service of the government.

Eugene Mitchell, wearing a uniform of the United States marines, paid us a visit the latter part of August. He was very enthusiastic over his new "sit," and while here related many experiences had at one of the training camps. Said he often desires to call a "chapel meeting."

At a recent meeting of No. 155, President J. H. Geduldig, of the Journal chapel, resigned. W. A. Sutherland, of the Times chapel, was elected to fill the unexpired term. Mr. Sutherland's traveler has been deposited with this union several times, as far back as 1900. He should make No. 155 a very able president, being conservative and at all times ready and willing to benefit our organization in any particular.

A. L. Williams is with us again. We hope "Bill" will forget how to purchase a railroad ticket.

About September 10 all job pressmen in this city quit work, employers objecting to some clauses in their new scale. About twenty-five men are affected. To date their walk-out has had no effect on the job end of our organization, as no lay-offs have occurred.

Cards deposited: Lafayette Williams, Harry E. Burke, L. E. Chance and M. A. Barnes. Cards issued: George N. Appleby, W. M. Johnson and F. R. Butler. J. Z. Snyder.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Vernon Felt, for six years a member of the Herald-Republican chapel, died September 12 at the family home. Death was due to tuberculosis. Deceased was born in Provo, Utah, January 18, 1884. Surviving him are his widow and two children.

Oscar F. Ball, a member of our local union for a number of years, passed away September 13. Deceased was 40 years of age. Tuberculosis was given as the cause of death. A widow and four children survive him.

Jake Perkes had the misfortune of breaking a bone in his hand in getting the member between two colliding trucks.

John Cummick was "gathered in" by the army draft and left for American Lake, Wash., early in September. Before leaving he was presented with a wrist watch by the members of the Tribune chapel.

The daily paper that was to have started in Ogden some weeks ago never materialized. After the machinery had been installed financial obligations could not be met, with the result that a copy was never issued.

Charles M. Hecker, local president, was endorsed for city commissioner at the September meeting. The city election takes place in November.

George Darke and family attended the Colorado Springs convention in August, making the trip by automobile.

John M. Mackey is back to work after spending the summer in Iowa with relatives.

An effort will probably be made by members of the union this winter in publishing pamphlets now and then familiarizing members with the good and bad points of the time and piece scales, so that when the proper time comes to open up negotiations with the newspaper publishers next spring we will be prepared to act intelligently in the matter.

A. F. Moore, editor of the Utah Labor News, a weekly publication controlled by the Salt Lake Federation of Labor, has resigned. O. Wilson.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

La Crosse printers as usual participated in the Labor day parade, but otherwise did not participate in any of the activities at the picnic grounds. The members of this local spent the day in various ways, some going fishing, which is excellent at the present time, while others wandered about the bluffs that surround this city as well as the beautiful Mississippi valley.

The Labor day picnic was held at the Interstate fair grounds this year and a goodly number of people attended. John J. Serres, of this local, a member of the trades and labor council, was one of the committeemen, and had charge of the footraces.

Michael Roubik, of the Spicer & Buschman shop, has been laid up with smallpox, but at this writing he has again been seen on the streets, but unable to go to work.

Work has been very poor of late, although the jobmen are still able to get in part of the regular time; the newspaper admen have been sufferers more than usual, but to avoid one man taking the brunt of the layoff, all men change about, taking a few days off every week. The advertising end should be getting better about this time. The job prospects are not so bright.

Harry Eaton has drawn a traveling card, and John Eddy, of the Serres-Eddy typesetting plant, who was with the monotype people, doing road work for a while, has again deposited his card and intends to remain here and look after his local interests.

A joint meeting between the pressmen and the printers was held September 19 to discuss the forming of an allied trades council in this city.

The usual number of "regulars" attended our last meeting, but let us hope that from now on the meetings will be better attended, as we need you all. Pretty soon we will nominate officers again and then you may have a chance to get in on the steering wheel. Come on up and get acquainted!

H. J. Hoelzer.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Progress in the labor movement in this section is most satisfactory. New life is being infused into many of the unions and several new organizations are in course of formation. Business in the building trades line is unparalleled. It is simply impossible to obtain competent union help, and contractors for the mammoth United States cantonment here have found it necessary to give most lucrative employment to carpenters who are not efficient in order to complete their contracts within a month of the appointed time. It seems like a dream to hear it stated that 10,000 men are at work on the camp, the average pay being $5 per day. Merchants are reaping a harvest, hotels and boarding-houses are overcrowded, while visitors to the city frequently are entertained only through the hospitality of some friend or acquaintance. Every train coming into the city for the last ten days has its quota of soldiers and citizen clerks for Camp Jackson. In order to prevent congestion on the main business streets, a "jay-walking" or move-on ordinance has been passed by the city council. It prevents congregating on the sidewalks and forbids, under penalty of fine, the crossing of a street between blocks. And besides, you must walk to the right—look to the right, no matter who passeth to your left. Many of our prettiest girls, however, frequently insist on walking to your left. Up to this writing not a single case has been docketed from this point—(of vision).

Printers are scarce; in fact, there has never before, in the fifty years' existence of our union, been such a persistent demand for men. Half a dozen good hand and machine men would find ample work, probably until next summer.

Recently the clerks of the Southern Railway here went out on strike for an increase in pay of 15 per cent. After a few days' delay their demand was granted. Then the clerks of all the railroads formed a union. It is now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and also the South Carolina Federation of Labor and the Columbia City Federation of Trades. This occurred on September 12. On September 15 it was proposed to notify the Seaboard that unless certain demands were conceded on the 17th the men in its employ would walk out. The stated demand was a 20 per cent blanket increase in salary; extra pay for work since July 1, 1917; reinstatement of any suspended or discharged because of the agitation leading up to the organization of a union. Your correspondent, as organizer of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, opposed the sending of the notification, on the ground that it was precipitate action, only one day—Sunday—being given, from the 15th to the 17th. Otherwise he heartily endorsed the movement and assisted in the work of

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organization. In Charleston, late on Saturday night, September 15, at a meeting of clerks and representatives of the Seaboard, it was agreed to repair to Norfolk, Va., where a demand be made for a conference with Second Vice-President Seden, of the Seaboard. The department of labor of the United States was represented—in fact, all parties at interest were given the assiduous attention of Col. John McCarthy, chief of staff of Secretary of Labor Wilson. He is a very distinguished ex-officer of the United States army and an enthusiastic advocate of arbitration. On the morning of September 18 telegrams received here said that a satisfactory agreement had been reached at the Norfolk conference. It is a matter for congratulation that there was no trouble here. In this connection it is not improper to state that many people whose presumed intelligence ought to preclude the possibility of such a thought seem to take it for granted that the next step after organization is the agitation of a strike. This is an egregious error—one the utter fallacy of which would come in the revulsion against unionism by the general public. It is opposed to precipitate action and inequitable treatment of corporations. The argument is sound. Many happenings of the last few weeks here emphasize the necessity of a thorough campaign along educational lines. The labor movement and its high aims and complex problems are not assimilated in a few days, or weeks, or months. It requires years of intelligent and constant study to learn how to deal with the many phases of the movement.

The September issue of THE JOURNAL has reached us. It is one of the best publications of its kind ever produced by any of the many able men who have been its editor. The photograph of the delegates and visitors to the last convention is a magnificent accomplishment for photography; in fact, the last issue of our monthly paper is irrefutable evidence of the fact that the printers always keep a few paces ahead of old man push, progress and prosperity.

Pierce L. Wiggin, a member of No. 34, who joined the United States navy when war was declared, has recently passed an examination for printer, first class. TOM F. MACNALLEY.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Two new members, Foster K. Rhines and Herbert C. Tew, were initiated at the last meeting.

John Freeman and Harry Carl, of Brooklyn, and Michael Higgins, of Syracuse, were recent visitors. They were busy renewing old acquaintances while here.

The Binghamton Press is installing a new monotype to cast display ad type. They hope to perfect a non-distribution system in that office.

The annual clambake and outing of the Vail-Ballou chapel was held Sunday, September 2, at O'Neil park. Everybody attending reported having an excellent time. The bake, as usual, was in charge of Scotty Grovenberry.

The local union sent a delegation, including a baseball team, to Elmira Labor day to participate in the celebration held in that city. The Elmira Union's baseball team defeated our team by a score of 7 to 3, but only after a thoroughly exciting and desperate struggle had taken place. It sure was no disgrace to be defeated by such a bunch of good fellows. We were certainly entertained in royal style and hope to be able to return the compliment next year in our own fair city. Many thanks are extended to President Morgan, of Elmira Union, Mr. McMillen and others, who, by their untiring efforts, made the day a very enjoyable one for our boys.

Frank Haggerty, of the Hempstead Press, has returned to work after a long illness. His many friends are pleased to see him back on the job.

Alfred C. Trumble, operator on the Press, is busy mingling with the politicians. He is running for supervisor of his ward. The boys are pulling for "Al" to cop the bacon. With a few union men in public office we might be able to see the union label on more of the city's printed matter.

Work is improving slightly hereabouts.

Charles LaPoint has deposited his card.

JULIAN H. WALKER.

RICHMOND, VA.

Our September meeting was full of reports and some of them created much discussion, which made the meeting of such duration that our two delegates to the Colorado Springs convention could not make detailed reports. Of course, they said they had "the time of their lives," also that the convention was a very harmonious and profitable one, taken altogether.

The report of the committee to whom was referred the resolution adopted at our July meeting requesting the employing printers of Richmond to grant us an increase of 10 per cent on salaries (not on scale, as most of us get above the minimum), made a favorable report. This resolution was not a demand that our scale be increased, but put to the proprietors as a simple request that they help us in a small way to meet the great increase in the cost of living, etc. Several firms have given the increase and the committee is of the opinion that others will do so as soon as they can arrange their business affairs to meet the increase. The latest firm to increase the pay of employes is Whitmore & Garrett, an open shop.

The bids for state printing are very high this year. Probably the 10 per cent we expect to get from some of the firms bidding on this work may be responsible for the "sky-high" prices, as a gentleman is quoted saying. Printers are in great demand here and the "bosses" are somewhat "at sea" as to the conditions which may prevail in a few months. Quite a number of our craft have been drafted into the army, thus reducing the regular force in Richmond. Several have gone to other cities recently. At this time Superintendent of Public Printing Bottom, a member of No. 90, has not awarded the state printing. This is the second opening of bids, he having thrown out all of the first lot offered.

Several shifts and changes have been made by members of No. 90 recently. Tom Farley, who succeeded E. W. Gill as foreman on the Evening Journal about six weeks ago, has resigned. He has accepted a position as publicity agent for the Purity Corporation, manufacturers of ice cream, etc. Tom was not looking well, as the duties of foreman on the Journal are very strenuous, and we hope he will soon get back to normal condition. E. H. Rawls has become foreman, and C. P. Harwood, our president, has accepted a position as assistant foreman and make-up. George A. Jennings, your correspondent, has left the Journal to accept the position of machinist-operator on the Virginian. "Bob" Ferriter, formerly machinist-operator on the Virginian; Leslie Riley and Ray Goulding left the Virginian and are now in Washington.

The race for commissioner of labor of the state

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of Virginia is getting warm. The latest candidate to come out is our president, Clarence P. Harwood. He is getting strong backing. Other members of No. 90 who are also candidates for the commissionership are A. L. Vonderlehr and R. C. DonLeavy. Frank Lyon, of Newport News, is spoken of as a candidate; also, C. G. Kizer and Mr. Gaines, of Norfolk. Howard T. Colvin, editor of the Square Deal, this city, is also a candidate. Several gentlemen out of Richmond are in the race. May the best man win—and we hope he will be a member of No. 90.

The application for the old age pension by James Thomas Henshaw was endorsed unanimously by No. 90.

Two new members initiated, Messrs. Joseph Walker Wood and B. F. Wittkamp.

A. W. Perkins, formerly of Westerville, Ohio, who carries a card, is now managing editor of the Virginian. He says he likes Richmond very well. No. 90 welcomes him. We hope he will fill the place in the hearts of our members that Hon. Douglas Gordon occupied while in Richmond. Mr. Gordon is now editor-in-chief of the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

Hon. John Stewart Bryan, owner of the News-Leader, and one of the most public-spirited men in the south, has developed a plan whereby the soldier boys at the various camps will be supplied with daily papers. A large number of prominent newspaper men throughout the country have endorsed the plan and will co-operate in the plan.

GEORGE A. JENNINGS.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Work in Fond du Lac is good, with plenty of help to supply the immediate demand.

Charles Baker, formerly a member of the Reporter chapel, now with the Milwaukee Journal, spent a few days here recently. Alex Johnson, who has been employed for the past few weeks at the Commonwealth, has left that plant to seek employment elsewhere. Secretary-Treasurer Purcell is enjoying a short vacation at Madison. Miss Purcell is an operator at the Commonwealth.

No. 31 was well represented in the Labor day parade, and our members were very conspicuous with their red, white and blue badges.

The scale in this city has been boosted $3 per week, as we have just closed arbitration proceedings with the proprietors and have been awarded 75 per cent of what was asked by the local. "Art" Martin and Thomas Burns presented the case before the arbitration board. The award was an increase of $3, covering a period of three years. We asked for $4.

After an illness of three weeks, Louis A. Kinkel passed away at St. Agnes' hospital, this city. Death was due to an abscess on the lung, following an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Kinkel underwent an operation at the hospital on August 24. He was removed to his home, 158 Gillett street, two weeks later, and his condition was believed to be improving, when he suddenly developed pneumonia. The deceased is survived by a widow, a daughter, his parents, four sisters and five brothers. The deceased was born in Spencer, Wis., April 9, 1887, received his education at St. Peter's Lutheran school, and when 18 years of age entered the employ of the Reporter Printing Company, where he learned his trade. In 1908 Mr. Kinkel accepted a position with the Madison Democrat, and from there went to Wheeling, W. Va. December 14, 1910, he was married to Miss Margaret Lewis in Chicago, and in 1913 they came to this city. Mr. Kinkel again entered the employ of the Reporter Printing Company as a linotype machinist-operator, a position he held at the time of his death. Mr. Kinkel served as president and secretary of the typographical union for a number of years. He was also chairman of the Reporter chapel. The Rev. G. E. Bergemann officiated at the funeral, with interment in Rienzi cemetery. Members of the local union visited the residence in a body to pay their last respects to a worthy brother. Mr. Kinkel was very active in union matters, having served the local on many important matters; was also a factor in printers' athletic sports, having served as manager of both baseball and bowling teams.

O. G. RORABACHER.

TRENTON, N. J.

The same familiar faces that attend meetings regularly were present at our last meeting, notwithstanding the fact that Delegate Edwards had returned from Colorado Springs with a splendid report that should have been a pleasure for all the members to hear, and which was very satisfactory. It is regrettable to note the disinterestedness of our members, especially at the present time, when a new scale is being negotiated. The same spirit of "let George do it" prevails, with the non-attending members still advising those who do attend to "give 'em hell for me." Our members should come to the meetings. It isn't square to the rest of the fellows to be continually shirking. There is work for all to do, especially right now. We must be stirring and active; there must be more discussion in order to vote in an intelligent manner on serious questions and show more interest in the doings of our union. It seems that the meetings are far enough apart—once a month; it should be easy to attend, with a little good will. I hope, and no doubt our next meeting will be of the mass meeting variety, for a very important matter will be put before the membership.

Russell Logan, of the Times, has enlisted in the army medical corps, and is stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Philip Daily, of the Modern Print Shop, drafted in the national army, has reported to Camp Dix, N. J.

Robert Beatty, formerly of Trenton, but lately of Uniontown, Pa., has returned to this city.

LEON G. BASFORD.

READING, PA.

Death again invaded the ranks of No. 86, taking away one of the oldest members, in the person of George W. Albright, of Coatesville. Infirmities of old age was the cause. He was 85 years old. Mr. Albright in his youth set type for Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. Later he lived in Syracuse before coming to Reading. For the last ten years he resided with his son at Coatesville. The last time Mr. Albright attended any affair of No. 86 was the Ben Franklin day banquet, on January 16, 1915, where he spoke at some length on reminiscences of his youth.

Conrad Komorowski, of Scranton, was a caller in town. He reports business good with his newly-opened composition plant in that town.

Charles E. Miller, No. 1, delegate to Colorado Springs, can not get done explaining to the "boys" his fine trip and the excellent convention. He seems to be particularly pleased by the entertainment handed out in St. Louis. He made a verbal

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report at the last meeting covering many details of the convention. The members were especially interested in his description of the Home. Henry J. Weand, the only resident from Reading, sent his best regards to the "boys."

Charles Kline, a former member of No. 86, according to last reports is "somewhere in a German prison camp." He was a naval gunner on the Campania in the service of Uncle Sam, and was captured when that ship was sunk by a German submarine. He mailed cards to Reading friends in July from France, stating he was in excellent health.

The thirty-first anniversary of No. 86 was celebrated on Sunday, September 16. An all-day outing was held at the Mountain Spring Association, on the wooded slopes of Mount Penn. Chicken and waffle dinner was enjoyed by the participants. Messrs. Miller, Geolz and Sherman were the committee in charge.

President Ezra K. High attended the state firemen's convention in Butler, Pa. "Judge," although well up in years, is still an enthusiastic volunteer fireman.

The last increase in scale under the five-year contract went in effect on September 1, affecting all departments; machine, hand and job.

There is talk of forming an ex-delegates' association for entertaining visitors passing through on their way to Scranton in 1918. More of this later.

Don't forget! Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical Union meets in Hazleton on Sunday, November 11, 1917. "Come to Hazleton and See" is the slogan. HARRY W. SHERMAN.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Norbert L. Baker, of the West Virginia Printing Company, who has been drafted for the national army, was tendered a farewell by his fellow employes at a chapel meeting held Wednesday, September 19. As a memento of appreciation and good will Mr. Baker was presented with a shaving outfit, beautifully engraved, and a five-dollar gold piece. Mr. Baker responded feelingly of his appreciation and thanks for the honor shown him by his fellow workmen.

Robert T. Morrison, of the News force, had the misfortune to have the forefinger of his left hand caught in the clutch of an intertype.

Wiley T. Crosse, of the Intelligencer force, has returned after a trip to Pittsburgh and other places in Pennsylvania in his Mitchell roadster. Mr. Crosse went to Pittsburgh to bid his drafted son farewell before leaving for camp.

Members of No. 79 are now enjoying their second raise in the new scale, which went into effect September 1. This brings the present scale to $26 for night work and $23.60 for day work of eight hours.

Smith Wickham, one of No. 79's old members, but now of Pittsburgh, has been visiting in Wheeling.

George O. Kindelberger has resigned as foreman of the Bullard printing house and has accepted a position in the new plant of the Whitaker-Glessner Company.

George M. Rodgers, of the Owl printing shop, is taking a course at the Mergenthaler linotype factory in Brooklyn.

Arrivals: Clayton Buchanan, T. J. Little. Departures: Alison Kittle, W. J. Shroads, Harry J. Fulton, R. P. Carter, Elisha Lewis, William Lyle and Clayton Buchanan. E. D. CONNER.

REGINA, SASK.

Trade during the past month has fluctuated considerably, first dropping and then rising. It is in good shape just now.

A. White has quit the Leader and has gone to Winnipeg. Frank Marshall has also departed, but for Montreal.

Sincere sympathy will be felt for "Davy" Brown, proofreader on the Daily Post, whose eldest son, Norman, has made the supreme sacrifice on the firing line in France. The first intimation "Davy" had was when he read the proof of casualties, and thus the shock seemed harder. Young Norman was for some time copyholder in the Leader job department, and a smart little lad he was. At the time of enlistment he was working for H. G. Smith, wholesale grocer, of Regina, and to demonstrate the pluck of the lad it need only be mentioned that he reverted to the rank of private in order to get into the trenches. At the time of his death he was only about 20 years old.

The Toronto type foundry has signed up an agreement with the Regina Typographical Union, which extends from now until March 31, 1918. This is the result of patient endeavor on the part of the union and makes Regina practically a 100 per cent union city. Negotiations are also being conducted with the government officials with a view to signing up the government printing office. Although the Saskatchewan government has always been favorable toward labor, it is felt that the cordial relations already existing between the government and the printers will be materially augmented by having a specific agreement between the two bodies. Ex-Premier Walter Scott, who, by the way, is an old-time member of the International Typographical Union and holds his honorable withdrawal card today, was always eminently favorable to labor, and his successor, Hon. W. M. Martin, is carrying on his policy. H. JOHNSON.

MIAMI, FLA.

Death entered the ranks of our allied printing trades on August 26, when Samuel L. Jordan, pressman on the Metropolis, suddenly passed away while fishing for crawfish. The deceased was well liked by both acquaintances and employers, and this feeling was demonstrated by the floral tributes sent by the printing pressmen, Miami Typographical Union, Metropolis chapel and the Women's Label League. Mr. Jordan had no relatives here and his body, accompanied by a member of the pressmen's union, was shipped to Macclenny, Fla., for burial.

Labor day was celebrated here in its usual way, with a parade in the morning and athletic sports in the afternoon. Fully 1,500 union men and women took part in the parade, and each local organization was well represented.

Since my last communication Paul Albury, linotype operator on the Metropolis, has been drafted into the national army and called to Jacksonville for final examination. It is questionable whether he will be finally accepted, owing to the fact that he has a maimed hand. Leo Wolfe, who joined the navy and who at last reports was still at Charleston, S. C., is waiting patiently to be transferred to some battleship. Russell Messler, who also joined the navy, is still here in training, but expects momentarily to be sent to Charleston with another squad of recruits for their finishing touches in training. Harold Silvers, who joined the signal service corps and has been stationed at Fort

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Screven, Ga., for several weeks, has probably been transferred by this time to some army post, presumably Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mr. Silvers enjoys his training and seems to be taking a deep interest in the conscientious performance of his military duties. J. W. WITTY.

DENVER, COLO.

The funeral services of the late Charles S. Semper, mention of whose death appears elsewhere in the issue of THE JOURNAL, were held at the All Saints' Episcopal church in this city, on Sunday, September 9, being attended by a large number of members of No. 49, the Pioneer Printers, the Colorado Pioneer Society and the confederate veterans. A full vested choir rendered the music, and the rector, the Rev. T. G. C. McCalla, read the burial rites of the church, following with an eulogy of the departed brother. Brief tributes were then paid by W. H. Neighbor on behalf of the typographical union; Hugh Steele for the Colorado Pioneer Society, and August Koester for the Pioneer Printers. At the grave, Secretary F. C. Birdsall read the funeral rites of the International Typographical Union, being the first time this service was rendered at a Denver printer's burial. For a score of years Mr. Semper had held the office of sergeant-at-arms of this union and was also at one time treasurer of the church from which the services were held. The active pallbearers were Otto F. Thum and Frank C. Birdsall for No. 49; John E. Collett and William Fornholf for the Pioneer Printers and Hugh Steele and Frank Byers for the Colorado Pioneer Society. The honorary pallbearers were Thomas C. Egan, Joseph G. Brown and Thomas M. Hunter, of the Pioneer Printers, and President F. L. Pferdesteller, August Koester, W. H. Neighbor and Charles Carter, of No. 49.

Sol Erickson, "copy chopper" on the News, and Miss Helen Healey, copyholder in the News proofroom, were united in marriage the past month. Sol is a very popular member of No. 49, and has always been a confirmed bachelor.

The apprentice committee of No. 49, composed of Harry Hayes, chairman; William S. Hedley and John Oliver, expects to resume activities again this fall and will endeavor to interest the boys, to the end that they will become more proficient in the trade they have selected as their life's work. The "Junior," the apprentices' own union, which was organized some few years ago, will again become active, and it is their intention to hold meetings once a month. They will also see that some of the recent International Typographical Union laws enacted are carried out.

Denver Typographical Union No. 49 has completed its new job scale, which went into effect September 1, and carries $28.50 per week for days and $31.50 for nights. The new scale includes many advanced ideas in the way of working conditions, among which is that old favorite, "John Priority," both in giving out extra work as well as situations. Any member employed in an office two weeks establishes competency in that office. Apprentices completing their term in an office can not be discharged from that office for incompetency as a journeyman. No. 49 believes this one section will have more to do with an apprentice being made a competent journeyman than any other section it might write. When the employer realizes that he himself must be the loser when an apprentice is not properly trained he is quite likley to see that the boy receives every advantage possible. The apprentice scale also carries a $16 per week wage for the last six months. No. 49 feels grateful to its scale committee, S. S. Summers, chairman; John Robertson, Charles Ferris, Edwin G. Dean and Leo Cuthbertson, who, assisted by President Pferdesteller and Representative Frank J. Pulver, succeeded in establishing the highest job scale east of the Rocky mountains, and, in fact, only equaled or surpassed by few unions in the juriadiction, and these located where living conditions are such that they would not stand comparison. But don't let this burst of enthusiasm regarding the new job scale mislead anyone in coming to Denver at this time, as there is an abundance of subs to handle all extra work.

The newspaper scale committee has held one meeting and is scheduled to meet again this coming month. This committee is composed of William Tanner, chairman; E. S. Close, Osceola Kosciusko Chapman, Merrill Fish, Secretary Birdsall and President Pferdesteller. At its first meeting the committee decided to keep secret its deliberations until ready to report to the union. This is done as a precaution against the union's demands being made known for months before being presented. The members, generally speaking, feel that $33 and $36 are about the right figures.

FRED L. ZIMMERMAN.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

The membership of typographical unions over the Missouri Valley Conference district is herewith reminded that President Scott, of the International Union, and T. W. McCullough, of Omaha, "father of the conference," have announced that they will be present at the January meeting in this city. If these busy gentlemen can find time to visit our city, certainly the rest of you should come. The coffee-pot will be set a-boiling, the table spread, and the chairs set up, and you will be welcomed in the cheerful ring of many voices. You may have to close up shop and suspend publication, but that will be all right. Come anyhow.

As this letter is in preparation, the annual convention of the Oklahoma Federation of Labor is in session in this city, having been transferred from McAlester to Oklahoma City at the eleventh hour. The convention had a large attendance, and among the many faces from out the city we noticed Delegates Van Tilburg, of Tulsa; Stackhouse, of Muskogee, and "Buster" Brown, of Shawnee, all representing their respective typographical unions.

Organized labor had a most successful program in its annual observance of Labor day. Although there were more printers in line of parade than any other craft, and in uniform attire, we failed to win first prize, which had been our good fortune heretofore. Mont R. Powell, of No. 283, was called to Okmulgee, where he made a notable address to organized labor in that city. Another feature of the Labor day celebration was the presence here of a large delegation of trade unionists from Chickasha, who came by special train. They were given the position of honor in the line of march.

Robert Lyons, of St. Louis, international organizer for the cooks' and waiters' union, has been in this city and state for some time and has been quite successful in the organization of a union of that craft in this city. There had been an organization here of that craft in the past, but it had somewhere drifted onto the rocks. Mr. Lyons found somewhat of a problem in the fact that many of this city's restaurants are owned and conducted by the slimy Greek and the greasy China-

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man, a state of affairs not altogether healthy for organized labor, nor the American people.

A postcard (showing a fine place to fish) from Jack Tracy and Charley Jennings avers they will spend the winter in "sunny Cal." Their previous plan has been that of wintering in Montana and summering in Oklahoma.

Henry D. Lawrence, representing Hillsboro (Texas) Union No. 752 at the Colorado Springs convention, dropped off in this city for a short chat with his old friend, Johnny Cronin.

Tom Acton, of the News chapel, and his family have gone to Colorado in the hope of improving Mr. Acton's health. Mr. Acton has been a member of No. 283 for several years, is a splendid young man and well liked, and he is assured that he will be missed.

William MacLaren, chairman of the conference committee of No. 283, enjoyed a vacation during the past month and has returned full of vim for the conference preparations.

The annual industrial number of the Oklahoman and Times, was issued just prior to the Oklahoma state fair and consisted of seventy-six pages, besides the regular heavy Sunday morning issue. This chapel was using every printer it could lay hands on, and even then the boys had to jeff for a night off.

With the co-operation of the army Young Men's Christian Association, the Oklahoman will soon begin the issuance of a weekly journal of army and camp news, free to the soldiers at Camp Doniphan (Fort Sill).

Clyde W. Lyman, monotype operator for the Oklahoman and Times, and for many years a member of that chapel, left during the month to join the national army, reporting at San Antonio. Clyde is a thorough workman and a stanch unionist, and of course will make a splendid soldier. In a letter to the Times, he states, "Let me say that my first experience with Uncle Sam is satisfactory; he certainly feeds the boys well."

Governor Williams has appointed W. H. Gadd, International representative, to the Oklahoma county defense council. Mr. Gadd will handle publicity matters for the council.

In our September letter it was stated that E. M. Willett, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, would make his home in Chicago, but Mr. Willett has reconsidered the matter and is now living in Oklahoma City, we hope, for the rest of his life.

Graham J. Albright, a member of No. 283, is becoming quite an illustrator. The layout for the cover page of the Federationist's big Labor day edition was made by him, and is quite a creditable piece of workmanship.

After a long vacation down in Texas, W. C. ("Dick") Russell, reading clerk for No. 283, returned to the city with a bride, Miss Julia Hurley, of Seymour, Texas. All kinds of best wishes are certainly assured this splendid couple by their many friends.

C. K. Dow presented a motion at the September meeting, in the spirit of which the entire membership present stood in reverent silence in honor of the members of our organization who have departed and are departing for the front. To many, no doubt, it called up the associations of pleasant days in the past, the memories of which were freighted in much that life holds precious indeed.

Cards received: A. D. Hurley, Charles T. Able, H. S. Austin, Maurice M. Leftwich, Charles T. Wood, T. A. Tunstall, Walter E. Thatcher, W. H. Williams, William H. Devine, W. A. Freeman, Ed Sharpe, J. A. Bramlet, Ed Thayer, W. J. Dowell, J. B. Millhollan, C. E. Daugherty, Mattie L. Barker, Clarence T. Barnes, Leo N. Morris, Gus D. Johnson. Cards issued: E. F. Blair, A. R. Tenney, J. W. Lawton, jr., Mattie L. Barker, Walter E. Thatcher, W. H. Williams, H. S. Austin, T. A. Tunstall, A. D. Hurley, Charles T. Able, W. C. Reaves, Joseph Rotchstein, G. T. Sniggs, Aldah A. Meacham, Charles T. Wood, Charles F. Nissen, Ed Thayer, Clarence T. Barnes, James H. Berry.

A. Raymond Morrison.

MINOT, N. D.

Tuesday, September 18, was an unlucky day for two members of No. 376, as R. D. Boyd, of the Periodical Publishing Company, suffered a badly lacerated hand by having it caught between the rollers and the form of the cylinder press which he was feeding. Ernest Solberg, of the News chapel, had his right leg fractured just above the ankle, when a roll of paper was turned against it.

Roy Rogers, who has been doing the make-up on the night side at the News chapel, has taken his wife and hied himself to the wilds near Glasgow, Mont., where he will build a shack on his homestead and spend the winter.

The last heard of Dick Murray, the old warhorse of the News, was at Hurley, Idaho.

Frank Richardson, of the News chapel, has gone to Fort Smith, Ark., and M. J. Klasger, of Minneapolis, is filling the situation on the night side.

The writer has turned in his slip at the Gross Printing Company and henceforth will be found assisting the old veteran, Dad Rogers, at the News chapel.

Guy Humphreys purchased the linotype from the Periodical Publishing Company and acquired along with it the services of our efficient secretary, S. E. George, who will now winter in Minot, instead of St. Paul, as announced in these columns last month.

At this writing the Independent is completing the regular monthly edition of the Business Bulletin, a thirty-two-page two-color magazine issued by the Minot Association of Commerce. The presswork is done on the machine recently installed and does credit to the skill and efficiency of Mr. Gilmore, who is a past master at turning out nifty printing.

E. D. Hicks.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Every member interested in the work of the International Typographical Union should make it his or her business to read the entire proceedings of the recent convention at Colorado Springs. As usual, many extremely foolish propositions were proposed, but the delegates were ever alert and sidetracked all of them, most of the propositions by a unanimous vote. President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays were wideawake during the entire proceedings, and a few delegates seeking to make political capital out of the convention were snowed under by an avalanche of votes. Messrs. Scott and Hays showed up the political office seekers in their true colors, and before the convention adjourned the vilifiers and office seekers did not even have the courage to reply to the gentlemen they had so vulgarly maligned in a so-called progressive sheet, and, further, did not even vote for their propositions. With such a display of weakness, would not the International Typographical Union be in fine hands with them managing the affairs of a million-dollar institution! The record made by the International Typographical Union

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during the past year is a most remarkable one. Just think of only $4,684.50 being spent for strike benefits and an increase in the earning capacity of our members of $3,940,626, our gross earnings amounting to the sum of $66,652,431. All three of the delegates from Cincinnati, two of whom were elected on a ticket supposed to be opposed to the so-called administration forces, declared in their reports to the union that the convention acted wisely in the course it had taken in all matters, that the executive council had ruled fairly in all the appeals submitted to it from which appeals were taken to the convention, and that the appeals committee made recommendations to the convention as only intelligent and fair-minded men could, and that the unanimous support given by the delegates to the appeals committee's recommendations was a credit to the delegates. The International Typographical Union has been very fortunate in the class of men who have been chosen to lead us, and no better sample of the wisdom of our membership in placing President Scott at the helm of the organization need be asked for than the record of the International Union under his guiding hand during the past year.

Fred A. White, who worked here a short time several years ago, but who has toured through Cuba, Canada and the entire United States for the past four or five years, stopped off here on his way to Louisville, where he will locate. He put in the time between trains with Johnny Dugan at the Typo club. White will organize a bowling team to compete in the printers' tournament at Indianapolis next winter.

D. I. Campbell, of Norfolk, Va., a representative of the International Typographical Union, stopped off here on his way home from the convention, where he was a delegate. He visited the Typo club and was also the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Long for a day. Campbell has lots of friends in Cincinnati and is always a welcome visitor.

Edward C. Holmes and Miss Hazel I. Giffin were married at the home of the bride's father, Charles F. Giffin, August 23. Mr. Holmes is an employe of the government printing office at Washington and well known in Cincinnati. The bride's father is a member of the Commercial Tribune chapel. Her brothers, Victor and Clifford, are employed in the big printery at Washington. The happy couple left on a honeymoon trip through the east and will reside in Washington.

"Senator" John D. Kane and son Cliff, members of Louisville Union, spent several days in "Cincy" last month. Although 80 years of age, the "Senator" has not changed much in the past twenty years. He walked out on a strike here forty years ago, and he met a number of the oldtimers who worked with him here and in Louisville. May many more years bless the life of this grand old man.

Walter A. Grannen, veteran catcher of the printers' ball club, last month announced the arrival of a handsome daughter. His number came out in the draft, but being a man of family he was exempted.

Charles Hicks, ex-foreman of the Commercial Tribune, but now in charge of the Western Newspaper Union's plant in Memphis, paid a flying visit to "Cincy" last month. He met many old friends.

The bowling season will be on in full blast this month, and those desiring to affiliate will hand their names in to Charles Morford or Eddie Sauer, of the Enquirer chapel. Preparations are being made for a big time next spring at Indianapolis, and "Cincy" expects to have a large delegation go on the trip. The teams bowl every Tuesday at Central alleys, Seventh street, near Central avenue. Drop down for the afternoon and bring other members of the printing crafts along.

JAMES W. DOUGHERTY, SR.

Cincinnati celebrated Labor day by having a large parade, and thereafter the different crafts took different routes to various summer resorts to spend the day with their families. The parade consisted of seven divisions. Typographical Union No. 3 headed the fifth division with Bessie's band.

The afternoon papers, the Times-Star and the Cincinnati Post, granted their employes a holiday Labor day by not getting out a paper, and it certainly made those men feel elated over the fact—they then having the opportunity to join in the Labor day parade and also being paid the full day's pay for same.

Quite a number of our members have been sent to the cantonment at this writing from this district, being drafted by the government to do service in the army. They left Cincinnati September 20, 9 A. M., for Chillicothe, Ohio.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor will hold its convention in Cincinnati the first part of October. The committee has everything in good shape at the present time and feels confident that the sessions will produce good results.

Work in Cincinnati at the present time is very dull—both branches—job and newspaper.

Bob Curl, "our grand old man," is still a regular visitor at the union rooms. He is receiving his old-time friends as they come in and go out almost daily. He loves the old haunts, the old faces, the old familiar surroundings, and every one has a kind word for Bob. Yes, Bob is one of the good old scouts, and the only regret he has at present is that he did not have the opportunity to enlist in Uncle Sam's big army. Any old time you drop in to Cincinnati don't fail to call on him.

JOSEPH F. ILLIG.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

We have received THE JOURNAL for September and find a very interesting and comprehensive account of the convention at Colorado Springs. The fellow that covered the convention would sure make a regular newspaper man look like an amateur.

But the convention didn't decide to give us our branch home down here in the sunny south and the best climate in the world. Here's hoping that we have better luck next time.

Our delegate, W. L. Van Wagenen, could not make the trip at the time, as he is the machinist on the Citizen and was erecting two new Mergs. This makes the Citizen plant one of the best to be found anywhere and the boys are all proud of it, as it now makes all the machines except one multiple magazines, and they have most any variety of type or face of type that is needed in a metropolitan newspaper plant.

At the regular meeting held on the second Sunday in September we had a good attendance and also a visitor, Coleman C. Rhame, of Washington, linotype man. While Mr. Rhame does not claim to be an orator, he still carries his card in "Big Six," and is always welcome here. He made us an interesting talk, and all present appreciated his efforts in this line.

Several applications for membership were voted

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upon at the last meeting. One was from W. S. Scott, who has been apprentice on the Times for several years. Mr. Scott has just left for Fayetteville, where he has accepted a position running a machine on the Observer of that place.

J. Ernest Applegate, who has been showing up at the newspaper offices here for some time, was recently called to the bedside of his little daughter in West Virginia.

The selective draft took several of our members away. They were all eager to go and help to make the world safe for democracy. Several of the boys had enlisted in the national guard, and when the guard left it took six from the Citizen. Two mailers, Sid Weaver and "Crow" Luther, gave up jobs in New York to come back and enlist for their country's good. A number have been drafted and are awaiting further news of how and when they are to report.

The publisher of the Cincinnati Post was in town last month and called at the plant of the Citizen to give it the "once over." Foreman Hogoboom remarked to him that it must resemble a kindergarten after his own magnificent plant, but he said that it was one of the best that he had seen. IRL T. SELL.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Harry Strange, delegate to Colorado Springs, says the Denver Ex-Delegates' Association certainly gave the delegates on their return trip a swell time. The auto trip to Lookout mountain, with a lunch in the park, could not have been surpassed. Harry extends his thanks for the good time he had in Denver.

Alex Gordon has returned to Winnipeg after a sojourn at the Home, and is now employed at the Saturday Post. On his way back Alex stopped over in Denver, where he annexed a blushing bride.

Manitoba points the way! J. K. Grant, of the Telegram chapel, who is suffering from occupational neurosis, which has almost totally disabled his right arm, thereby preventing him from holding down his machine situation, has been granted compensation under the workmen's compensation act, to the extent of 55 per cent of his wages weekly. This is the first case of the kind brought before the compensation board, and Jack was lucky that the members of the board interpreted the law as meaning what it says.

At the regular monthly meeting of No. 191, a motion was passed unanimously reaffirming the stand of Winnipeg in favor of a Canadian vice-president, living in Canada and having jurisdiction over the Canadian unions, and to be elected by the Canadian membership. This request has been once more turned down by the convention. One of the reasons given, according to our delegate, was that there are already two Canadians on the executive council. Tut! Tut! Up here in Winnipeg we are not in the least interested in the birthplace of any of the members of the executive council. We are broad-minded enough not to care a tinker's dam whether they were born in the United States, Canada, Japan, or Aberdeen. Another reason given for the refusal is that if Canada is granted the privilege of electing a vice-president the other states of the union would also wish the same privilege. But Canada is not one of the states of the union, but is a foreign country with different laws and conditions and a different flag. There is a growing and more insistent feeling among the membership up here that they are entitled to one elected representative who will devote his whole time to the welfare of the Canadian unions.

The executive committee has quite a task in endeavoring to get proper ventilation and sanitary conditions in the printing offices before the snow begins to fly. During the summer, when the windows can be opened, conditions are bearable; but with the setting in of the cold weather it is impossible to put in eight hours a day in some of the offices and still maintain your health.

For the information of those of our American cousins who have been writing to Winnipeg after jobs, the following information may be of interest: News scale, $27; job, $25; coal, $12.50 per ton; wood, $10 a cord. It takes two tons of coal and a cord of wood a month to heat the average house during the winter, when it is generally about 40 below zero; $25 a month is considered cheap rent. After paying rent and fuel the job printer has still about $40 a month left to starve on. We have a fuel controller and a food controller. These are better jobs than printing.

Maxwell Drennan, of the Free Press, is reported wounded for the second time. Jack Neil, also of the Free Press, is reported wounded. Bill Ore, Telegram, has appeared in the casualty lists for the second time, and Sammy Smith, Telegram apprentice, is in the Duchess of Connaught hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the right arm. Jack Stowe, also wounded in the arm, is improving and expects to be back in France shortly. P. J. Stowe is in London, and is enjoying the hard work and feeling good. George Russell is now attached to the forestry corps, and says it was only an army joke to fool the troops when they were told they were being sent back to Canada. George applied for work as a machinist, but because he had never been employed in a sawmill he was graded as "general hand" (laborer). Bert Luff is now in France.

M. D. Fowlkes, late casterman at Stovel's, is now employed with the Ambrose Printing Company, Nashville, Tenn., his home town. G. P. Caudette, of the Stovel chapel, is in the St. Boniface hospital suffering from total blindness.

The Stovel company now boasts one of the most sanitary, best ventilated and best equipped composing rooms in western Canada, if not on the American continent. All the linotype machines have electric metal pots attached, and the difference the electric heating system makes in the composing room is really marvelous.

Frank M. Christian, of the T. Eaton Company chapel, died in the General hospital from typhoid fever, and was buried in St. James' cemetery September 7. The local union took charge of the funeral arrangements and the ladies sent a handsome wreath.

The ladies staged their first whist drive and dance in the Travelers' hall on Saturday, September 22. At time of writing the prospects were for a most successful and enjoyable evening.

Norman Nelson is back at work on the Telegram again, after putting in three months on the Stoney Indian reservation. His sojourn in the Bad Lands has certainly improved him physically. He looks fit enough now to punish a carload of hot dogs.

After being six years with the morning Free Press, John Stevens has quit to take a day job on the Grain Exchange. Alex Anderson, the machinist of the Evening Free Press, has resigned his position. James MacLeod ("Big Mac") is now with the West Canada Publishing Company. W. J. Prittie and Alf White have returned from a tour of the golden west. CHARLES RYAN.

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MAILERS' DEPARTMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

The Seattle scale has just been settled by a local board of arbitration. Members receive an increase of 25 cents per day for the first two years of the contract and an additional 25 cents for the following two years, making that scale $3.75 and $4 per day. There is also an understanding that where an office had been paying a bonus to the men, that the award would not affect that condition. I understand the Times office has been paying a bonus for the past six months, which brings their day's pay up to $4. There were a few other minor improvements made. I might say in passing that we gained about five new members by the negotiations in that city.

Los Angeles has at last settled its scale controversy with the publishers. They received a $1 per week increase for the first two years of the contract and 50 cents additional the last two years, with fourteen months' back pay at the $1 rate. They have also eliminated section 7 of their old contract, which caused them considerable trouble during its life. They have several new clauses in the contract which will help their organization considerably, but up to date the publishers refuse to sign an arbitration agreement. Your humble servant assisted the members of the scale committee in this matter and wishes to say that the scale committee should be commended for its ability in handling the subject. I know its services are greatly appreciated by the members of No. 9.

I would call to the attention of our members an action of our convention in Colorado Springs which proposes the creation of a general fund of $100,000 by assessment. This subject will be submitted to our members for referendum vote in a very short time, and I feel sure the members will give the matter considerable thought and vote as their conscience dictates.

I have again given attention to the Kansas City situation and regret to report that I was unsuccessful in signing up the Star and Times or Journal, but there is a possibility of all the mailers, with the exception of the foreman in the Star and Times, joining the mailers' organization prior to receiving this number of THE JOURNAL, and that as our members receive the scale of wages, hours and working conditions, the only difference then between our organization and the Star management is a signed agreement and the foreman a member of our organization, which certainly shows improvement in this matter.

I gave attention to the San Diego situation and find that there are not enough real mailers in that city to form an organization, but I am of the opinion that a year hence our prospects will be brighter there.

Attention has been given to Sacramento during the past thirty days, where I found that only one member was left from our organization. All the others had either enlisted or were drafted. I also found that conditions in the mailing trade there were very bad. On the Bee, they had one man and about eight or nine boys. The boys were all new and do not understand much about the business, and you can understand the results of their labor. I mentioned this to the publisher of that publication, and would not be surprised if there will be a chance to resurrect or form a new local in Sacramento with signed contracts covering the papers there in the very near future.

I have taken up the Oklahoma scale matter with the publishers of that city and found them anything but favorable to the proposition. I interviewed the business manager of the Oklahoman, a Mr. Boggs, and also the circulation manager, Mr. Mathews, to whom he referred me, and both interviews did not last more than five minutes, collectively. I wouldn't be surprised if you heard some interesting news from Oklahoma City soon. At any rate, I feel safe in saying we will either get recognition or we will lose everything trying for it, as our members have been compelled to work for $12 per week. We have one full-grown man that has been getting the handsome sum of $6 per week, and the publisher of the Oklahoman tries to justify this condition. Our members are only asking for $18 per week, and, everything considered, I think they are entitled to every penny of this amount. The peculiar part of the whole matter has been that the publisher of the Oklahoman substituted girls in the men's places, expecting that this would discourage our organization. Three of the girls quit and the other joined the union, and I feel safe in saying here that if an adjustment is made that this young lady will be receiving the same pay that any other member of our organization will get. This is not the case at present, as the management of the Oklahoman, like other employers I have met, exploited the labor of women; and besides, she is entitled to $3 less per week than the men receive, although she is now doing the same class of work.

You may hear something shortly from San Francisco and Portland, Ore., as both organizations have scale matters pending. San Francisco is asking for a flat scale of $5 per day.

Now that the second-class mail matter has been adjusted, perhaps our organization in Topeka will come into its own, as there surely will be very little excuse for the publishers to contend that the unsettled conditions of this postal matter prevented an adjustment of our scale contract. I intend to stop at that city on my way back east and am looking forward to an adjustment.

It may be possible that Wichita, Kan., and Oakland, Cal., will be with us shortly.

We have been losing considerable membership through draft and enlistment. I feel that this condition will continue, and I would consider it a favor if the secretaries of all organizations will report to me each month the number of members they have lost through enlistments, etc., also giving names and addresses; it will be a good thing for the International organization to have a record of the same. Fraternally,

CHARLES N. SMITH.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Vice-President John G. Gallagher, of the Mailers' Trade District Union, paid the mailers of Louisville a visit on his return from the convention.

Owing to the lack of mailing work in Louisville C. O. Baner took out a traveling card and is working in Indianapolis. James Boggs is working at the cantonment. John Gallo is "somewhere in Minnesota" with a circus. Dave Rosenthal, the apprentice on the Evening Post, has joined the marines and is now at Paris Island, S. C.

We have five subs here at present. Would not advise any one to come to Louisville to work at this time. EUGENE E. NORTON.

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ALBANY, N. Y.

On last Labor day we made our first public appearance in the parade. This year the parade was more of a patriotic demonstration than it was a labor showing. Being one of the paraders, and being on the end of the line, I was surprised to hear the comments of the by-standers as we passed by. I will venture to say that along the whole route there was not one who knew what the mailers were or what the work was that we did. The general impression seemed to be that we worked in the postoffice. This struck me forcibly, and particularly so after reading the report of President Charles N. Smith to the last convention. In his report he spoke of a condition that has arisen, the inclination that most of the publishers have not to recognize us as a craft, and he said that, in most cases, they are getting away with it. I was a delegate to the Baltimore convention and had a printer delegate ask me, "What are the mailers?" Does this not seem strange, and especially so inasmuch as we are part and parcel of the International Typographical Union? It seems to me that this ought to be food for thought for the executive council. We applied on several occasions for jurisdiction over Troy and Schenectady and we were refused on the ground that we were not recognized in those cities by the publishers. I appeared before the typographical union in Schenectady for the purpose of securing aid in our cause, but it was of no avail. Mr. Scott requested that that local give us any aid possible, but I am of the opinion that had the executive council ordered that we must be considered, that we would be recognized by the publishers of that city today. In most offices there is but one mailer as compared with ten printers, and I feel that inasmuch as we are part of the International Typographical Union it would be an easy matter to force our end if it were made an imperative order to the local that the mailers must be recognized in negotiating a new scale. I am willing to admit that there are angles of this matter which I do not understand, but I am willing to learn, and I hope to see in THE JOURNAL the opinions of many expressed on this subject. FRANCIS J. A. RILEY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

At our second August meeting the following proposition was adopted: That the dues and assessments of members joining the armed forces of the United States for the period of the war will be paid by the union and a special assessment of 15 cents per member per month be levied to pay for same. This proposition will affect only those holding membership in this union on August 1, 1917.

President Fullam and Business Representative McArdle, delegates to the recent convention, take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation for the many favors shown them at the convention and in the different cities where they stopped en route to Colorado Springs. In Cincinnati, a delegation headed by President Weissman met them at the station and escorted them around the city and through its beautiful suburbs. In Cleveland, a delegation headed by President Robinchek met the train and showed them the town. The new inserting machine at the Plain Dealer was an object of particular interest. In Chicago they were met by President Kinsley and Secretary-Treasurer McNichols with a delegation, who took them around the city and made their visit a pleasant one. President Roehl, with a delegation, met them in St. Louis and took them around the city. A delegation headed by President Cowing and former President Goode met them in Kansas City and escorted them to the principal places of interest. In Denver they were met by a live wire, J. B. Casaday, who is bubbling over with energy. He made things hum, always looking out for their comfort or entertainment, so that they had no dull moments in that city.

The American Educational Press is now established in this city, having moved from Springfield, Mass. This was formerly an open shop, but is now thoroughly union. An agreement was signed September 15. We have eight steady positions and there will be more when they are thoroughly established. We have also secured a publication called The Curb, which will employ twelve of our men one night a week. The Times has another insert, which will continue through the winter. This will give fifteen of our men about four days and three nights a week.

Resolutions were adopted at our first September meeting requesting Governor Whitman to reappoint Industrial Commissioner Lynch, whose term expires December 31, 1917.

CHARLES A. GALLAGHER.

TORONTO, ONT.

The mailer delegates and visitors to the recent convention have had nothing to complain of the splendid manner in which they were entertained by the members of various mailer locals on their way to and from Colorado Springs, especially by Walter Weissman, of Cincinnati, and that fair city was certainly viewed from every point of the compass.

The publicity committee of the Mailers' Trade District Union deserves much praise for the manner in which it conducted its business and the results that it achieved, John McArdle and his trusty henchmen, Adam Hoeger and Henry Noonan, being always on the job.

The war situation is being brought home to our people in this country by the printed proclamations to conserve coal, wood and all kinds of fuel, besides the fact of all restaurants being forbidden to serve bacon or beef but once a day, on Tuesdays and Fridays, as well as all households being canvassed by corps of volunteer workers under the food controller.

The arbitration agreements between No. 5 and the Globe, Mail and Empire, World, Star and News have been signed.

Bonuses are being paid by most of the publishers of morning and evening papers over the new scale recently signed, and all will fall in line very shortly. The Toronto Star gave a bonus of $3 per week to continue until the end of the war.

Delegate Eatherly and his wife, who accompanied him to the convention, had a most enjoyable trip.

The Dominion Trades Congress, at this writing in session in Ottawa, promises to be a most memorable one. The attitude of some brainless fools, who talk general strike if they can't get all their demands granted and these reports going broadcast over Canada, the average citizen, unaware of the facts that the majority of bodies work under agreements, to them sacred, believe such rot. The Trades Congress of Canada or any other body in Canada would not sanction any action of this character. The bona fide labor movement in Canada is suffering from a surplus of either socialistic vision-

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aries or charlatans, apparently allied with avowedly disloyal elements—all in contrast to the stand and attitude taken by the American Federation of Labor in the United States.

Conscription is in full swing, hundreds in this city in the first class going up to be examined.

J. G. GALLAGHER.

PORTLAND, ORE.

There being more work here than could be handled, No. 13 sent out an S O S call for more help last month. "Bill" Mattis, an old member of this local, responded from the wilds of Wyoming and is now back in the Oregonian chapel. Glen Lockwood took a traveler out of Seattle and is now subbing on the Telegram and Oregonian. This is his first visit here and we hope he likes it well enough to stay.

President Charles N. Smith paid us a brief visit shortly before attending the convention. Our president and secretary cornered him, and, with the aid of Mr. Warner and his new auto, we had an enjoyable little spin about town and heard first hand of conditions in our trade. We hope his next stop will be longer.

Speaking of autos, Ed Glosser has a real machine, a big seven-passenger Paige, and as classy a looking car as you could want to see. He sure looks like the millionaire mailer now, as the boys in 'Frisco call him.

L. W. PAGET.

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

Word has reached this office through President Charles N. Smith that the Los Angeles Mailers' Union has signed an agreement with the Examiner, Evening Herald and Express-Tribune of that city. This matter has been under consideration since January, 1916, and has just been signed up. Under the contract back pay since that time has been allowed. The agreement carries with it an increase of $1 per week for the two years and an additional increase of 50 cents for the following two years. The overtime rate has been increased 5 cents per hour, making it a rate of 70 cents per hour. Much credit is due President Smith and the local officers of Los Angeles Mailers' Union No. 9 for their determination in bringing this matter to a successful close.

Am also informed that St. Louis Mailers' Union No. 3 has been successful in arbitration. Question of pay for holidays on daily newspapers was the matter of arbitration. The union was awarded a verdict in its favor.

Delinquent unions are Dayton, Ohio; Butte, Mont., and Utica, N. Y.

The following is the financial statement for August, 1917:

RECEIPTS.

August 1, 1917.	Balance	$442 35
August 2.	Newark for June, 1916, to May, 1917, inclusive	19 20
August 2.	Newark for one book traveling cards	75
August 2.	Detroit for June	2 70
August 8.	Cleveland for July	5 30
August 9.	Toronto for July	5 90
August 9.	Cincinnati for July	5 90
August 18.	Indianapolis for July	4 80
August 18.	San Francisco for July	7 20
August 18.	New York for July	59 00
August 18.	St. Louis for July	8 00
August 18.	Denver for August	3 70
August 30.	Fort Worth for July	60
August 30.	Memphis for July	$2 40
August 30.	Louisville for July	5 80
August 30.	Salt Lake for July	1 30
August 30.	Albany for May and June	2 40
August 30.	Topeka for July	1 90
August 30.	Oklahoma City for July	2 10
August 30.	Philadelphia for August	50
August 30.	Boston for July	15 10
August 30.	Portland for July	2 40
August 31.	Milwaukee for May	1 70
August 31.	Detroit for July	2 20
August 31.	Interest in bank	7 82
	Total	$619 02

EXPENDITURES.

August 15, 1917.	To Daniel L. Corcoran, for services in Albany N. Y.	$11 10
August 17.	To John McArdle, for services on laws committee	30 00
August 17.	To Charles S. Naden, for services on laws committee	30 00
August 17.	To Thomas J. Martin, for services on laws committee	30 00
August 17.	James P. McNichols, salary July and August	25 00
August 17.	To John G. Gallagher, for part expense to convention	35 00
August 17.	Expense incurred at convention	25 00
August 30.	Typewriting	5 00
August 30.	Postage	4 50
	Total	$195 60

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$619 02
Expenditures	195 60
Balance	$423 42

ORGANIZATION FUND RECEIPTS.

August 1, 1917	Balance	$327 47
August 2.	Newark from January, 1917, to May, 1917, inclusive	4 00
August 2.	Detroit for June	1 35
August 8.	Cleveland for July	2 65
August 9.	Toronto for July	2 95
August 9.	Cincinnati for July	2 95
August 18.	Indianapolis for July	2 40
August 18.	San Francisco for July	3 60
August 18.	New York for July	29 50
August 18.	St. Louis for July	4 00
August 18.	Denver for August	1 85
August 30.	Fort Worth for July	30
August 30.	Memphis for July	1 20
August 30.	Louisville for July	2 90
August 30.	Salt Lake City for July	65
August 30.	Albany for May and June	1 20
August 30.	Topeka for July	95
August 30.	Oklahoma City for July	1 05
August 30.	Philadelphia for August	25
August 30.	Boston for July	7 55
August 30.	Portland for July	1 20
August 31.	Milwaukee for May	85
August 31.	Detroit for July	1 10
	Total	$401 92

DEFENSE FUND.

August 30, 1917.	Balance	$4,902 25

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. MCNICHOLS.

IT has been learned that one Kansas City man voted thirty-nine times and another thirty-four times. Let us hope they got their ballots marked to suit them on the last attempt.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press.

THE heart of moral force is conscience—a faint, inextinguishable flame—whose light we call duty and its heat love.—Ex.

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OFFICIAL MATTERS

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH
AT ROOMS 640-650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. HAYS, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter and communications should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

Communications for the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. No communication will be published that does not bear the full name of the writer.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or, expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a cardholder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 20th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of a list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Alvah Bright, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Mrs. Sim Bright, Fort Recovery, Ohio.

A. L. Smith, your daughter Fray would like to hear from you. Address Miss Fray Smith, care Mrs. C. A. Patterson, Orcult, Cal.

The address of Virgil Sawyer, last heard of in St. Joseph, Mo., is wanted by S. H. Hatfield, medical department, Fort Meade, S. D.

George Francis Stockton is requested to communicate with R. M. Stockton, of Stockton, Cal., immediately; care box 140; important.

Robert Grabner, recently of Bisbee, Ariz., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with E. F. Critchley, Bisbee, Ariz.

Estel L. Estes, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with his brother, Johnnie L. Estes, 810 East Eighth street, Moscow, Idaho.

Floyd L. Beard, or any one knowing his present whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his sister, Mrs. J. Rowan Davis, R. R. No. 2, China Grove, N. C.

Charles S. Smith, or any one knowing his present whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his wife, Mrs. Nettie Smith, 2623 McNair avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The address of George Doehl is requested by J. E. Koehler. Please address secretary No. 12, Alex M. Rutherford, rooms 26-27, Vansant building, Baltimore, Md.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Walter G. Kennedy, last heard from in Santa Barbara, Cal., about 1910, please notify G. B. Sample, 135 Detroit street, Hammond, Ind.

Eugene M. Barrett, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Neil B. Barrett, U. S. S. Camden, care Postmaster, Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

A. B. Jessup (42480), who deposited his card in San Diego in March, 1917, or any one knowing his

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whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Acting Secretary N. S. Hallett, 415 Central Mortgage building, San Diego, Cal.

There is mail at headquarters at this time (September 22) for the following: Clarence W. Baker, A. C. Bakken, Arthur Balzer, Charles E. Boyer, H. E. Burke, Will F. Burke, Charles F. Cappell, H. E. Cramer, A. H. Davis, Fred M. Davis, Oscar DeLeuw, S. Deutch, W. H. Dodd, James Doran, Henry Drummond, R. W. Drummond, Fred Eicher, Ray Etter, Ralph E. Fischer, Mary Flanagan, G. O. Foraker, Ben Fowler, William F. Friermuth, William Geer, M. D. Hall, Walter A. Harrington, E. C. Hatfield, Charles M. K. Higgins, C. S. Hoyt, Earl Hicks, Peck Johnson, C. E. Justice, Jim Kay, Clarence Lane, C. H. Lane, John Lemar, William F. Lillie, Kenneth McElroy, Daniel McFarlane, A. E. McKee, F. C. McKenzie, Adams Marsh, Frank B. Miller, H. E. Miller, Thomas Moran, Catherine Muir, T. J. Murphy, John A. Naughton, Bruce C. Newman, Carroll Pew, George Pomeroy, C. A. Ragland, Leslie I. Ray, P. W. Redding, Elmer E. Remsen, W. H. Revie, C. H. Rhodes, E. R. Rhodes, M. R. Smith, Fred Snyder, J. R. Tatman, Dam Tatum, R. C. Tavers, Frank J. Tierney, J. V. Tierney, Jack Tracy, W. H. Valentine, L. A. Weston, George Woodward, D. C. Wright.

LOST CARDS.

If any of the following cards are found and presented for deposit or renewal they should be taken up and forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

Card of M. G. Sarratt (71997), issued July 1, 1917, by Columbia Union No. 34.

Card of Jennesse Abbey (2149), issued by the International Union July 27, 1917.

Card of Fred L. Houston (50812), issued August 27, 1917, by Beaver Valley Union No. 250.

Card of George M. Whitney (49313), issued by Chicago Union No. 16 July 26, 1917.

Card of Robert F. Butler (10058), issued August 14, 1917, by Pocatello Union No. 491.

Card of C. E. Romaine (50815), issued by Lincoln Union No. 209 August 14, 1917.

Card of Floyd P. Hastings (34992), issued July 2, 1917, by Charleston Union No. 146.

Card of Russell Marsilliotte (56783), issued by the International Union July 31, 1917.

Card of Harry E. Blanchard (47805), issued by the International Union June 29, 1917.

Card of Walter W. Barr (24458), issued by New London Union No. 159 August 6, 1917.

Card of Thomas James Connolly (50616), issued by Grand Rapids Union No. 39 July 21, 1917.

Card of C. Watt Brandon (76639), issued by the International Typographical Union June 13, 1917.

CARDS REVOKED.

The card of Sam Weintraub (81268) has been revoked by order of the executive council. If presented for deposit or renewal this card should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

The card of E. C. Harrison (83106) has been revoked by order of the executive council. If this card is presented for deposit or renewal it should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

The honorable withdrawal card of DeWitt C. Ward (77143) has been revoked for ratting in Newark, N. J. If this card is presented for deposit it should be taken up and sent to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

The traveling card issued to Pauline M. Gnau (82371) by Philadelphia Union No. 2 has been revoked for ratting in Baltimore. If this card is presented for deposit or renewal it should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

	Previously subscribed	$23 40
112,	Scranton	13 85
198,	Fort Worth	5 00
324,	Racine	1 75
487,	Middletown	1 00
598,	Morgantown	2 00
600,	Petaluma	5 00
	Hoboken, N. Y.—Hudson Observer news chapel	12 25
	New York, N. Y.—Methodist Book Concern chapel	5 00
	Total to date	$69 25

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Ishpeming (Mich.) Union No. 790—Ray P. Chambers, Edwin J. Rowe, John D. West, John Holmgren, J. Alfred Beaudin, Lenwood Davis, John R. Martin, Horace Morell.

Metropolis (Ill.) Union No. 791—J. L. Starkes, M. Fay Starkes, A. M. Byerly, A. N. Starkes, Harry Sutherland, W. E. McKinney, Madge E. Wray, H. M. Milburn.

Sault Ste. Marie (Ont.) Union No. 702—D. W. Hilts, A. J. Belanger, E. S. Robinson, George Malone, J. C. Biggings, J. S. Prentice, B. L. Michael, J. M. Manser, Fred Roberts, Frank Curran.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The secretary receiving the card of Mrs. Della D. Bryant is requested to take it up and return it to headquarters.

The secretary receiving the card of Harry W. Morgan (37159) is requested to take it up and return it to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 27, 1917.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law August per capita and August old age pension and mortuary assessments of all unions were due at headquarters not later than September 20. The following unions were delinquent for per capita, or the old age pension or mortuary assessments September 27, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 16, article v, of the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 16. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

137, Johnstown.
354, Edwardsville.
383, Martins Ferry.
431, Manitowoc.
459, St. Thomas.
473, Moberly.
477, Niles.
478, San Juan.
508, Brazil.
569, Painesville.
607, Wellsburg.
616, Tonopah.
638, Salina.
654, El Reno.
656, Bozeman.
697, Waycross.
736, International Falls.
743, Middletown.
746, Staunton.
750, Provo.
755, Bridgeport.
761, Goldsboro-Kinston.
764, Havre.
785, Hempstead.

MAILERS.

22, Pittsburgh.
23, Milwaukee.
31, Nashville.
42, Fort Worth.
52, Richmond.
53, Dayton.

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EXPELLED FOR RATTING.

Harry Tyler (79217) has been fined $50 and expelled for ratting by Kansas City Union No. 80.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

Algona, Iowa—Maurice C. Dersham, age 32 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Elgin, Iowa; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Carbon Hill, Ala.—Thomas Keith, age 36 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Decatur, Miss.; also worked in Cuba, Ala., and Columbus, Miss.; never a member.

Charleston, Mo.—B. H. Rumsey, age 48 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Grant City, Mo.; never a member.

Cherokee, Iowa—C. Eugene Booth, age 24 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Prescott, Iowa; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Davenport, Wash.—Charles H. Freeman, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Pendleton, Ore.; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Hastings, Neb.—Henry Camerzell, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Hastings; never a member.

Jacksonville, Texas—W. B. Lehman, age 46 years; at trade twenty-eight years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; charter member of McKinney Union; drew card with surrender of charter and since worked in unorganized towns.

Mansfield, La.—Olive B. Raynham, age 27 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in St. Francisville, La.; also worked in Mansfield, La.; never a member. John E. Hewitt, jr., age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Mansfield; never a member.

Noblesville, Ind.—Walter N. Burger, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Noblesville; never a member.

Prague, Okla.—Ed W. Simpson, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; formerly a member.

Preston, Iowa—Walter Beebe, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Creston, Iowa; never a member.

Wilmington, Ohio—Herman Hiatt, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Lima, Ohio; also worked in Adrian, Celina and Kenton, Ohio; formerly a member of Adrian Union.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to the union to which application is made within thirty days.]

6, New York, N. Y.—Probationary members: Martin V. Branman, age 20 years; learned trade at Redfield, Kendrick, Odell Company, New York. Emil J. Calamano, age 21 years; learned trade at McCall Company, New York. Edward P. Fleming, age 20 years; learned trade at Holton Printing Company, Brooklyn. Salvador Thomas Forte, age 21 years; learned trade at Taggart & Yest, New York. Charles Hess, age 20 years; learned trade at American Lithographic Company, New York. Edward L. Himmelreich, age 20 years; learned trade at Trow Press, New York. Leo Paul Hollwitz, age 24 years; learned trade at Charles Francis Press, New York. Charles Meister, age 21 years; learned trade at J. J. Little Company, New York. Lester G. Michel, age 23 years; learned trade at Butterick Publishing Company, New York. Frank August Ney, age 20 years; learned trade at Frank A. Munsey Company, New York. William Joseph Norrale, age 25 years; learned trade at Butterick Company, New York. New members (have never been members before): Rudolph Berkowitz, age 23 years; at trade seven years in New York. Charles Booth, age 24 years; at trade seven years in New York. Maurice Dubin, age 22 years; at trade eight years in New York. Thomas Joseph Gillen, age 22 years; at trade six years in New York. Thomas H. Kellway, jr., age 37 years; at trade fifteen years in New York. Emanuel Klein, age 23 years; at trade six years in New York. John Mani Mercier, age 25 years; at trade eight years in New York and Houston, Texas. Wilbur B. Ostrander, age 27 years; at trade twelve years in New York. Harry Peterson, age 26 years; at trade nine years in New York. Harold H. Press, age 27 years; at trade thirteen years in Boston and New York. Charles Rottman, age 33 years; at trade nineteen years in Hungary and New York. Alfred G. Siegel, age 21 years; at trade five years in New York. Harry Widoff, age 36 years; at trade twenty years in Russia and New York. Nathan Wolkind, age 32 years; at trade eighteen years in Russia and New York. Reinstatement: Martin J. Slattery, age 46 years; at trade twenty years in New York and Hartford, Conn.; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed membership to lapse.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—Marvin E. Fortel, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in St. Louis; suspended for non-payment of dues by No. 8 January 31, 1914. Claude Greeman, age 44 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in South Dakota; formerly worked in Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha; never a member. Walter A. H. Heim, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. William F. Knapp, age 30 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in New York city; never a member. Carl W. Motch, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. George E. Rebori, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. Albert M. Ambach, age 34 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. John J. George, age 31 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in St. Louis; was an apprentice member of No. 8. Hiram B. Higgins, age 62 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in Helena, Ark.; expelled for non-payment of dues by No. 8 January 1, 1902. Oliver Hoelzeman, age 19 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. Hubert E. Kurt, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis; was an apprentice member of No. 8. Fniis E. Marlow, age 58 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Illinois; publisher of paper in St. Louis since 1892; expelled for non-payment of dues by No. 8 February 7, 1907. George J. Rohrmoser, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. Alois G. Zeller, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Bert W. Crocker, age 48 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade on Wyoming County Times; formerly a member of No. 9. Walter L. Green, age 25 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in North East, Pa.; never worked in organized town. James H. Price, age 27 years; learned trade in Buffalo; formerly a member of No. 9. James B. Nagle, age 34 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Danville, N. Y.; has also worked in Rochester, N. Y.; formerly a member of Rochester Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1912 or 1913.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Joseph L. Getzdanner, age 21 years; at trade six and one-half years; worked in Baltimore.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Louis J. Danielepsky, age 23 years; served six-years' apprenticeship in offices of Atwell Printing Company and Faulkner-Ryan Company. Arthur C. Emery, age 42 years; at trade twenty years in the following offices: R. & H

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Publishing Company and News-Enquirer, Battle Creek, Mich.; Turner Job Office, Jackson, Miss.; American, Vicksburg, Miss.; formerly a member. August Engelhardt, jr., age 23 years; served six-years' apprenticeship in office of Barnard & Miller. Earl W. J. Fischer, age 26 years; served six-years' apprenticeship in offices of George W. Danforth and P. O. Printing Department. Ray W. Frisbie, age 29 years; served five-years' apprenticeship in office of Peterson Linotyping Company. LeRoy E. Grimme, age 22 years; served seven-years' apprenticeship in offices of Woodson & Edwards, Grimme Bros. and International Blank Book Company. Henry Harrison, age 25 years; at trade eight years in the following offices: Schultas, Willens & Co. and Russian Publishing Company, Chicago. G. Emery Horn, age 29 years; at trade twelve years in the following offices: Alabama School for the Deaf; W. B. Conkey Company; Hutchinson Printing Company, Evansville, Ind.; Commercial Printing Company and Premier Printing Company, Birmingham, Ala.; former member of No. 104. Albin Charles Johnson, age 21 years; served five-years' apprenticeship in offices of Webster & Williams and Englewood Print Shop. Mark A. Keefer, age 21 years; at trade ten years in the following offices: Keefer Printing Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Rand-McNally, Logan Printing House and J. M. Bundscho, Chicago. Fred August Meyer, age 27 years; at trade eleven years in the following offices: McDonald Printing Company, Spencer & Craig, Charles Schraffenberger, Cincinnati, and R. R. Donnelley, Chicago. Charles L. Norton, age 26 years; at trade fifteen years in the following offices: Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho; Argus, Ontario, Ore.; Chicago Printing Company, Chicago. Clara Obladen, age 22 years; at trade five years in the offices of A. Obladen and Rogers & Hall Co. Frank Joseph Powers, age 24 years; served five-years' apprenticeship in office of Hedstrom & Barry. Manuel Spagnola, age 25 years; at trade five years in office of Daily Picayune, New Orleans. Donald F. Stratton, age 23 years; served five-years' apprenticeship in offices of Chicago Daily News, Western Newspaper Union and Daily Racing Form. Robert F. Warner, age 31 years; at trade twelve years in the following offices: Warner Printing Company, Des Moines, Iowa; R. R. Donnelley, Rand-McNally and Rogers & Hall, Chicago. David Weinberger, age 27 years; at trade ten years in following offices: W. A. Maclear, Denver; M. Oblander, Los Angeles, and Faithorn Company, Chicago. Joseph Wolthius, age 25 years; served five-years' apprenticeship in office of Blakely Printing Company.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—Grover D. Harrison, age 25 years; at trade six years; worked at Murfreesboro and Tullahoma, Tenn.; never before applied for membership. Howard H. Helton, age 21 years; at trade four years; worked in Louisville and country towns.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—Joseph Bradway; at trade nine years; learned trade in Bisbee, Ariz.; also worked in Los Angeles; never a member. May A. Carey; at trade eleven years; learned trade in San Francisco; never a member. Louis Kern; at trade six years; learned trade in San Francisco; never a member. E. B. Muth; at trade seven years; learned trade in New York city; also worked in New Rochelle and Raleigh, N. C.; never a member. Agatha M. O'Connor; at trade six years; learned trade in San Francisco; never a member. Fred A. Vaudagnotti, age 38 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Paris, France; also worked in Lovelock, Nev., and Los Angeles; never a member.

32, Norfolk, Va.—Henry Lee Witten; at trade twelve years; worked in New Orleans, La., and Troy, Ala.; formerly a member of New Orleans Union.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Thomas McLeod Heron, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Columbia. Moriet E. Sligh, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Columbia. Arthur R. Jordan, age 20 years; learned trade in Baltimore, Md.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—Raymond A. Johnson, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Haverhill; never a member.

45, Leavenworth, Kan.—Leo A. Enwright, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Leavenworth; now working at monotype school, learning machine.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—H. T. Atkinson, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized town. Lewis B. Lawton, age 38 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in unorganized town; worked in Philadelphia, Eddystone and Washington; formerly a member of Washington No. 101 previous to joining Atlanta; allowed membership to lapse while working in a non-union shop in Atlanta. Harvey Kincaid, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

58, Portland, Ore.—George Kessler, age 39 years; learned trade in Seymour, Ind.; worked in Central City, Neb., and Portland, Ore.; never a member.

72, Lansing, Mich.—Jesse Walters, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Newcomerstown, Ohio, Detroit and St. Johns, Mich. Albert Nicholson, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Grand Rapids, Mich.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Alexander L. Riley, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Kansas City. Levi Landon Smith, age 30 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Bonner Springs, Mo. Ivan Laverne Billings, age 21 years; at trade six and one-half years; learned trade in Kansas City. Oscar J. Hugg, age 25 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Kansas City; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse. Albert R. Engle, age 45 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Minneapolis, Kan.; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse.

90, Richmond, Va.—Joseph B. Shaw; worked in Wilson, New Bern and Rocky Mount, N. C.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Roy V. Neal, age 37 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade in Windsor, Ont.; formerly a member of Detroit Union.

101, Washington, D. C.—Martin De Waters, age 40 years; formerly a member of Buffalo Union, going out on strike in 1906; later went to work in non-union office, where he has been until coming to Washington.

107, Rock Island, Ill.—Victor W. Kurt, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in St. Louis, Mo.

117, Springfield, Ohio—Ernest C. Cook, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade and worked in Springfield; never a member.

120, Lynn, Mass.—Robert H. Higgins, age 27 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Haverhill and Lynn, Mass.; charter member of Haverhill Union, but allowed membership to lapse.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—James D. Clevenger, age 45 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Normal and LeRoy, Ill.; never before applied for membership.

128, South Bend, Ind.—Frederick Kasbaum, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Laporte, Ind.; never a member.

131, New York Bohemian—Dennis T. Murdza, age 37 years; learned trade in Mount Carmel, Pa.

144, Fresno, Cal.—Raymond E. Wilson, age 44 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Venice, Cal.; formerly a member of Globe, Ariz., but was suspended therefrom for non-payment of dues June 14, 1910.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—O. A. Bennett, age 47 years; at trade thirty-three years; former member of Bristol (Tenn.) Union; took honorable withdrawal card. James Hagerty (mailer), age 33 years; at trade ten years.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Lulu Jenkins, age 47 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member, but allowed card to expire. C. Arthur Helm, age 23

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years; at trade five years; never a member. Ira S. Powers, age 35 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Belle Plaine, Kan.; never a member.

151, Oil City, Pa.—Quincy G. Redmond, age 28 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Greenville Union No. 602; suspended by that union in 1913 for non-payment of dues.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Charles H. Enghaus, age 23 years; at trade six years; formerly a member of the union in Nashville, Tenn., and Philadelphia, Pa.

167, Schenectady, N. Y.—Michael Janocha, age 36 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Brooklyn; worked in Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and New York. Stanislow Rybak, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Poland; formerly a member of No. 167.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—Leslie E. Aller, age 39 years; at trade nineteen years; former member of Tacoma Union; allowed membership to lapse.

172, San Antonio, Texas—W. C. Sankey, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns.

180, Sioux City, Iowa—C. W. Sedgwick; at trade thirty years; worked in Indianapolis in 1889-1890 and in Kansas City in 1890-1892; has worked in unorganized towns since 1904; formerly a member of the union, but was suspended in 1904 for non-payment of dues. Harry Goldblatt; at trade eight years; suspended in 1916 for non-payment of dues, since which time he has not worked at the trade.

193, Spokane, Wash.—H. G. Tyner, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in office of Danner Publishing Company, San Francisco; has worked in unorganized town; never a member. Floyd C. Sclauch, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member. George G. Dunne, age 41 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Council Bluffs, Iowa; formerly a member of Denver Union; allowed membership to lapse in 1911 while out of business. H. Youngstrom, age 39 years; at trade six years; never a member.

206, Sedalia, Mo.—F. R. Babbitt, age 21 years; at trade six and one-half years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Roland H. Seidel, age 19 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Friend, Neb. Allen B. Curran, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Marysville, Kan., and Beatrice, Neb.

219, Canton, Ohio—W. M. Feltz, age 41 years; at trade twenty-two years; formerly a member of Atlanta Union, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized town.

223, Marysville, Cal.—R. R. Anderson, age 30 years; formerly a member of Sacramento Union.

236, Ogden, Utah—George W. Mills, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Ossawatonnie, Kan., and has worked the greater part of his time in Kansas.

242, York, Pa.—Archibald Farr, age 35 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade at Atlanta, Ga., and was suspended by New Orleans Union in 1915.

266, Elkhart, Ind.—Harry T. Hershberger, age 23 years; worked in Payne, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Ind.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Greenup B. Patterson, age 22 years; worked at Granite and Hobart, Okla., and San Marcos, Texas; never a member. Robert M. Tidball, age 26 years; worked at Clinton, Butler and Chelsa, Okla.; never a member.

286, Marion, Ind.—Carl Bainbridge, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—Zora E. Davis, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in unorganized town.

293, Pensacola, Fla.—Thomas E. Davis, age 36 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Robert C. Green, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Herald office, Eaton, Ohio, where he has always worked.

317, Woodstock, Ont.—Robert Johnston, age 31 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Galt Union No. 411; allowed membership to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

333, Denison, Texas—James L. Webb, formerly a member of Bonham (Texas) Union, which returned charter; later held card, but allowed it to lapse.

336, Oneida, N. Y.—Rufus M. Elefante; at trade eight years in Utica and Oneida; never a member.

349, Waterloo, Iowa—John B. Quimby, age 51 years; at trade thirty years; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse.

369, Taylorville, Ill.—Cress R. Friend, age 41 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Centralia Union No. 479.

370, El Paso, Texas—Robert A. Houston, age 34 years; at trade twenty-one years; worked in Chicago, Ill., El Paso and Austin, Texas; formerly a member; allowed card to lapse. R. L. Keating, age 37 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in San Angelo, Texas; also worked in Houston and Brownwood, Texas; formerly a member; allowed card to lapse.

376, Minot, N. D.—Roy Rogers, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Paul; never a member. Cecil Kavanagh, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

406, Mason City, Iowa—Michael M. Magner, age 30 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Minneapolis Union.

409, Lorain, Ohio—John Vargo, age 25 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Lorain; also worked in Sandusky; never a member.

410, Everett, Wash.—William P. Oaks, age 33 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Green Bush, Minn.; also worked in Anacortes, Wash., Pendleton, Ore., and Tucson, Ariz.; former member of Bellingham (Wash.) Union; allowed card to expire.

420, Mansfield, Ohio—R. D. Davis, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Akron and Galion, Ohio.

425, Canon City, Colo.—Ernest Shumway, age 41 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Trinidad; formerly a member of Canon City and Trinidad Unions. E. A. Grissom, age 24 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Syracuse, Kan.; formerly a member of Albuquerque Union. F. L. Antram; formerly a member of the union in Fresno, Cal., but allowed card to lapse.

434, Trinidad, Colo.—Clarence H. Reagan, age 31 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Coffeyville Union No. 578; suspended by Springfield Union No. 158 in 1911 for non-payment of dues.

438, Paris, Texas—Thomas L. Dowty, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Petty, Texas; never a member. John M. Furey, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Paris; formerly a member of Paris Union.

444, Champaign, Ill.—Taylor M. Garver, age 53 years; at trade thirty-two years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of No. 444; allowed card to lapse while in other business.

454, Huntington, Ind.—Martin Braks, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Huntington; formerly a member of Huntington Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1911. Zeno E. Broderick, age 19 years; at trade four years and

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eight months; learned trade in Huntington. Paul Hathaway, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Huntington, Coatesville, Clayton and Bainbridge, Ind.; has also worked in Indianapolis, Ind., and Chicago, Ill.

461, Cairo, Ill.—David W. Bryant, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Cairo; has also worked in Fort Smith, Hot Springs and Newport, Ark.; formerly a member of Little Rock Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1906 or 1907 while located in Newport, Ark.

490, Shawnee, Okla.—F. C. Armstrong, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

494, Abilene, Texas—Philip Robert Smith; formerly a member of No. 494; allowed membership to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

497, Alliance, Ohio—William C. Marquis, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Pittsburgh; never a member.

505, Wichita Falls, Texas—Charles E. McKeehan, age 36 years; at trade twenty-five years; formerly a member of Wichita Falls Union; suspended for non-payment of dues.

535, Flint, Mich.—Thomas Price, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in office of Sparta Expositor; formerly a member of Nashville Union No. 20; suspended by that union for non-payment of dues.

550, Lewistown, Mont.—R. L. Shaffer, age 36 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Billings (Mont.) Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1916.

556, Wilmington, N. C.—Henry A. Stalls, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Gainesville, Fla.; formerly a member of the International Union.

559, Medford, Ore.—Royal E. Bebb, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

564, Aberdeen, S. D.—Alfred E. Keller, age 45 years; formerly a member of St. Paul and other unions; suspended at Fargo, N. D., in 1914. Edward C. Cole, age 42 years; at trade twenty-eight years; formerly a member of No. 564, but allowed membership to lapse April 16, 1917. Mrs. Vada Cochrane Morton, age 30 years; at trade ten years; formerly a member of Aberdeen Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1912. Edmund Roberts Griswold, age 18 years; at trade five years.

568, Lake Charles, La.—M. S. Dunning, age 23 years; at trade five years; worked in Kiowa, Okla., Hamburg, Ark., and Fort Worth, Texas.

571, Chickasha, Okla.—R. B. Roney, age 24 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Fulton, Ky.; never a member.

581, Fort Madison, Iowa—Ernest Fred Carstens, age 31 years; at trade five years; learned trade in West Point, Iowa; also worked in Columbia, Ill.; never a member.

585, White Plains, N. Y.—Joseph P. Carpenter, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of No. 585; allowed traveling card to lapse in January, 1917. William Wylde, age 38 years; at trade twenty-four years; learned trade in England; formerly a member of No. 6; quit through disagreement.

596, Houghton, Mich.—Edwin E. Lund, age 23 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Sweden; has also worked in Marinette, Wis.

598, Morgantown, W. Va.—F. A. Young, age 28 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

602, Greenville, Pa.—Roy Harrison, age 27 years; learned trade in Buena Vista, Va.

609, Winston-Salem, N. C.—Lindsay N. Cashier, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade and worked in unorganized town; never a member. George W. Holloway, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized towns and Winston-Salem, N. C.

623, Fitchburg, Mass.—Charles F. Warren, age 42 years; learned trade in Springfield, Mass.

627, Moose Jaw, Sask.—H. Lowery, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Butte, Mont.; formerly a member of Butte Union; suspended by that union in 1915 for non-payment of dues. Albertus Houtkooper, age 25 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Holland, and was a member of union there.

630, St. Cloud, Minn.—Thorvald Rygh, age 48 years; learned trade in Ottawa, Can.; worked in Des Moines, Story City and Decorah, Iowa; never a member.

643, Waterville, Me.—Sherman R. Jellison, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

648, Bartlesville, Okla.—C. D. Campbell, age 31 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized town.

661, Chandler, Okla.—Clarence V. McDavid, age 36 years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Tyler (Texas) Union No. 404; allowed membership to lapse while not working at the trade.

721, Asbury Park, N. J.—H. R. Gensler, age 47 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Carlisle, Pa.; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse.

722, La Junta, Colo.—M. Percy Son, age 25 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Galena, Kan.; also worked in Rocky Ford and Ordway, Colo.; formerly a member. Ray Ryason, age 27 years; at trade nine years; worked in unorganized towns; former member of Omaha Union; allowed card to lapse.

727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.—M. A. Boorman, age 49 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Minneapolis; formerly a member of Minneapolis union.

752, Hillsboro, Texas—Frank W. Thomason, age 37 years; at trade twenty-one years; formerly a member of the union in Sherman, Texas.

753, Kirksville, Mo.—Fred Lister Doyle, age 36 years; at trade twenty-two years; has worked in LaGrange, Ill., St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo., and Oshkosh, Wis. Howard C. Settle, age 27 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Kirksville.

756, Rocky Mount, N. C.—S. A. Jones, age 30 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

762, St. Joseph, Mich.—Mendel Caplan, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chicago, Ill., and Benton Harbor, Mich. John L. Chaddock, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in St. Joseph and Benton Harbor.

774, Piqua, Ohio—Virgil F. Snyder, age 37 years; at trade twelve years; never a member.

775, Laramie, Wyo.—A. R. Little, age 45 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Laramie; has also worked in Shawnee, Okla., and St. Joseph, Mo.; formerly a member of the union, but allowed membership to lapse.

781, Silver City, N. M.—Ora L. Eagan, age 39 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member of the union at Columbia and St. Louis, Mo. Ambrose Duran, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Santa Fe, N. M.; never a member. Lorenzo Riggins, age 27 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Poplar Bluff, Mo.; formerly a member of the union in Paris, Texas.

782, Orlando, Fla.—Isaac Van Deusen, jr., age 52 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Philadelphia; formerly a member of Denver Union.

784, Miami, Fla.—La Rue H. Durham, age 55 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Oakland, Ill.; formerly a member of Pueblo Union. Stanley C. Leister, age 41 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in unorganized

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town; formerly a member of Amarillo (Texas) Union. Leroy P. Pierce, age 28 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of International Union.

787, Ashland, Ky.—Guy Williams, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Ashland; never a member.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Record of admissions, departures and deaths for August, 1917:

ADMITTED.

2971—William Cotter, Cincinnati No. 2; age 34 years; admitted August 1, 1917.

2959—Joseph S. Price, Chicago No. 16; age 55 years; admitted August 1, 1917.

2980—Steve Buchovecky, Gary No. 590; age 28 years; admitted August 1, 1917.

2969—H. J. Gaither, Beaumont No. 339; age 40 years; admitted August 1, 1917.

2967—Alonzo F. Taysum, Provo No. 750; age 56 years; admitted August 1, 1917.

2955—A. F. Burnham, New York No. 6; age 74 years; admitted August 2, 1917.

2993—T. O. Lovendale, Hot Springs No. 574; age 49 years; admitted August 2, 1917.

2966—Albert B. Squeri, Columbus No. 5; age 28 years; admitted August 2, 1917.

2951—Harry B. Davis, Atlanta No. 48; age 39 years; admitted August 3, 1917.

2981—Herman C. Hartel, Buffalo No. 9; age 35 years; admitted August 3, 1917.

2992—W. D. Yarrington, Dallas No. 173; age 53 years; admitted August 5, 1917.

2972—Jerome W. Myers, San Francisco No. 21; age 44 years; admitted August 5, 1917.

2961—Lynn F. Brooks, Imperial Valley No. 707; age 32 years; admitted August 6, 1917.

2984—William K. Rutter, San Francisco No. 21; age 57 years; admitted August 8, 1917.

2985—Samuel Sherman, Boston No. 13; age 81 years; admitted August 11, 1917.

2964—Winston Hall, Santa Cruz No. 589; age 35 years; admitted August 11, 1917.

2976—George E. Paige, Peoria No. 29; age 61 years; admitted August 12, 1917.

2970—Harry B. Winans, Jersey City No. 94; age 34 years; admitted August 14, 1917.

2962—Charles B. Menaugh, St. Louis Mailers No. 3; admitted August 17, 1917.

3005—Clarence W. Bobo, Nashville No. 20; age 48 years; admitted August 19, 1917.

3004—Jerome C. Crawford, Fresno No. 144; age 25 years; admitted August 24, 1917.

3008—Fred I. Gault, Wichita No. 148; age 29 years; admitted August 24, 1917.

3006—Herman C. Haysler, St. Louis No. 8; age 30 years; admitted August 26, 1917.

2999—Vern F. Meredith, Des Moines No. 118; age 31 years; admitted August 28, 1917.

2986—Herman Mulack, St. Louis No. 8; age 55 years; admitted August 31, 1917.

VACATED.

2883—William H. Coneen, New York No. 6; age 27 years; admitted February 27, 1917; vacated August 10, 1917; able to work.

2763—George E. Locker, Lincoln No. 209; age 44 years; admitted August 21, 1916; vacated August 10, 1917; able to work.

2860—W. F. Ecks, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 50 years; admitted February 8, 1917; vacated August 17, 1917; to attend matters at home.

2876—Ben R. Gibson, Chicago No. 16; age 54 years; admitted February 22, 1917; vacated August 18, 1917; able to work.

2788—John J. Marshall, Boston No. 13; age 35 years; admitted October 8, 1916; vacated August 19, 1917; able to work.

2985—Samuel Sherman, Boston No. 13; age 81 years; admitted August 11, 1917; vacated August 21, 1917; sent home; mentally deficient.

2905—Arthur W. Crane, Chicago No. 16; age 53 years; admitted May 3, 1917; vacated August 22, 1917; to go to work.

2893—Max A. Finger, Chicago No. 16; age 41 years; admitted March 16, 1917; vacated August 23, 1917; able to work.

2928—Frank L. Wharton, Chicago No. 16; age 50 years; admitted May 25, 1917; vacated August 23, 1917; able to work.

2958—Stephan Kirsch, Chicago No. 16; age 57 years; admitted June 20, 1917; vacated August 23, 1917; attend matters at home.

2787—Mrs. G. L. White, Chicago No. 16; age 32 years; admitted October 4, 1916; vacated August 23, 1917; direction of board.

2648—Thomas H. Moran, Syracuse No. 55; age 31 years; admitted January 14, 1916; vacated August 24, 1917; able to work.

2339—John Deneau, Aurora No. 291; age 30 years; admitted September 23, 1915; vacated August 25, 1917; improved.

2838—James Taylor, Victoria No. 201; age 50 years; admitted November 17, 1916; vacated August 25, 1917; longer stay not beneficial.

2849—Harry F. Guth, Fort Wayne No. 78; age 26 years; admitted December 29, 1916; vacated August 26, 1917; able to work.

2851—Paul F. Barber, Memphis No. 11; age 29 years; admitted January 17, 1917; vacated August 28, 1917; able to work.

2409—Louise Gilmore, Colorado Springs No. 82; age 42 years; admitted January 26, 1915; vacated August 30, 1917; rather vacate than move from employes' quarters.

DIED.

2932—W. A. Crockett, Hartford No. 127; age 29 years; admitted June 5, 1917; died August 26, 1917; Hodgkin's disease.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Daley, Superintendent.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Adams, F. M. (757)—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 12, 1917, of heat prostration. Age 55 years.

Albright, G. W. (32209)—At Millers Crossing, Pa., August 25, 1917, of general disintegration. Age 84 years.

Anderson, J. A. (64116)—At New York, N. Y., December 10, 1916, of appendicitis. Age 32 years.

Ball, O. F. (31519)—At Salt Lake City, Utah, September 14, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 46 years.

Beatty, J. E. (4429)—At New York, N. Y., September 8, 1917, of agina pectoris. Age 44 years.

Belcher, F. B. (59634)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., September 8, 1917, of pneumothorax. Age 24 years.

Benner, B. S. (28512)—At Philadelphia, Pa., September 11, 1917, of locomotor ataxia. Age 52 years.

Bory Albert (3577)—At New York, N. Y., September 9, 1917, of nephritis. Age 46 years.

Boughner, F. R. (21160)—At Milwaukee, Wis., September 11, 1917, of fracture of spine. Age 41 years.

Brown, T. W. (8507)—At Cleveland, Ohio, August 30, 1917, of dropsy. Age 61 years.

Chapple, L. C. (64515)—Killed in European war August 18, 1917. Age 27 years.

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CHRISTIAN, F. M. (34959)—At Winnipeg, Man., September 4, 1917, of typhoid fever. Age 36 years.

COLE, CLARENCE (53591)—Accidentally killed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 9, 1917. Age 30 years.

COOK, G. A. (13224)—At Erie, Pa., August 22, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 40 years.

COX, C. B. (10077)—At Memphis, Tenn., September 2, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 34 years.

CROCKETT, W. A. (27626)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., August 26, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 28 years.

DAVIS, E. O. (48706)—At Dinuba, Cal., September 10, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 29 years.

DREYDEN, L. D. (21668)—At New York, N. Y., August 12, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 41 years.

DUKE, J. F. (51597)—At Atlantic City, N. J., September 13, 1917, of uremia. Age 56 years.

ELLIS, T. S. (60064)—At Edmonton, Alta., August 28, 1917, of nephritis. Age 33 years.

EVANS, H. C. (24953)—At Baltimore, Md., August 29, 1917, of dropsy. Age 72 years.

FELT, F. V. (59225)—At Salt Lake City, Utah, September 12, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 33 years.

GARTLEY, J. A. (31890)—Drowned near Ellwood City, Pa., August 30, 1917. Age 59 years.

GOTELLI, P. J. (78317)—At Portland, Ore., September 12, 1917, of consumption. Age 22 years.

GOWDY, M. L. (12868)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., August 29, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 42 years.

HANNAFORD, C. L. (992)—At New York, N. Y., September 1, 1917, of myocarditis. Age 63 years.

HAUPTMANN, E. A. (13803)—At Rock Island, Ill., June 10, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 33 years.

HILBERT, C. W. (33123)—At New Castle, Pa., August 28, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 58 years.

HOLMES, T. H. (967)—At New York, N. Y., September 10, 1917, of cirrhosis of liver. Age 59 years.

JACOBS, T. F. (25249)—At Alexandria, Va., August 26, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 60 years.

KAY, FRANK (48698)—At Atlantic City, N. J., September 11, 1917, of nephritis. Age 58 years.

KELLY, W. H. (2535)—At New York, N. Y., September 7, 1917, of locomotor ataxia. Age 42 years.

KENNEDY, C. T. (32969)—At Des Moines, Iowa, September 15, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 52 years.

KLOCK, E. G. (56488)—At Casper, Wyo., June 30, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 43 years.

LAMB, T. A. (26624)—At Beaumont, Texas, August 29, 1917, of cancer. Age 75 years.

LARIVEE, J. R. (45619)—At Detroit, Mich., September 7, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 42 years.

LEACH, E. E. (30258)—At Los Angeles, Cal., August 22, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 39 years.

LEWIS, C. A. (4147)—At New York, N. Y., August 28, 1917, of nephritis. Age 45 years.

LUDDEN, T. F. (8357)—At Bowie, Texas, August 29, 1917; suicide. Age 45 years.

MACKENZIE, F. R. (69993)—Killed in European war October 2, 1916. Age 29 years.

MCCLAIN, P. F. (54324)—At Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 27 years.

MCLAUGHLIN, F. P. (802)—At New York, N. Y., September 2, 1917, of strangulated hernia. Age 83 years.

MCVICAR, D. L. (40434)—Accidentally killed at Ansonia, Ohio, August 15, 1917. Age 45 years.

MILLER, ROMAINE (13640)—Accidentally drowned at Cherryvale, Kan., July 30, 1917. Age 23 years.

MISCH, HERMANN (15566)—At Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1917, of gangrene. Age 65 years.

MITCHELL, J. S. (19865)—At Boston, Mass., September 13, 1917, of heart disease. Age 75 years.

MORGAN, J. C. (25571)—At Kearney, Neb., September 12, 1917. Age 75 years.

NORWIG, HENRY (15684)—At Baltimore, Md., August 1, 1917, of heat prostration. Age 73 years.

PAMPUSCH, P. R. (11267)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., August 15, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 38 years.

PILGRIM, I. B. (16737)—At Atlanta, Ga., August 16, 1917, of senility. Age 85 years.

PRICE, H. F. (36546)—At Houston, Texas, September 5, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 30 years.

REIMERS, ADOLPH (56808)—At New York, N. Y., August 11, 1917, of cerebral thrombosis. Age 27 years.

RICKERT, J. E. (44377)—At Rochester, Minn., August 27, 1917, of kidney trouble. Age 48 years.

RIETH, AUGUST (2366)—At New York, N. Y., September 4, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 76 years.

SAMBLE, N. T. (17139)—At Springfield, Mass., August 29, 1917, of neuralgia of heart. Age 68 years.

SAWTELL, L. L. (18726)—At St. Louis, Mo., August 27, 1917, of nephritis. Age 62 years.

SCHOENFELDT, EMIL (15434)—At Brooklyn, N. Y., August 16, 1917, of ulcer. Age 48 years.

SEMPER, C. S. (30397)—At Denver, Colo., September 5, 1917, of old age. Age 87 years.

STEACY, JAMES (37735)—At Ottawa, Ont., August 24, 1917. Age 48 years.

THETFORD, JOHN (375)—At New York, N. Y., August 14, 1917, of carcinoma. Age 72 years.

VACHON, E. J. (62839)—At Lewiston, Me., September 12, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 21 years.

WALLER, H. C. (46099)—At Portland, Ore., August 28, 1917. Age 51 years.

WHYTE, C. W. (14666)—At Fort Worth, Texas, August 19, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 64 years.

WILLIS, B. F. (35239)—At Tulsa, Okla., August 21, 1917; accidental. Age 35 years.

ZEPP, J. V. (70687)—At Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 29 years.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

[Objection to the granting of old age pensions to the following petitioners must be filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

1, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dean, Thomas E.—Age 65 years; joined Indianapolis Union in July, 1879; claims continuous membership since that time.

4, Albany, N. Y.

Cook, Edward E.—Age 73 years; joined Albany Union in April, 1871; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited same in Albany in December, 1887; claims continuous membership since that time.

6, New York, N. Y.

Barry, Thomas H.—Age 67 years; joined New York Union June 1, 1872; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited withdrawal card in Brooklyn August 1, 1885; claims continuous membership since that time.

Marsh, Fletcher H.—Age 77 years; joined New York Union October 7, 1893; claims continuous membership since that time.

13, Boston, Mass.

Colby, Frederick A.—Age 63 years; joined Colorado Springs Union November 7, 1886; claims continuous membership since that time.

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Haskell, George W.—Age 68 years; joined Boston Union December 11, 1869; claims continuous membership since that time.

16, Chicago, Ill.

Faul, William H.—Age 72 years; joined Buffalo Union in 1866; claims continuous membership since that time.

17, New Orleans, La.

Norman, Edwin E.—Age 60 years; joined New Orleans Union September 19, 1881; claims continuous membership since that time.

90, Richmond, Va.

Henshall, James T.—Age 67 years; joined Richmond Union July 17, 1896; claims continuous membership since that time.

101, Washington, D. C.

Barnum, Horatio—Age 75 years; joined Utica Union in 1863; claims continuous membership since that time.

152, Manchester, N. H.

Howe, Oliva—Age 60 years; joined Manchester Union March 5, 1892; claims continuous membership since that time.

172, San Antonio, Texas.

Potshiusky, William—Age 60 years; joined San Antonio Union February 18, 1879; claims continuous membership since that time.

410, Everett, Wash.

Riggins, George E.—Age 64 years; originally joined Pueblo Union in May, 1882; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited same in Seattle in December, 1905; claims accumulated active membership of twenty-eight years.

8, Newark (N. J.) German-American.

Anderson, Robert—Age 62 years; joined Newark German-American Union No. 8 in September, 1881; claims continuous membership since that time.

Roehrbein, Albert—Age 64 years; joined Newark German-American Union in 1871; claims continuous membership since that time.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Atlantic City, N. J.—President, Lewis Herman; vice-president, William G. Plummer; secretary-treasurer, Charles R. Lester; recording secretary, Evan T. Scheerer; sergeant-at-arms, Francis MacLaughlan.

Denison, Texas—President, W. H. Taylor; vice-president, C. W. Chapman; secretary-treasurer, W. W. Anderson.

Globe, Ariz.—President, Lew Kistler; vice-president, J. L. McPherson; secretary-treasurer, P. D. Eckhart; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Hall; executive committee, W. W. Kooken, Joe Cochrane, Joe Perko.

Marion, Ind.—President, Cliff Mahoney; vice-president, O. R. McNeely; recording secretary, Joseph Casey; sergeant-at-arms, Charles W. Baker; executive board, F. H. McClellan, W. F. Enslen.

Modesto-Turlock, Cal.—President, J. W. Guyler; vice-president, A. W. Thornton; secretary-treasurer, P. D. McIntosh; sergeant-at-arms, M. S. Schoenfelder.

Sherbrooke, P. Q.—President, Georges Bilodeau; vice-president, John Fraser; secretary-treasurer, Rosario Blais.

Tampa, Fla.—President, R. H. Burton; vice-president, Frank B. Hill; secretary-treasurer, T. H. Atkinson; recording secretary, Charles N. Bardin; sergeant-at-arms, O. A. Coile.

Tacoma (Wash.) Mailers—President, William H. Bowers; vice-president, Frank McHugh; secretary, Alfred H. Campion; treasurer, Abner R. Bergersen; sergeant-at-arms, Cyril J. Wilson.

EFFICIENCY VS. INEFFICIENCY.

[A short talk on present-day composing-room methods of handling machine-set matter and the effect on the efficiency of hand compositors by H. E. Mounstephen.]

In these days of specialization and keen competition it seems that printers should ask themselves the question—"Am I as efficient as it is possible for me to be with the conditions under which I work or can I become more efficient in another office, or under different conditions?" The hand compositor is, always has been, and always will be, an indispensable factor in the life of the printing world, and for this reason, if he expects greater remuneration for his services, from time to time, it should be his one aim to make himself as efficient as possible so that by his efficiency he becomes more valuable as a workman and as a member of organized labor.

What does the employing printer say today when you ask him how business is? He invariably says: "Business is good but I can not secure efficient help at any price." We realize that this condition is partly due to the war, but will it be any better after the war when a great reorganization will necessarily take place? We think not. Efficient labor has been steadily growing scarcer and printers seemingly have drifted with the tide and pursued methods that tend to make a workman become careless and to use his feet instead of his hands and his head. From time immemorial the man who has been willing to use his brain and who has been ready and capable of doing things that may be slightly more difficult at first, but easy afterward, has been in demand and has very seldom been refused the price he has placed on his efficiency. The man who has always chosen what he thinks the easiest way and pursued it has found that when opportunity knocked at his door he was inefficient and must either stay at the bottom of the ladder or look to his more efficient brother to carry his along.

We all know that the old-time all-round printer was a thorough printer and knew how to handle type, and unless he could did not consider himself efficient, or at least his employer didn't. It was on this basis that the wonderful organization, the typographical union, was built up and on the same basis depends its future success—"the efficiency of its members."

There are a great many printers who handle hardly anything but machine-set matter, and these are the men more especially who should ask themselves the question as to the effect this machine product is having on their efficiency and whether it will be beneficial for them to continue to handle this product or to help themselves and their fellow workers and employers, by telling them of the desire to be more efficient in the future and suggest a change that will increase their efficiency, be more economical for the employer, and place the office on a more desirable and systematic basis.

Employing printers also should question themselves and examine their methods of operation and not be satisfied to go along in the same old way just because they have done so for some time; and should study not only which machine will assure them the greatest amount of product and which is the easiest for the inefficient man to handle, but which machine or method will show the greatest saving and adopt the one which affects the job from the time it comes into the office until it is ready for the customer—find which machine is the

(Concluded on Page 418.)

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FINANCIAL SECTION

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1917.

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from August 24, 1917, to date, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice should be promptly forwarded to this office.

Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
1, Indianapolis—Balance July, August	$294 50	$12 00	$254 43	$255 33	$816 26
2, Philadelphia—For August	422 00	27 80	346 96	346 96	1,143 72
3, Cincinnati—For August	294 50	3 50	245 15	247 26	790 41
4, Albany—For August	275 00	10 36	213 00	213 00	711 36
5, Columbus—For August	163 50	4 50	142 77	143 37	454 14
6, New York—For August	3,188 50	28 00	3,411 33	3,420 33	10,048 16
7, Pittsburgh—For August	442 50	25 00	460 65	460 66	1,388 81
8, St. Louis—For August	607 00	6 00	551 46	554 46	1,718 92
9, Buffalo—For August	231 00	6 40	167 83	168 13	573 36
10, Louisville—For August	147 50	10 00	128 50	128 50	414 50
11, Memphis—For August	98 50	2 00	88 15	88 45	277 10
12, Baltimore—For August	339 00	4 00	298 69	298 99	940 68
13, Boston—For August	838 05	8 00	723 99	724 59	2,294 63
14, Harrisburg—For August	117 50	4 00	84 91	84 91	291 32
15, Rochester—For August	121 00	7 30	101 76	102 06	332 12
16, Chicago—For August	2,050 00	32 00	2,136 21	2,142 22	6,360 43
17, New Orleans—For August	82 00	.....	58 90	60 10	201 00
18, Detroit—For August	359 00	10 00	358 65	358 96	1,086 61
19, Elmira—For August	64 00	2 75	30 79	30 79	128 33
20, Nashville—For August	102 50	2 00	95 75	95 75	296 00
21, San Francisco—For August	496 50	12 00	506 60	509 30	1,524 40
22, Dubuque—For August	32 00	.....	21 69	21 69	75 38
23, Milwaukee—For August	235 50	.....	220 90	220 89	677 29
24, Jackson—For August	7 00	.....	6 33	6 33	19 66
25, Baton Rouge—For August	9 00	4 00	9 95	9 95	32 90
26, Petersburg—For August	7 50	.....	5 43	5 44	18 37
27, Mobile—For August	33 50	.....	28 94	28 94	91 38
28, Galveston—For August	37 00	.....	35 50	35 50	108 00
29, Peoria—For August	67 00	.....	51 67	51 97	170 64
30, St. Paul—For August	198 50	6 00	155 70	156 65	516 85
31, Fond du Lac—For August	18 50	.....	12 39	12 39	43 28
32, Norfolk—For August	61 50	.....	51 47	51 79	164 76
33, Providence—For August	116 00	2 00	101 43	101 93	321 36
34, Columbia—For August	36 00	.....	26 55	26 55	89 10
35, Evansville—For August	37 00	1 00	32 41	32 41	102 82
36, Oakland—For August	111 00	.....	107 35	107 35	325 70
37, Honolulu—For July	20 50	.....	22 45	22 45	65 40
38, Haverhill—For August	6 50	2 00	4 88	5 52	18 90
39, Grand Rapids—For August	94 50	2 00	68 37	68 37	233 24
40, St. Joseph—For August	54 00	.....	50 48	51 08	155 56
41, Augusta—For August	23 00	.....	19 13	19 13	61 26
42, Minneapolis—For August	266 00	2 00	254 35	254 35	776 70
43, Charleston—For August	29 00	2 00	28 29	28 29	87 58
44, Rome—For August	12 50	.....	7 27	7 27	27 04
45, Leavenworth—For August	16 00	.....	11 19	11 19	38 38
46, Sacramento—For August	83 00	.....	85 00	85 00	253 00
47, New Haven—For August	62 50	4 00	50 10	50 10	166 70
48, Atlanta—For August	131 50	2 00	120 93	120 85	375 28
49, Denver—For August	261 00	9 50	235 80	237 00	743 30
51, Lawrence—For August	26 00	.....	15 26	15 26	56 52
52, Troy—For August	72 50	.....	52 96	53 04	178 50
53, Cleveland—For August	397 50	6 00	379 04	379 04	1,161 58
54, Raleigh—For August	41 00	9 00	27 98	27 98	105 96
55, Syracuse—For August	101 50	.....	109 66	109 66	320 82
56, Stockton—For August	33 50	.....	30 05	30 05	93 60
57, Dayton—For August	96 00	2 00	77 97	77 97	253 94
58, Multnomah—For August	192 50	12 00	209 80	209 80	624 10
59, Quincy—For August	35 00	.....	26 98	26 98	88 96
60, Roanoke—For August	17 50	4 00	12 30	12 30	46 10
62, Utica—For August	86 00	.....	67 23	67 23	220 46
63, Toledo—For August	125 50	12 65	124 21	124 51	386 87
64, Lafayette—For August	28 00	.....	18 20	18 50	64 70

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
65, Washoe—For August	$16 50	.....	$7 10	$7 10	$30 70
66, Portland—For August	54 50	$4 00	43 24	43 26	145 00
67, Lockport—For August	26 00	.....	15 60	15 60	57 20
68, Keokuk—For August	7 50	.....	5 38	5 38	18 26
69, Newark—For August	17 00	.....	14 25	14 25	45 50
70, Lancaster—For August	51 00	2 00	34 55	34 55	122 10
71, Trenton—For August	64 00	.....	55 31	55 31	174 62
72, Lansing—For August	41 00	.....	31 48	31 48	103 96
73, Ottumwa—For August	21 00	4 00	14 20	14 20	53 40
74, Belleville—For August	14 00	.....	10 21	10 20	34 41
75, Burlington—For August	20 00	.....	16 56	16 56	53 12
76, Terre Haute—For August	56 50	.....	45 79	45 80	148 09
77, Erie—For August	56 50	2 00	47 09	47 09	152 68
78, Fort Wayne—For August	86 50	.....	71 22	71 22	228 94
79, Wheeling—For August	53 50	.....	38 99	39 29	131 78
80, Kansas City—For August	262 50	2 00	232 47	232 52	729 49
81, Bay City—For August	18 50	3 95	13 90	13 90	50 25
82, Colorado Springs—For August	40 00	.....	32 45	32 25	106 70
83, New York Hebrew—For August	76 00	.....	81 12	81 12	238 24
84, San Bernardino—For August	19 50	50	18 00	18 00	56 00
85, St. John—For August	43 00	35	22 80	22 79	88 94
86, Reading—For August	63 50	75	48 60	48 90	161 75
87, Houston—For August	101 00	2 00	110 15	110 45	323 60
88, Hannibal—For August	9 00	2 00	6 89	6 89	24 78
89, Chattanooga—For August	50 50	2 25	42 75	43 05	138 55
90, Richmond—For August	101 00	4 00	85 24	85 28	275 52
91, Toronto—For August	536 50	7 00	506 62	506 92	1,557 04
92, Little Rock—For August	56 00	.....	50 10	50 10	156 20
93, Macon—For August	25 00	.....	23 25	23 25	71 50
94, Jersey City—For August	54 00	4 50	57 78	58 08	174 36
95, Helena—For August	23 50	.....	25 40	25 40	74 30
96, Glens Falls—For August	18 50	2 49	14 65	14 65	50 29
97, Peru—For August	11 50	.....	7 76	7 76	27 02
99, Jackson—For August	31 50	6 70	25 86	25 86	89 92
100, Norwich—For August	17 00	.....	12 79	12 79	42 58
101, Columbia—For August	919 65	12 00	1,045 05	1,046 55	3,023 25
102, Ottawa—For August	214 00	.....	182 85	183 15	580 00
103, Newark—For August	210 00	2 00	211 34	211 35	634 69
104, Birmingham—For August	82 00	2 00	83 92	84 23	252 15
105, Goldfield—For August	2 50	.....	3 05	3 00	8 55
106, Madison—For August	19 50	3 70	12 60	12 60	48 40
107, Tri-City—For August	92 50	2 00	80 35	80 35	255 20
108, Hagerstown—For August	12 50	.....	7 58	7 58	27 66
109, Pittsfield—For August	17 00	.....	11 05	11 05	39 10
111, Knoxville—For August	27 00	.....	21 90	22 20	71 10
112, Scranton—For August	92 50	*13 85	80 16	80 15	266 66
113, Atchison—For July	6 50	2 00	4 10	4 15	16 75
114, Annapolis—For August	7 00	3 90	5 38	5 38	21 66
115, Salt Lake City—For August	72 00	7 00	100 25	100 55	279 80
116, Kenosha—For August	9 50	.....	7 10	7 10	23 70
117, Springfield—For August	66 50	2 00	46 53	46 60	161 63
118, Des Moines—For August	150 50	12 35	110 58	110 58	384 01
119, Jefferson City—For August	20 00	.....	14 58	14 57	49 15
120, Lynn—For August	57 50	.....	46 33	46 33	150 16
121, Topeka—For August	86 50	6 75	68 26	68 56	230 07
122, Kalamazoo—For August	27 00	.....	20 29	20 30	67 59
123, Wilmington—For August	38 50	.....	30 15	30 23	98 88
124, Bloomington—For August	34 00	62	29 07	29 16	92 85
125, Durham—For August	6 50	.....	5 33	5 32	17 15
126, Butte—For August	44 00	.....	46 75	46 75	137 50
127, Hartford—For August	66 50	.....	52 58	52 60	171 68
128, South Bend—For August	50 00	.....	39 33	39 33	128 66
129, Hamilton—For August	83 00	.....	70 88	70 87	224 75
130, Halifax—For August	31 00	6 00	24 54	24 48	86 02
131, New York Boh.-Slav.—For August	17 00	1 00	13 51	13 51	45 02
132, Camden—For August	34 50	5 80	27 15	27 15	94 60
133, London—For August	42 50	9 00	31 05	31 05	113 60
134, Paducah—For August	12 50	2 25	10 05	10 05	34 85
135, Oneonta—For August	12 00	.....	8 80	8 78	29 58
136, Duluth—For August	76 00	.....	58 30	58 30	192 60
138, Austin—For August	39 50	2 50	36 17	35 70	113 87
139, Stratford—For August	13 00	.....	7 93	7 92	28 85
140, Bismarck—For August	10 50	.....	8 30	8 30	27 10
141, Williamsport—For August	25 50	.....	18 58	18 58	62 66
142, Olympia—For August	13 00	75	11 77	11 77	37 29
143, Danbury—For August	10 50	.....	9 80	9 80	30 10
144, Fresno—For August	43 00	2 25	39 45	39 45	124 15
145, Jacques-Cartier—For August	111 00	6 00	97 40	97 40	311 80
148, Wichita—For August	53 50	3 00	44 50	44 80	145 80
149, Saratoga Springs—For August	12 50	1 00	8 62	8 62	30 74

* Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
150, Elizabeth—For August	$38 50	.....	$28 56	$28 56	$95 62
151, Oil City—For August	14 50	$2 00	14 37	14 37	45 24
152, Manchester—For August	31 00	85	23 50	23 50	78 85
153, Meridian—For August	14 50	1 50	12 27	12 27	40 54
154, Ann Arbor—For August	19 00	.....	13 82	13 82	46 64
155, Shreveport—For August	29 50	1 00	32 49	32 49	95 48
156, Bowling Green—For August	8 50	.....	5 46	5 46	19 42
158, Springfield—For August	25 00	2 00	20 65	20 65	68 30
159, New London—For August	15 00	1 00	10 27	10 27	36 54
160, Columbia—For August	6 50	.....	4 03	4 03	14 56
161, Fall River—For August	38 50	.....	29 88	29 89	98 27
162, Jacksonville—For August	27 50	.....	22 16	22 26	71 92
163, Superior—For August	20 50	3 84	15 41	15 41	55 16
164, Kewanee—For August	6 50	.....	5 00	5 00	16 50
165, Worcester—For August	89 50	.....	73 06	73 07	235 63
166, Adrian—For August	7 00	.....	5 10	5 10	17 20
167, Schenectady—For August	43 50	.....	27 71	27 71	98 92
168, Muskegon—For August	16 00	2 00	11 08	11 08	40 16
169, New Albany—For August	8 00	.....	4 92	4 92	17 84
170, Tacoma—For August	65 50	.....	66 10	66 10	197 70
171, Elgin—For August	23 00	.....	18 68	19 28	60 96
172, San Antonio—For August	63 50	2 00	67 25	67 80	200 55
173, Dallas—For August	121 00	.....	128 05	128 05	377 10
174, Los Angeles—For August	260 50	10 00	237 87	238 78	747 15
175, Pueblo—For August	29 00	1 25	25 80	26 10	82 15
176, Montreal—For August	295 50	4 00	226 36	226 65	752 51
177, Springfield—For August	65 50	2 00	65 20	65 21	197 91
178, Passaic—For August	15 50	.....	13 60	13 60	42 70
179, Leadville—For August	4 50	.....	5 58	5 87	15 95
180, Sioux City—For August	67 50	.....	54 45	54 45	176 40
181, Meadville—For August	10 00	75	7 74	7 74	26 23
182, Akron—For August	41 00	2 00	37 10	37 10	117 20
183, Savannah—For August	19 50	.....	14 90	14 80	49 20
184, Wyoming—For August	12 50	.....	12 15	12 15	36 80
185, Bradford—For July	23 50	.....	17 79	17 79	59 08
186, Fargo—For August	20 50	.....	19 45	19 45	59 40
188, Waco—For August	34 50	2 00	31 98	31 98	100 46
189, Blue Grass—For August	19 00	2 75	18 52	18 82	59 09
190, Omaha—For August	150 00	.....	135 00	135 60	420 60
191, Winnipeg—For August	244 00	12 00	204 00	204 00	664 00
192, Cedar Rapids—For August	50 00	75	42 03	42 03	134 81
193, Spokane—For August	108 00	4 80	106 80	106 80	326 40
194, Joliet—For August	28 00	.....	24 19	24 33	76 52
195, Paterson—For August	51 50	.....	45 68	45 97	143 15
196, Logansport—For August	16 50	.....	11 25	11 25	39 00
198, Fort Worth—For August	60 50	*7 00	57 50	57 80	182 80
199, Zanesville—For August	23 00	2 50	18 46	18 46	62 42
200, Youngstown—For August	46 50	.....	46 26	46 26	139 02
201, Victoria—For August	43 50	.....	45 54	46 01	135 05
202, Seattle—For August	211 50	2 00	242 30	245 30	701 10
203, Bluff City—For August	17 50	2 00	16 04	16 04	51 58
204, Kingston—For August	16 50	.....	11 08	11 07	38 65
205, Jamestown—For August	21 50	.....	10 80	11 80	44 10
206, Sedalia—For August	8 50	4 00	5 24	5 26	23 00
207, Eureka—For August	12 00	.....	8 17	8 18	28 35
209, Lincoln—For August	71 00	2 00	56 93	56 93	186 86
210, Capital—For August	21 00	.....	19 15	19 15	59 30
211, Oshkosh—For August	11 50	.....	10 26	10 26	32 02
212, Pawtucket—For August	27 00	.....	19 64	19 64	66 28
213, Rockford—For August	27 00	.....	22 84	23 27	73 11
214, Pendleton—For August	7 50	.....	6 35	6 35	20 20
215, Decatur—For August	32 00	60	24 59	24 59	81 78
216, Springfield—For August	97 00	2 00	83 70	83 70	266 40
218, Sioux Falls—For August	23 50	.....	18 75	18 75	61 00
219, Canton—For August	49 00	75	49 68	49 68	149 11
220, Columbus—For August	13 00	.....	9 85	9 85	32 70
221, San Diego—For August	52 00	2 00	42 60	42 60	139 20
222, Montgomery—For August	10 50	.....	10 65	10 65	31 80
223, Marysville—For August	14 50	1 05	11 40	11 25	38 20
224, Brockton—For August	43 50	.....	33 76	33 76	111 02
226, Vancouver—For August	106 00	.....	94 20	94 20	294 40
227, Cripple Creek—For August	3 00	.....	3 24	3 24	9 48
229, Crawfordsville—For August	11 00	60	7 56	7 56	26 72
230, Danville—For August	25 50	2 00	20 65	20 65	68 80
231, San Jose—For August	38 50	.....	30 15	30 10	98 75
232, Binghamton—For August	63 50	2 00	66 31	66 31	198 12
233, Niagara Falls—For August	32 00	.....	23 62	23 66	79 28
235, Rahway—For August	14 00	.....	11 38	11 38	36 76
236, Ogden—For August	15 50	.....	16 80	16 80	49 10
237, Sandusky—For August	19 00	.....	13 14	13 14	45 28

* Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
238, Steubenville—For August	$19 00	$0 60	$15 08	$15 08	$49 76
240, Altoona—For August	24 50	2 00	22 21	22 22	70 93
242, York—For August	23 50	13 00	15 33	15 33	67 16
243, Hutchinson—For August	26 00	.....	18 25	18 25	62 50
244, Cumberland—For August	11 00	50	8 48	8 51	28 49
245, Woonsocket—For August	14 00	.....	8 34	8 34	30 68
246, Winona—For August	14 00	40	8 40	8 40	31 20
247, Chicago Swedish—For August	20 00	.....	17 93	17 94	55 87
248, Peterboro—For August	20 50	.....	13 87	13 89	48 26
249, Fort Smith—For August	39 50	6 00	26 83	26 83	99 16
250, Beaver Valley—For August	21 50	.....	17 25	17 25	56 00
251, Muscatine—For August	11 00	.....	10 73	10 73	32 46
252, Bridgeport—For August	43 50	.....	48 88	48 88	141 26
253, Holyoke—For August	30 50	2 00	25 21	25 21	82 92
254, Riverside—For August	14 00	.....	11 24	11 24	36 48
255, Anaconda—For August	24 50	2 00	24 80	24 80	76 10
256, Great Falls—For August	27 50	.....	38 87	38 87	105 24
257, Lisbon—For August	6 00	.....	3 57	3 57	13 14
258, Easton—For August	44 00	.....	36 50	36 51	117 01
259, Waltham—For August	7 50	.....	6 00	6 00	19 50
260, Findlay—For August	10 00	.....	7 16	7 16	24 32
261, New York Italian—For August	34 00	.....	27 10	27 10	88 20
262, Uniontown—For August	16 50	.....	13 93	13 97	44 40
263, Asheville—For August	23 00	.....	18 24	18 24	59 48
264, Sheridan—For August	5 50	.....	6 46	6 46	18 42
265, Ottawa—For August	4 50	.....	3 28	3 28	11 06
266, Elkhart—For August	12 00	60	7 21	8 21	28 02
267, Frankfort—For August	12 50	75	10 62	10 62	34 49
268, Gloversville—For July	10 50	.....	10 46	10 46	31 42
270, Newcastle—For August	17 00	.....	12 25	12 25	41 50
271, Boise City—For August	34 00	90	33 10	33 10	101 10
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan.—For August	8 00	.....	7 84	7 84	23 68
274, Amsterdam—For August	7 00	.....	5 50	5 50	18 00
276, New Bedford—For August	39 50	.....	29 37	29 37	98 24
277, Missoula—For August	19 00	.....	12 00	12 00	43 00
278, Escanaba—For August	8 00	.....	5 12	5 12	18 24
280, Marietta—For August	18 00	2 00	11 40	11 40	42 80
281, Marlboro-Hudson—For July, Aug.	7 00	.....	4 62	4 62	16 24
282, Sterling—For August	9 50	.....	6 83	6 83	23 16
283, Oklahoma City—For August	97 50	5 50	81 29	81 59	265 88
284, Anderson—For August	14 50	.....	13 44	13 44	41 38
286, Marion—For August	18 50	2 00	13 96	13 96	48 42
287, Frankfort—For August	6 00	.....	4 31	4 31	14 62
288, Galesburg—For August	19 00	.....	19 83	19 83	58 66
289, Titusville—For August	5 50	.....	4 21	4 21	13 92
290, Hamilton—For August	7 50	.....	7 25	7 25	22 00
291, Aurora—For August	31 50	2 00	17 16	17 18	67 84
292, Grand Junction—For August	5 50	.....	4 95	5 25	15 70
293, Pensacola—For August	12 00	.....	9 91	9 91	31 82
294, Waukegan—For August	7 50	.....	5 79	6 11	19 40
295, Newport—For August	4 00	.....	1 62	2 62	8 24
296, Lima—For August	27 00	.....	21 58	21 58	70 16
297, Concord—For August	14 50	.....	9 99	9 99	34 48
298, Massillon—For August	9 50	.....	6 93	6 95	23 38
299, Tampa—For August	21 50	2 00	24 65	24 65	72 80
300, Port Huron—For August	14 50	.....	11 14	11 14	36 78
301, Richmond—For August	19 50	2 00	14 55	14 55	50 60
302, Quebec—For August	68 50	25	38 90	42 20	149 85
303, Cleburne—For August	5 00	.....	2 60	2 60	10 20
304, Albuquerque—For August	16 50	4 00	15 25	15 55	51 30
305, Newburgh—For August	25 00	3 25	16 22	16 22	60 69
306, Alton—For August	14 00	.....	10 16	10 16	34 32
307, New Brunswick—For August	12 00	.....	11 13	11 13	34 26
308, Watertown—For August	10 00	14 35	15 59	15 59	55 53
310, Lowell—For August	36 50	.....	28 48	28 48	93 46
311, Grand Forks—For August	17 00	.....	15 75	15 75	48 50
312, East Las Vegas—For August	4 00	60	3 10	3 10	10 80
313, Texarkana—For August	9 00	.....	6 50	6 50	22 00
315, Poughkeepsie—For August	26 00	.....	20 67	20 66	67 33
316, North Adams—For August	11 50	60	7 74	7 74	27 58
317, Woodstock—For August	5 00	2 75	2 85	2 85	13 45
318, East Liverpool—For August	12 50	.....	9 04	9 08	30 62
319, Taunton—For August	14 00	.....	9 84	9 84	33 68
320, Pottsville—For August	17 50	4 00	11 66	11 66	44 82
321, Connellsville—For August	8 50	.....	7 53	7 53	23 56
322, Kingston—For August	5 00	.....	3 40	3 40	11 80
323, Hoboken—For August	49 50	1 20	47 13	47 13	144 96
324, Racine—For August	23 00	*1 75	19 72	19 72	64 19
325, Cohoes—For August	13 50	.....	7 18	7 18	27 86
326, Rutland—For August	7 50	.....	5 31	5 31	18 12

* Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
328, Streator—For August	$9 50	$0 50	$8 10	$8 40	$26 50
329, Waterbury—For August	42 50	.....	37 32	37 31	117 13
330, Chicago Bohemian—For August	45 50	2 00	28 20	28 20	103 90
332, Muncie—For August	29 50	.....	22 70	22 70	74 90
333, Denison—For August	8 50	1 60	6 54	6 86	23 50
334, Clinton—For August	14 50	2 00	12 06	12 05	40 61
336, Oneida—For August	10 00	.....	6 93	6 94	23 87
339, Beaumont—For August	29 50	2 00	29 20	29 20	89 90
341, Spartanburg—For August	10 00	6 35	8 41	8 41	33 17
342, Canton—For August	6 50	.....	5 03	5 04	16 57
343, Fort Scott—For August	5 00	.....	3 70	3 70	12 40
344, Green Bay—For August	20 50	.....	14 28	14 29	49 07
345, Olean—For August	12 50	.....	8 66	8 67	29 83
347, Wabash—For August	4 50	.....	2 40	2 40	9 30
348, Girard—For August	6 50	.....	5 56	5 56	17 62
349, Waterloo—For August	27 00	1 50	22 50	22 50	73 50
350, Joplin—For August	27 50	.....	22 29	22 29	72 08
351, Sharon—For August	20 50	.....	16 17	16 19	52 86
352, Phœnix—For August	41 00	5 00	33 84	33 84	113 68
353, Newport News—For August	11 50	.....	9 29	9 29	30 08
354, Edwardsville—For July	6 00	.....	3 90	3 90	13 80
355, Bellingham—For August	16 00	.....	15 20	15 25	46 45
356, Jacksonville—Registration fee	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00
357, Parkersburg—For August	7 50	.....	5 48	5 48	18 46
359, Sault Ste. Marie—For August	6 50	.....	4 61	4 61	15 72
361, Tuscaloosa—For August	7 00	2 00	4 79	4 79	18 58
362, Traverse City—For August	11 50	.....	6 97	6 97	25 44
363, Jackson—For August	11 00	.....	6 65	6 65	24 30
364, Coshocton—For August	8 50	.....	5 65	5 69	19 84
365, Derby—For August	2 50	.....	1 50	1 50	5 50
367, Globe—For August	9 50	.....	11 03	11 03	31 56
368, Litchfield—For August	8 50	.....	4 55	4 55	17 60
369, Taylorville—For August	6 00	2 00	4 85	4 35	17 20
370, El Paso—For August	48 50	.....	49 75	50 05	148 30
371, Rome—For August	7 00	.....	5 30	4 70	17 00
372, Clarksburg—For August	15 50	60	13 61	13 33	43 04
374, DuBois—For August	8 50	.....	6 00	6 00	20 50
375, Prescott—For August	11 00	15	12 07	12 07	35 29
377, Atlantic City—For August	23 00	75	16 71	16 71	57 17
378, Brantford—For August	12 00	.....	8 56	8 64	29 20
379, Ithaca—For August	20 50	.....	13 61	13 61	47 72
380, Augusta—For August	4 50	.....	3 10	3 10	10 70
381, Boone—For August	5 00	.....	4 12	4 12	13 24
383, Martins Ferry—For July	7 00	.....	4 69	4 69	16 38
385, Greeneville—For August	12 50	2 00	8 90	8 90	32 30
386, Little Falls—For August	13 00	2 00	6 80	6 80	28 60
388, Walla Walla—For August	12 50	2 00	12 40	12 40	39 30
389, Vallejo—For August	5 00	2 00	4 21	4 21	15 42
390, Pontiac—For August	10 50	.....	6 43	6 42	23 35
391, Guelph—For August	17 00	.....	11 08	11 08	39 16
392, Pittston—For August	7 00	.....	5 09	5 10	17 19
394, Santa Barbara—For July	13 50	1 50	11 91	11 91	38 82
295, Vincennes—For August	15 00	.....	10 67	10 67	36 34
397, Greensboro—For August	13 00	.....	9 58	9 58	32 16
398, Billings—For August	21 00	.....	21 30	21 30	63 60
399, Plainfield—For August	11 00	.....	6 20	6 20	23 40
401, Hazleton—For August	15 50	.....	10 85	10 84	37 19
402, Barre—For August	10 00	.....	6 58	6 58	23 16
403, Tulsa—For August	47 50	2 75	38 10	38 10	126 45
404, Tyler—For August	3 50	.....	2 70	2 70	8 90
405, Santa Fe—For August	8 00	.....	6 30	6 30	20 60
408, Ottawa—For August	6 50	.....	3 54	3 54	13 58
409, Lorain—For August	9 00	.....	6 03	6 02	21 05
410, Everett—For August	17 00	.....	16 45	16 45	49 90
411, Galt—For August	8 50	.....	5 25	5 25	19 00
412, Kokomo—For August	17 50	.....	12 11	12 02	41 63
413, Prince Rupert—For August	5 00	.....	5 60	5 60	16 20
414, Marshalltown—For August	15 00	.....	11 09	11 15	37 24
416, St. Catharines—For August	13 00	.....	8 85	7 95	29 80
417, Fort Williams—For August	6 50	.....	7 05	7 05	20 60
418, Dodge City—For August	5 50	.....	4 30	4 30	14 10
419, Anniston—For August	7 00	50	5 00	5 00	17 50
420, Mansfield—For August	9 00	.....	6 60	6 60	22 20
421, Chatham—For August	4 50	.....	2 40	2 40	9 30
422, Natchez—For August	4 00	.....	3 40	3 40	10 80
424, Orange—For August	31 50	4 45	24 30	24 34	84 59
425, Canon City—For August	8 50	4 00	5 20	5 50	23 20
426, Bristol—For August	8 50	.....	5 62	5 62	19 74
427, Vicksburg—For August	12 50	.....	10 42	10 43	33 35
428, Warren—For August	17 50	1 30	11 60	11 60	42 00
429, Battle Creek—For August	14 50	.....	11 88	11 88	38 26
430, Miami—For August	21 00	.....	18 52	18 52	58 04

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432, Stillwater—For August	$3 00	.....	$3 70	$2 70	$9 40
433, Dover—For August	9 50	.....	7 62	7 62	24 74
435, Americus—For August	4 50	.....	2 20	2 20	8 90
436, Clarksville—For August	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
437, Franklin—For August	16 50	.....	12 09	12 39	40 98
438, Paris—For August	10 00	$0 50	8 49	8 49	27 48
439, Bakersfield—For August	15 50	.....	15 12	15 12	45 74
440, New York Hungarian—For August	15 00	.....	10 65	10 65	36 30
441, Salem—For August	13 50	.....	9 98	9 98	33 46
442, La Salle-Peru—For August	7 00	.....	5 45	5 45	17 90
443, Mascoutah—For August	11 00	.....	6 37	6 37	23 74
444, Champaign-Urbana—For August	24 50	2 75	15 00	15 00	57 25
446, Bangor—For August	14 00	4 00	5 00	5 00	28 00
448, La Crosse—For July	14 50	.....	15 54	15 56	45 60
449, Calgary—For August	69 50	2 00	66 60	66 90	205 00
450, Columbus—For August	5 50	25	3 31	3 06	12 12
451, Medicine Hat—For August	6 50	30	5 38	5 38	17 56
452, New Kensington—For August	10 50	.....	8 09	8 09	26 68
453, Norwich—For August	16 00	.....	9 90	9 90	35 80
454, Huntington—For August	13 50	40	10 06	10 06	34 02
456, Washington—For August	23 00	.....	17 15	17 15	57 30
458, Carlinville—For August	4 50	.....	2 82	2 82	10 14
461, Cairo—For August	16 50	40	12 72	12 68	42 30
463, Middletown—For August	19 00	.....	14 16	14 16	47 32
464, Vinita—For July and August	5 50	.....	4 20	4 20	13 90
465. Tucson—For August	20 00	75	21 29	21 89	63 93
466, West Chester—For August	5 00	.....	3 44	3 44	11 88
467, Niles—For August	4 00	.....	3 24	3 27	10 51
468, Yonkers—For August	23 50	.....	20 23	20 23	63 96
470, Pittsburg—For August	14 50	.....	11 98	11 98	38 46
471, Sherman—For August	7 50	.....	4 00	4 00	15 50
472, Palestine—For August	6 00	60	4 30	4 30	15 20
473, Moberly—For July	7 50	25	3 25	3 25	14 25
474, Ashtabula—For August	8 00	24	5 98	5 98	20 20
475, Fostoria—For July	5 50	15	2 88	2 88	11 41
479, Centralia—For August	3 50	.....	2 50	2 50	8 50
480, Tiffin—For August	8 50	.....	4 68	4 68	17 86
482, Athens—For August	3 00	.....	1 40	1 40	5 80
483, Logan—For July and August	7 50	.....	4 35	4 35	16 20
484, Muskogee—For August	35 00	.....	30 43	30 43	95 86
485, Westerville—For August	4 50	.....	3 95	3 95	12 40
487, Middletown—For August	6 00	*1 00	4 73	4 73	16 46
488, Princeton—For August	5 00	.....	3 52	3 52	12 04
489, Livingston—For August	6 50	2 25	5 50	5 50	19 75
490, Shawnee—For August	5 50	2 00	4 83	4 83	17 16
492, Bellaire—For August	11 00	75	8 28	8 27	28 30
493, Henderson—For August	6 00	.....	5 25	5 25	16 50
494, Abilene—For August	6 00	.....	5 40	5 40	16 80
495, South Framingham—For August	23 50	6 00	16 56	16 60	62 66
496, Eugene—For August	10 00	2 00	7 53	7 53	27 06
497, Alliance—For August	4 50	.....	3 71	3 70	11 91
499, Okmulgee—For August	12 00	.....	9 75	9 75	31 50
500, Fremont—For July and August	10 00	2 00	6 00	6 00	24 00
501, Clearfield—For August	4 00	6 00	2 85	2 85	15 70
503, Stamford—For July and August	14 50	.....	12 64	12 66	39 80
504, Charleroi—For August	7 50	.....	5 04	5 04	17 58
505, Wichita Falls—For August	13 50	.....	10 31	10 31	34 12
506, Ely—For August	5 00	.....	5 07	5 07	15 14
507, Princeton—For August	5 00	.....	2 48	2 48	9 96
508, Brazil—For July	4 00	.....	2 72	2 72	9 44
509, Greenville—For August	8 00	.....	4 80	4 80	17 60
510, Lynchburg—For Augusa	6 00	15	5 33	5 34	16 82
511, Batavia—For August	3 50	2 00	2 61	2 61	10 72
512, Pontiac—For August	10 00	.....	7 63	7 63	25 26
515, Iowa City—For August	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
516, Norwalk—For August	8 00	.....	4 55	4 54	17 09
518, Marion—For August	3 50	.....	2 25	2 25	8 00
519, Visalia—For August	6 50	2 00	4 90	4 90	18 30
520, Mattoon—For August	8 00	2 25	4 90	4 90	20 05
521, Palo Alto—For August	6 50	.....	5 45	5 45	17 40
522, Morristown—For August	11 00	.....	8 62	8 63	28 25
523, Tarrytown-Ossining—For August	19 50	85	15 27	15 28	50 90
524, Freeport—For August	14 50	.....	8 91	8 91	32 32
525, Amarillo—For August	12 00	2 00	10 45	10 44	34 89
526, Oskaloosa—For August	9 50	.....	5 85	5 85	21 20
527, New Rochelle—For August	7 00	.....	5 96	5 96	18 92
528, Corpus Christi—For August	9 50	.....	7 45	7 45	24 40
529, Norwalk—For August	11 00	75	8 13	8 13	28 01
530, Waverly—For August	5 00	.....	2 93	2 93	10 86
531, Gainesville—For August	6 50	.....	4 20	4 20	14 90

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532, Lewiston—For August	$17 50	.....	$10 50	$10 50	$38 50
533, Huntington—For August	17 00	.....	15 11	15 11	47 22
534, Allentown—For August	27 50	.....	18 83	19 05	65 38
535, Flint—For August	16 50	.....	14 10	14 05	44 65
536, Auburn—For August	26 50	.....	11 81	11 82	50 13
537, Mineral Wells—For August	5 50	.....	4 15	4 15	13 80
541, Vernon—For August	8 00	.....	6 79	6 79	21 58
542, Shelbyville—For July	7 00	.....	4 20	4 20	15 40
543, Watsonville-Salinas—For August	15 50	.....	12 50	12 50	40 50
544, Douglas—For August	9 50	.....	10 00	10 00	29 50
545, Waukesha—For August	2 50	.....	1 41	1 40	5 31
547, Kankakee—For August	14 80	.....	11 45	11 45	37 70
550, Lewiston—For August	11 50	.....	8 40	8 40	28 30
551, Lethbridge—For August	7 50	.....	7 60	7 60	22 70
552, Ada—For August	3 50	$0 25	2 10	2 10	7 95
553, Windsor—For August	7 50	.....	5 90	5 90	19 30
554, Pana—For August	4 50	.....	1 52	1 52	7 54
556, Wilmington—For August	22 50	3 50	19 45	19 45	64 90
558, Eau Claire—For August	16 50	75	9 90	9 90	37 05
559, Medford-Ashland—For August	10 00	.....	9 09	9 03	28 12
560, Charleston—For August	3 50	.....	2 63	2 62	8 75
561, Huron—For August	3 50	.....	2 44	2 44	8 38
562, Harrisburg—For August	9 50	.....	6 55	6 55	22 60
564, Aberdeen—For August	11 00	.....	8 44	8 44	27 88
565, South McAlester—For August	7 50	.....	6 40	6 40	20 30
568, Lake Charles—For August	9 50	.....	6 75	6 75	23 00
571, Chickasha—For August	3 50	2 00	3 00	3 00	11 50
572, Marshall—For August	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
574, Hot Springs—For August	14 50	2 00	10 92	11 52	38 94
575, Port Arthur—For August	6 50	.....	6 38	6 38	19 26
576, San Luis Obispo—For August	6 50	2 10	4 70	4 70	18 00
577, Santa Rosa—For August	9 50	.....	7 65	7 65	24 80
578, Coffeyville—For August	10 50	.....	7 82	7 83	26 15
579, Santa Ana—For August	11 50	.....	9 25	9 25	30 00
580, Burlington—For August	11 50	.....	8 01	8 01	27 52
581, Fort Madison—For August	5 00	.....	3 35	3 35	11 70
583, Pasadena—For August	24 00	2 75	18 53	18 53	63 81
584, Independence—For August	6 50	.....	4 80	5 10	16 40
585, White Plains—For August	13 50	.....	10 70	10 70	34 90
586, Greeley—For August	10 00	.....	7 90	7 90	25 80
587, Guthrie—For August	9 00	4 00	5 48	5 48	23 96
588, St. Augustine—For August	7 50	.....	7 38	7 37	22 25
589, Santa Cruz—For August	9 00	.....	7 11	7 10	23 21
590, Gary—For August	12 50	2 00	12 79	13 39	40 68
591, Pekin—For August	4 50	.....	2 93	2 97	10 40
592, Fort Collins—For August	7 00	2 00	5 58	5 58	20 16
593, Brainerd—For August	8 00	75	5 59	5 59	19 93
594, Mount Carmel—For August	7 50	.....	5 25	5 25	18 00
596, Houghton—For August	13 00	2 00	12 05	12 00	39 05
597, Martinez—For August	8 50	.....	7 75	7 75	24 00
598, Morgantown—For August	8 50	*4 40	5 52	5 52	23 94
600, Petaluma—For August	11 00	*5 00	5 75	5 75	27 50
601, Warren—For August	15 00	.....	11 90	11 90	38 80
602, Greenville—For August	8 50	.....	5 99	5 99	20 48
604, Edmonton—For August	53 50	4 00	49 50	49 50	156 50
605, Emporia—For August	7 00	.....	3 03	4 03	14 06
608, Chanute—For August	6 00	.....	3 92	3 93	13 85
609, Winston-Salem—For August	13 00	.....	10 37	10 35	33 72
611, Reno—For August	15 50	.....	17 65	17 65	50 80
612, Appleton, etc.—For August	14 50	50	9 02	9 01	33 03
613, Enid—For August	16 00	6 50	13 22	13 22	48 94
614, North Yakima—For August	15 00	.....	14 85	15 15	45 00
617, Wallace—For August	5 50	.....	5 70	5 70	16 90
618, Watertown—For August	8 00	.....	4 75	4 75	17 50
619, Sapulpa—For August	8 00	.....	6 96	6 96	21 92
622, Owensboro—For August	7 00	.....	3 33	3 32	13 65
623, Fitchburg—For August	25 50	2 50	20 29	20 29	68 58
624, San Mateo—For August	16 00	.....	11 75	11 75	39 50
631, Miles City—For August	7 50	.....	8 15	8 15	23 80
633, Lawton—For August	6 00	.....	4 45	4 45	14 90
634, Lewiston—For August	5 50	.....	5 75	5 70	16 95
635, Poplar Bluff—For August	4 00	.....	2 93	2 92	9 85
637, Portsmouth—For August	15 50	2 75	12 32	12 32	42 89
638, Salina—Supplies	.....	75	.....	.....	75
640, Berlin—For August	4 00	.....	2 72	2 72	9 44
641, Ennis—For August	3 00	.....	1 95	1 95	6 90
642, Hackensack—For August	21 50	4 00	9 24	9 24	43 98
643, Waterville—For August	11 00	4 00	7 26	7 25	29 51
644, Bluefield—For August	9 50	.....	6 05	6 05	21 60
646, Shamokin—For August	14 00	.....	8 40	8 40	30 80

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647, Hattiesburg—For August	$4 50	.....	$3 60	$3 60	$11 70
648, Bartlesville—For August	6 50	.....	5 94	5 94	18 38
649, Ardmore—For August	8 00	.....	4 80	4 80	17 60
652, Cleveland Hungarian—For August	11 00	.....	7 40	7 40	25 80
657, Regina—For August	55 50	$2 15	50 90	50 90	159 45
658, Perth Amboy—For August	10 00	2 00	6 77	6 77	25 54
659, Madisonville—For August	4 50	.....	2 82	2 82	10 14
660, Tallahassee—For August	7 00	.....	6 33	6 34	19 67
661, Chandler—For August	2 50	.....	2 00	2 00	6 50
663, Saskatoon—For August	31 50	.....	23 15	23 45	78 10
664, Fredericton—For August	6 50	.....	4 37	4 38	15 25
667, Chico—For August	4 00	2 00	3 70	3 70	13 40
668, Greensburg—For August	10 00	.....	8 38	8 41	26 79
669, Durant—For July	3 50	.....	2 60	2 60	8 70
671, Morris—For August	4 50	.....	2 85	2 85	10 20
672, Sherbrooke—For August	5 00	2 00	3 34	3 34	13 68
675, Marion—For August	17 50	4 00	12 81	12 81	47 12
677, Dunkirk—For August	6 00	.....	2 62	2 61	11 23
679, New Britain—For August	8 50	.....	6 58	7 68	22 76
680, Wenatchee—For August	6 00	.....	5 73	5 73	17 46
681, Mount Morris—For August	12 50	75	8 28	8 28	29 81
682, Astoria—For July and August	14 50	.....	8 23	8 23	30 96
684, Portsmouth—For August	5 00	.....	3 10	3 40	11 50
685, Parsons—For August	5 00	.....	4 05	4 05	13 10
686, Newburyport—For August	6 00	.....	3 93	3 93	13 86
687, Greenfield—For August	3 00	2 75	2 12	2 13	10 00
688, Temple—For August	12 00	.....	11 05	11 05	34 10
689, Modesto-Turlock—For August	16 50	.....	13 70	14 00	44 20
690, Devils Lake—For August	6 00	.....	4 75	4 75	15 50
692, Ellensburg—For August	5 50	1 50	4 50	5 00	16 50
694, Centralia—For August	4 50	.....	3 28	3 28	11 06
696, Paragould—For August	5 00	.....	3 46	3 46	11 92
698, Coalgate—For August	4 50	.....	3 02	3 02	10 54
700, Brandon—For July	7 00	4 00	4 90	4 90	20 80
702, Sault Ste. Marie—Charter fee	.....	18 00	.....	.....	18 00
704, Van Wert—For August	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
705, Prince Albert—For August	4 00	2 00	2 25	2 25	10 50
707, Imperial Valley—For August	9 50	.....	9 15	9 75	28 40
708, Boulder—For August	8 00	.....	6 32	6 33	20 65
709, West Palm Beach—For August	3 00	.....	3 17	3 17	9 34
710, Sheboygan—For August	9 50	.....	6 70	6 73	22 93
711, Northampton—For August	3 50	.....	2 10	2 10	7 70
713, Fort Dodge—For August	15 50	.....	14 02	14 02	43 54
715, Pottstown—For August	4 50	.....	2 76	2 76	10 02
716, Michigan City—For August	11 00	.....	6 25	6 25	23 50
717, West Warwick—May, June, July	23 50	.....	14 57	14 56	52 63
720, Mount Vernon—For August	10 50	.....	6 78	6 78	24 06
721, Asbury Park—For August	15 50	.....	11 34	11 34	38 18
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford—For August	8 50	25	5 85	5 85	20 45
723, Kalispell—For August	5 00	.....	4 35	4 35	13 70
724, Hillsdale—For August	4 00	.....	2 20	2 20	8 40
727, Hibbing-Virginia—For August	19 00	.....	16 68	16 68	52 36
728, Xenia—For August	6 00	.....	3 60	3 60	13 20
729, San Rafael—For August	7 50	.....	5 35	5 70	18 55
730, Bucyrus—For August	6 50	75	4 60	4 61	16 46
733, Kittanning—For July and August	13 50	.....	9 16	9 16	31 82
734, Antigo—For August	6 50	.....	4 05	4 05	14 60
737, Brownwood—For August	7 00	75	4 53	4 52	16 80
739, Faribault—For August	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 50	7 50
740, Drumright—For August	7 50	08	4 53	4 53	16 64
742, Longview—For August	4 00	.....	2 90	2 90	9 80
744, Alexandria—For August	8 00	.....	5 73	5 74	19 47
746, Staunton—For July	4 50	.....	2 84	2 84	10 18
747, Urbana—For August	9 00	.....	5 01	5 01	19 02
748, Belton—For August	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
749, Fredericksburg—For August	5 00	.....	3 73	3 77	12 50
751, Punxsutawney—For August	5 00	.....	3 19	3 19	11 38
752, Hillsboro—For August	4 50	4 00	3 00	3 00	14 50
753, Kirksville—For August	2 50	.....	1 56	1 56	5 62
756, Rocky Mount—For August	2 50	.....	1 60	1 60	5 70
757, Big Spring—For August	2 50	.....	1 65	1 70	5 85
759, Mart-Marlin—For August	6 50	4 00	3 90	3 90	18 30
760, Arcadia—For August	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
762, Benton Harbor-St. Joseph—August	9 00	.....	7 58	7 58	24 16
763, Johnson City—For August	4 50	.....	1 84	1 84	8 18
765, Detroit Hungarian—For August	7 00	.....	5 94	5 94	18 88
766, Bisbee—For August	4 50	.....	5 35	5 35	15 20
769, Plattsburgh—For August	6 50	.....	4 18	4 12	14 80
770, Owatonna—For August	4 50	.....	2 92	2 92	10 34
771, Keene—For August	4 50	.....	3 08	3 11	10 69
772, Hastings—For August	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
773, Raton—For August	4 00	2 50	2 88	2 87	12 25

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
774, Piqua—For August	$4 50	.....	$2 10	$2 10	$8 70
775, Laramie—For August	6 50	$2 50	5 99	5 99	20 98
776, Idaho Falls—For August	7 50	.....	7 45	7 45	22 40
778, Ridgway—For July	4 00	.....	2 13	2 13	8 26
779, La Grande—For August	3 50	7 40	3 60	3 60	18 10
781, Silver City-Deming—For August	5 00	6 00	4 25	4 25	19 50
782, Orlando—For August	5 00	2 00	4 22	4 22	15 44
783, Mount Vernon—For August	5 50	.....	3 84	3 85	13 19
784, Miami—For August	4 00	6 12	3 74	3 76	17 62
786, Coldwater—For August	4 00	.....	2 02	2 02	8 04
787, Ashland—For August	5 00	2 00	3 49	3 49	13 98
788, St. Hyacinthe—For August	5 50	.....	3 40	3 40	12 30
789, Geneva—Charter fee	.....	30 00	.....	.....	30 00
790, Ishpeming—Charter fee	.....	16 00	.....	.....	16 00
791, Metropolis—Charter fee and supplies	.....	24 00	.....	.....	24 00
German-American—					
1, Philadelphia—For June and July	53 55	.....	51 70	51 68	156 93
2, Cincinnati—For July and August	32 40	.....	27 54	27 56	87 50
3, St. Louis—For July and August	50 85	.....	54 45	55 03	160 33
4, Buffalo—For July and August	24 75	.....	19 96	19 97	64 68
5, Rochester—For July and August	6 30	.....	4 69	4 69	15 68
6, Cleveland—For July and August	25 20	.....	23 77	23 76	72 73
7, New York—For July and August	226 35	1 25	248 84	248 83	725 27
8, Newark—For July and August	22 05	2 00	24 05	24 66	72 76
9, Chicago—For July and August	85 50	.....	82 20	82 80	250 50
10, Milwaukee—For July and August	60 75	.....	57 38	57 40	175 53
11, Baltimore—For July and August	20 25	.....	15 00	15 00	50 25
12, Louisville—For July and August	10 80	.....	10 07	10 07	30 94
13, St. Paul—For July and August	19 80	.....	15 88	15 87	51 55
14, Indianapolis—For July and August	9 90	.....	9 12	9 12	28 14
15, Evansville—For July and August	7 20	.....	6 52	6 52	20 24
16, Pittsburgh—For July and August	22 50	.....	21 77	21 76	66 03
19, Columbus—For July and August	7 20	.....	8 89	8 90	24 99
20, Davenport—For July and August	5 40	.....	4 92	4 92	15 24
21, Detroit—For July and August	21 60	.....	19 80	19 80	61 20
Mailers—					
1. Boston—For August	75 00	.....	50 28	50 28	175 56
2, Chicago—For July and August	171 50	4 00	123 45	123 45	422 40
3, St. Louis—For August	38 50	.....	38 89	38 89	116 28
5, Toronto—For July	27 50	.....	21 00	21 00	69 50
6, New York—For August	346 50	2 00	300 15	300 15	948 80
7, Kansas City—For August	33 00	.....	21 05	21 05	75 10
8, Denver—For August	23 00	4 00	19 47	19 47	65 94
9, Los Angeles—For July and August	46 50	.....	44 35	44 35	135 20
10, Indianapolis—For August	20 50	.....	16 51	16 51	53 52
11, Newark—For August	8 50	.....	4 82	4 82	18 14
12, Cleveland—For August	21 50	.....	18 95	19 35	59 80
13, Portland—For August	13 50	.....	10 55	10 55	34 60
16, Louisville—For August	14 00	.....	9 62	9 62	33 24
17, Cincinnati—For August	29 50	35	25 46	25 46	80 77
18, San Francisco—For August	36 00	.....	35 60	35 60	107 20
19, Memphis—For August	12 00	.....	9 80	9 80	31 60
21, Salt Lake City—For August	6 50	25	5 85	5 85	18 45
23, Milwaukee—For May	8 50	.....	3 82	3 82	16 14
25, Butte—For August	4 50	.....	4 35	4 35	13 20
26, Albany—For August	10 00	.....	7 38	7 38	24 76
30, Oklahoma City—For August	6 50	.....	4 45	4 45	15 40
34, Atlanta—For August	14 50	60	7 25	7 25	29 60
35, Toledo—For August	5 50	2 00	3 10	3 10	13 70
37, Girard—For August	2 50	2 00	1 40	1 40	7 30
39, Montreal—For August	11 50	.....	7 58	7 56	26 64
40, Detroit—For July and August	16 50	2 00	8 25	8 25	35 00
43, El Paso—For August	2 50	.....	2 44	2 43	7 37
55, Topeka—For August	8 50	.....	4 05	4 05	16 60
56, Terre Haute—For August	2 50	.....	2 65	2 65	7 80
Newspaper Writers—					
1, Boston—For August	6 50	.....	4 95	4 95	16 40
3, Scranton—For August	9 00	2 00	8 52	8 52	28 04
9, Milwaukee—For August	4 50	2 00	4 40	4 40	15 30
11, Philadelphia—For August	5 00	.....	4 00	4 00	13 00
Type Founders—					
1, Jersey City—For August	8 00	.....	4 40	4 40	16 80
Sundry—					
Interest on General Fund—					
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	164 00	.....	.....	164 00
Interest on Pension Fund—					
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	75 01	.....	75 01

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
Interest on Mortuary Fund—Fletcher American National Bank....	.....	.....	.....	$102 24	$102 24
Union Printers Home	.....	$84 00	.....	.....	84 00
Cash refunded	.....	20	.....	.....	20
Per capita tax and assessments collected on cards	$531 20	.....	$351 80	351 71	1,234 71
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns	.....	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
Sales of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	.....	36 77	.....	.....	36 77
Duplicate cards	.....	23 00	.....	.....	23 00
Soldiers' Tobacco Fund—Chapel donations	.....	17 25	.....	.....	17 25
The Typographical Journal—Subscriptions	.....	3 00	.....	.....	3 00
Advertising	.....	184 59	.....	.....	184.59
Total.....	$30,233 05	$1,532 76	$27,241 54	$27,331 80	$86,339 15

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance.. $150 00
Columbus No. 5—Benefits..... 95 25
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance.... 50 00
Chicago No. 16—Benefits..... 64 50
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance. 80 00
St. Paul No. 30—Special assistance.... 50 00
Savannah No. 183—Special assistance.. 40 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits..... 84 00
McAlester No. 565—Special assistance.. 25 00
Minnesota Federation of Typographical Unions—Special assistance 150 00
John Baker—Advance account expenses to Miles City and Portland..... 350 00
W. W. Barrett—Expenses to and services in Pittsburgh and Denver and services and expenses in Indianapolis. 304 87
B. G. Brady—Services and expenses in Boston 105 00
Charles S. Brown—Services and expenses in New Orleans..... 286 50
D. I. Campbell—Expenses to and services in Hopkinsville, Louisville, Mayfield, Danville, Richmond, Georgetown and Parkersburg 285 13
William Corless—Expenses to and services in Pottsville, Lancaster, Ashland, Coaldale, Harrisburg, Shamokin and Hazleton 272 08
J. J. Dallas—Expenses to and services in Framingham, Fall River, Lynn, New London, New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Pittsfield, North Adams, Keene and Warwick 248 35
James Drury—Expenses to and services in St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Richmond and services in Quebec..... 257 24
Max S. Hayes—Expenses to and services in Mt. Vernon, Conneaut, Columbus, Toledo, Coshocton, Fremont, Detroit and Middletown 295 25
H. P. Hanson—Services and expenses for the four weeks ending September 15 by order of executive council.... 240 00
C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to and services in Seneca Falls, Geneva, Waterloo, Jamestown and Buffalo 133 15
J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to and services in Albany, Paterson, Rahway, New Brunswick, New Rochelle, South Norwalk, Orange, Saratoga Springs, Mechanicsville and services in New York 228 48
G. E. Mitchell—Expenses to and services in Sacramento, San Anselmo and Livermore 66 45
J. E. Pendergast—Expenses to and services in Sheboygan, St. Ignace, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Ishpeming, Negaunee, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Gladstone, Cameron, Buchanan, Albion, Dexter, Detroit and Sandusky..... $258 55
Frank J. Pulver—Services in Denver and expenses to and services in Greeley, Cheyenne, Fort Collins and Boulder 218 22
Charles T. Scott—Services in Los Angeles and balance expenses to Colorado Springs, El Paso, San Bernardino and San Diego 330 45
Charles N. Smith—Balance expenses to and services in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Sacramento. 337 15
E. G. Smith—Services and expenses in Winnipeg 190 00
R. A. Stoney—Advance expenses for organization work in Province of British Columbia 200 00
Union Label Trades Department of American Federation of Labor—August per capita tax..... 155 35
Western Union Telegraph Co.—August telegrams 109 95
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.—August telegrams 76 00
Committee on Apprentices—B. G. Brady, balance expenses to and services in Colorado Springs 289 55
International Commission on Supplemental Education—August expenses..... 30 00
Tuberculosis War—William H. Baldwin, treasurer, annual dues National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis 5 00
Label Advertising—Clerical and stenographic work three weeks ending September 15 ..... 75 00
Publicity Campaign—Clerical and stenographic work three weeks ending September 15, $75; Moorefield, photos and art work, $268.50; Spires Press, 4,000 copies Bulletin, $193.50; binding 14 volumes Bulletins, $15.75; Colorado Evening Telegraph, 125 copies paper, $6.25; H. Lieber Co., art work, $10.35. 569 35

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays 12,122 90

GENERAL FUND.

American Federation of Labor—August per capita tax 466 05
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—August per capita tax..... 71 49
Newton Claypool—September office and storage room rent..... 315 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—August lights and power..... 7 00

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Clerical and stenographic work three weeks ending September 15	$889 10
Membership and duplicate card fees returned	11 00
Postage, $192.03; expressage, $14.93; exchange, $14.92	221 88
Remington Typewriter Co.—Typewriters, $150; ribbons, $50	200 00
Standard Paper Co.—Paper and twine	6 11
B. H. Herman Co.—Picture wire	35
W. C. Puckett, Secretary—1917 membership fee Southern Labor Congress	2 00
M. G. Scott—August salary as president	291 67
J. W. Hays—August salary as secretary-treasurer	291 67
W. W. Barrett—August salary as first vice-president	12 50
Hugo Miller—July and August salary as second vice-president	80 00
Charles N. Smith—August salary as third vice-president	25 00
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels	2 95
International Allied Printing Trades Association—Labels	20 00
Western Type Foundry—Matrices for labels	56 38
Union Towel Supply—Towel service	10 00
Belle Douglas—Janitor's services	19 50
Cartersburg Spring Water Co.—Ice and water	15 00
George J. Mayer Co.—Seals, rubber stamps and daters	27 95
W. B. Burford—Office supplies	5 60
Charles P. Balz—Electric lamps and repairs to fans	7 90
Joe M. Johnson—Expenses to Colorado Springs account Home board meeting	136 90
Haines & Lex Co.—Reinking machine for multigraph	18 00
Kautz Stationery Co.—Office supplies July and August	32 58
Hollenbeck Press—11,200 yearly working cards	85 65
Union Box Co.—200 mailing boxes (two sizes)	2 74
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—Manila folders and desk trays	99 00
Spires Press—5,000 envelops for president, $19; 1,000 file cards, $6.75; 3,000 job arbitration agreements, $99; 2,000 letter circulars "Amendment to Arbitration Agreement," $15.75; 100 books working permits, $16; 19,000 stamped envelops for secretary-treasurer (three sizes), $347.25; 3,000 "Protect Your Membership" blanks, $26; cutting and tabbing stock, $1; 700 letter circulars "Resolutions," $8; 300 note circulars "Resolutions," $4.50; 900 return of vote blanks, $8.50; 2,000 No. 9 manila envelops, $7; 850 circulars re returns, $7.50; 10,000 file cards, $9.75; 2,000 sheets mimeograph paper, $4; 500 sheets for tabulating membership, $8.50; 10,000 second sheets, $30; 2,000 shipping labels, $6.50; 81,000 ballots, $122; 800 postal re ballots, $10.50; imprinting 2,280 arbitration booklets, $4; 2,000 gummed shipping labels, $6.25; 4,000 clasp envelops (five sizes), $48.25	816 00
Convention Proceedings—Postage, $350; Indianapolis Engraving and Electrotyping Company, three halftones by order of convention, $6.75	356 75
International Board of Auditors—D. W. Baird, balance expenses to Colorado Springs, $143.46; Fred Barker, balance services and expenses in Indianapolis, $4.50	147 96

CONVENTION EXPENSES.

Acacia Hotel—Rent of committee and office rooms	629 60
Pikes Peak Transfer Co.—Drayage on desks, tables and printed matter	131 00
Out West Printing and Stationery Co.—Printing daily convention proceedings, roll call, report of committee on laws and cards	$1,301 30
Hallett & Baker Undertaking Co.—Burial expenses of Delegate P. R. Pampusch by order of convention	97 45
Hollenbeck Press—4,000 copies fifth day's proceedings	57 95
B. G. Brady—Expenses to St. Paul account funeral of Delegate P. R. Pampusch by order convention	78 00
Expressage on trunks and boxes to and from Colorado Springs	195 32
Balance expenses headquarters' stenographers and clerks to Colorado Springs	133 59
Balance expenses to Colorado Springs—M. G. Scott, $35.78; J. W. Hays, $177.88; W. W. Barrett, $175.75; Hugo Miller, $63.75	453 16
N. E. Smith—Expenses to Colorado Springs and stenographic services reporting convention	268 75

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Postage	133 82
Clerk hire for three weeks ending September 15	191 00
Wallace Addressing Machine Co.—10,000 stencils	25 00
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.—Twelve rubber pads	12 12

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Newton Claypool—September office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights	7 00
W. B. Burford—200 white signals	1 50
Clerical and stenographic work three weeks ending September 15	232 50
Indianapolis No. 1—Fifteen pensioners	300 00
Philadelphia No. 2—Forty-five pensioners	825 00
Cincinnati No. 3—Thirty-five pensioners	680 00
Albany No. 4—Twenty pensioners	395 00
Columbus No. 5—Nine pensioners	180 00
New York No. 6—Two hundred and sixty-eight pensioners	5,335 00
Pittsburgh No. 7—Eleven pensioners	215 00
St. Louis No. 8—Thirty pensioners	585 00
Buffalo No. 9—One pensioner	20 00
Louisville No. 10—Eighteen pensioners	360 00
Memphis No. 11—Six pensioners	110 00
Baltimore No. 12—Seventeen pensioners	340 00
Boston No. 13—Sixty-nine pensioners	1,160 00
Rochester No. 15—Four pensioners	80 00
Chicago No. 16—One hundred and eight pensioners	2,140 00
New Orleans No. 17—Twenty-three pensioners	460 00
Detroit No. 18—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Nashville No. 20—Twelve pensioners	240 00
San Francisco No. 21—Thirty-six pensioners	710 00
Dubuque No. 22—Four pensioners	70 00
Milwaukee No. 23—Four pensioners	55 00
Baton Rouge No. 25—One pensioner	10 00
Galveston No. 28—Two pensioners	45 00
Peoria No. 29—Four pensioners	100 00
St. Paul No. 30—Eight pensioners	160 00
Norfolk No. 32—Six pensioners	100 00
Providence No. 33—One pensioner	40 00
Columbia No. 34—Two pensioners	80 00
Evansville No. 35—One pensioner	20 00
Oakland No. 36—Seven pensioners	140 00
Grand Rapids No. 39—Five pensioners	100 00
St. Joseph No. 40—Four pensioners	85 00
Augusta No. 41—One pensioner	40 00
Minneapolis No. 42—Three pensioners	60 00
Charleston No. 43—Two pensioners	40 00
Sacramento No. 46—Ten pensioners	195 00
New Haven No. 47—Two pensioners	40 00
Atlanta No. 48—Nine pensioners	180 00
Denver No. 49—Nineteen pensioners	385 00
Valley City No. 50—Two pensioners	40 00
Troy No. 52—Seven pensioners	140 00
Cleveland No. 53—Fourteen pensioners	280 00
Raleigh No. 54—Three pensioners	60 00
Syracuse No. 55—Twelve pensioners	240 00
Stockton No. 56—Two pensioners	80 00
Multnomah No. 58—Three pensioners	60 00

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Quincy No. 59—Three pensioners	$60 00
Utica No. 62—One pensioner	20 00
Toledo No. 63—Seven pensioners	140 00
Lafayette No. 64—Three pensioners	60 00
Portland No. 66—Two pensioners	40 00
Lockport No. 67—Six pensioners	120 00
Newark No. 69—One pensioner	20 00
Lancaster No. 70—One pensioner	20 00
Trenton No. 71—Nine pensioners	180 00
Lansing No. 72—Three pensioners	60 00
Belleville No. 74—One pensioner	20 00
Burlington No. 75—One pensioner	20 00
Terre Haute No. 76—Three pensioners	60 00
Ft. Wayne No. 78—Two pensioners	40 00
Wheeling No. 79—One pensioner	5 00
Kansas City No. 80—Ten pensioners	195 00
Colorado Springs No. 82—Two pensioners	40 00
San Bernardino No. 84—Three pensioners	120 00
St. John No. 85—Three pensioners	60 00
Reading No. 86—Two pensioners	25 00
Houston No. 87—Eight pensioners	160 00
Hannibal No. 88—One pensioner	20 00
Chattanooga No. 89—Five pensioners	100 00
Richmond No. 90—Seven pensioners	260 00
Toronto No. 91—Twenty-six pensioners	510 00
Macon No. 93—One pensioner	20 00
Jersey City No. 94—Four pensioners	80 00
Peru No. 97—One pensioner	20 00
Jackson No. 99—One pensioner	20 00
Norwich No. 100—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 101—Sixty pensioners	1,185 00
Newark No. 103—Seven pensioners	125 00
Birmingham No. 104—Six pensioners	120 00
Tri-City No. 107—Three pensioners	60 00
Knoxville No. 111—Three pensioners	60 00
Scranton No. 112—Five pensioners	100 00
Atchison No. 113—Two pensioners	40 00
Salt Lake City No. 115—Three pensioners	60 00
Springfield No. 117—Two pensioners	40 00
Des Moines No. 118—Three pensioners	60 00
Jefferson City No. 119—One pensioner	20 00
Lynn No. 120—Two pensioners	40 00
Topeka No. 121—Five pensioners	90 00
Kalamazoo No. 122—Four pensioners	65 00
Bloomington No. 124—Two pensioners	40 00
Butte No. 126—One pensioner	20 00
Hartford No. 127—Five pensioners	100 00
South Bend No. 128—Three pensioners	60 00
Hamilton No. 129—Five pensioners	100 00
Halifax No. 130—Three pensioners	60 00
London No. 133—Two pensioners	40 00
Paducah No. 134—Three pensioners	60 00
Oneonta No. 135—One pensioner	20 00
Duluth No. 136—One pensioner	20 00
Williamsport No. 141—Two pensioners	80 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Four pensioners	80 00
Charleston No. 146—One pensioner	20 00
Elizabeth No. 150—Five pensioners	100 00
Manchester No. 152—One pensioner	20 00
Ann Arbor No. 154—Two pensioners	25 00
Springfield No. 158—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 160—One pensioner	40 00
Fall River No. 161—Two pensioners	40 00
Jacksonville No. 162—Six pensioners	115 00
Worcester No. 165—Three pensioners	60 00
Adrian No. 166—One pensioner	20 00
Schenectady No. 167—Two pensioners	40 00
Muskegon No. 168—One pensioner	20 00
Tacoma. No. 170—One pensioner	20 00
Elgin No. 171—One pensioner	20 00
San Antonio No. 172—Seven pensioners	140 00
Dallas No. 173—Two pensioners	40 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Twenty pensioners	400 00
Montreal No. 176—Four pensioners	80 00
Springfield No. 177—Six pensioners	105 00
Akron No. 182—Three pensioners	60 00
Savannah No. 183—One pensioner	40 00
Wyoming No. 184—One pensioner	20 00
Bradford No. 185—Two pensioners	80 00
Blue Grass No. 189—One pensioner	20 00
Omaha No. 190—Five pensioners	100 00
Winnipeg No. 191—One pensioner	20 00
Spokane No. 193—Three pensioners	60 00
Logansport No. 196—Three pensioners	$60 00
Ft. Worth No. 198—Three pensioners	60 00
Zanesville No. 199—Four pensioners	80 00
Youngstown No. 200—One pensioner	20 00
Victoria No. 201—One pensioner	20 00
Seattle No. 202—Seven pensioners	140 00
Bluff City No. 203—One pensioner	20 00
Springfield No. 216—Two pensioners	40 00
Sioux Falls No. 218—One pensioner	20 00
Canton No. 219—One pensioner	20 00
Columbus No. 220—Two pensioners	40 00
San Diego No. 221—Four pensioners	80 00
Vancouver No. 226—Four pensioners	80 00
Danville No. 230—One pensioner	20 00
San Jose No. 231—Two pensioners	40 00
Binghamton No. 232—One pensioner	20 00
Rahway No. 235—One pensioner	20 00
Altoona No. 240—One pensioner	20 00
Hutchinson No. 243—One pensioner	20 00
Woonsocket No. 245—One pensioner	40 00
Chicago Swedish No. 247—Three pensioners	60 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner	20 00
Ft. Smith No. 249—One pensioner	20 00
Beaver Valley No. 250—One pensioner	20 00
Riverside No. 254—Two pensioners	40 00
Great Falls No. 256—One pensioner	20 00
Fulton County No. 268—One pensioner	20 00
Peekskill No. 269—One pensioner	15 00
Norwegian-Danish No. 272—One pensioner	20 00
Sterling No. 282—One pensioner	20 00
Oklahoma City No. 283—One pensioner	10 00
Marion No. 286—One pensioner	20 00
Titusville No. 289—Two pensioners	40 00
Grand Junction No. 292—One pensioner	40 00
Pensacola No. 293—One pensioner	20 00
Massillon No. 298—One pensioner	20 00
Tampa No. 299—Two pensioners	40 00
Quebec No. 302—Ten pensioners	400 00
Albuquerque No. 304—One pensioner	15 00
Newburgh No. 305—One pensioner	20 00
Alton No. 306—One pensioner	15 00
Lowell No. 310—One pensioner	20 00
East Liverpool No. 318—One pensioner	10 00
Waterbury No. 329—One pensioner	20 00
Muncie No. 332—One pensioner	20 00
Denison No. 333—Two pensioners	40 00
Beaumont No. 339—One pensioner	25 00
Ft. Scott No. 343—One pensioner	20 00
Green Bay No. 344—One pensioner	20 00
Phœnix No. 352—One pensioner	40 00
Jackson No. 363—One pensioner	20 00
Taylorville No. 369—One pensioner	20 00
El Paso No. 370—Two pensioners	40 00
Guelph No. 391—Two pensioners	40 00
Hazleton No. 401—One pensioner	20 00
Barre No. 402—One pensioner	20 00
Tulsa No. 403—Two pensioners	40 00
Everett No. 410—One pensioner	20 00
Marshalltown No. 414—One pensioner	20 00
Orange No. 424—Three pensioners	60 00
Bristol No. 426—One pensioner	20 00
Warren No. 428—One pensioner	20 00
Champaign-Urbana No. 444—One pensioner	20 00
Huntington No. 454—One pensioner	20 00
Cairo No. 461—Three pensioners	60 00
Yonkers No. 468—One pensioner	15 00
Sherman No. 471—One pensioner	20 00
Princeton No. 488—One pensioner	20 00
Pocatello No. 491—One pensioner	20 00
Bellaire No. 492—One pensioner	20 00
Henderson No. 493—One pensioner	20 00
Eugene No. 496—One pensioner	20 00
Okmulgee No. 499—One pensioner	20 00
Waverly No. 530—One pensioner	15 00
Allentown No. 534—One pensioner	20 00
Waukesha No. 545—Two pensioners	55 00
Lancaster No. 548—One pensioner	20 00
Charleston No. 560—One pensioner	20 00
South McAlester No. 565—One pensioner	20 00
Hot Springs No. 574—Two pensioners	40 00
San Luis Obispo No. 576—One pensioner	20 00
Pasadena No. 583—One pensioner	20 00
St. Augustine No. 588—One pensioner	20 00
Mt. Carmel No. 594—One pensioner	40 00
Salisbury No. 625—One pensioner	20 00

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Somerville No. 628—One pensioner	$20 00
Lewiston No. 634—One pensioner	20 00
Bluefields No. 644—One pensioner	20 00
Benton Harbor-St. Joseph No. 762—One pensioner	15 00
Philadelphia G.-A. No. 1—Five pensioners	100 00
Cincinnati G.-A. No. 2—Three pensioners	60 00
St. Louis G.-A. No. 3—Four pensioners	80 00
Buffalo G.-A. No. 4—Three pensioners	60 00
Cleveland G.-A. No. 6—One pensioner	40 00
New York G.-A. No. 7—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Two pensioners	40 00
Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Two pensioners	40 00
Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Five pensioners	100 00
Louisville G.-A. No. 12—Two pensioners	40 00
Indianapolis G.-A. No. 14—One pensioner	20 00
Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Two pensioners	40 00
Pittsburgh G.-A. No. 16—One pensioner	20 00
Detroit G.-A. No. 21—One pensioner	20 00
Boston Mailers No. 1—Two pensioners	40 00
St. Louis Mailers No. 3—Two pensioners	40 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati Mailers No. 17—One pensioner	20 00
At Large—One pensioner	20 00

MORTUARY FUND.

Newton Claypool—September office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—Lights.	7 00
Clerical and stenographic work three weeks ending September 15	232 50
W. B. Burford—200 white signals	1 50

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

A3359, Chicago No. 16—Balance benefit G. W. Cornell	277 25
A3853, Alton No. 306—Part benefit S. H. Malcolm	40 00
A3905, San Francisco No. 21—Balance benefit L. F. B. Turner	264 05
A3936, Erie No. 77—George A. Cook	400 00
A3937, Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Henry Norwig	400 00
A3938, New York No. 6—Adolph Reimers	400 00
A3939, New York No. 6—John Thetford	400 00
A3940, Atlanta No. 48—I. B. Pilgrim	400 00
A3941, Columbia No. 101—T. F. Jacobs	400 00
A3942, Ottawa No. 102—James Steacy	400 00
A3943, Muncie No. 332—D. L. McVicar	400 00
A3944, Tulsa No. 403—B. F. Willis	400 00
A3945, St. John No. 85—F. R. Mackenzie	200 00
A3946, Newcastle No. 270—C. W. Hilbert	400 00
A3947, Independence No. 584—Romaine Miller	75 00
A3948, Ft. Worth No. 198—C. W. Whyte	400 00
A3949, Columbia No. 101—H. C. Evans.	400 00
A3950, Springfield No. 216—N. T. Samble	400 00
A3951, New York No. 6—L. D. Dreyden (burial expenses)	219 80
A3952, New York No. 6—C. A. Lewis	400 00
A3953, Minneapolis No. 42—P. R. Pampusch	400 00
A3954, Los Angeles No. 174—F. M. Adams	400 00
A3955, Los Angeles No. 174—E. E. Leach	400 00
A3956, Ft. Worth No. 198—T. F. Ludden	400 00
A3957, Edmonton No. 604—T. S. Ellis	400 00
A3958, Newcastle No. 270—J. A. Gartley	75 00
A3959, Hartford No. 127—W. A. Crockett	400 00
A3960, Reading No. 86—G. W. Albright	400 00
A3961, New York No. 6—August Reith.	400 00
A3962, Ft. Worth No. 198—Margaret L. Gowdy	400 00
A3963, Cleveland No. 53—T. W. Brown.	400 00
A3964, Toronto No. 91—L. C. Chapple	$400 00
A3965, Winnipeg No. 191—F. M. Christian	75 00
A3966, New York G.-A. No. 7—Emil Schoenfeldt	400 00
A3967, Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Herman Misch	400 00
A3968, Rockford No. 213—J. E. Rickert.	400 00
A3969, New York No. 6—F. P. McLaughlin	400 00
A3970, Chicago No. 16—P. F. McClain	400 00
A3971, Multnomah No. 58—H. C. Waller	400 00
A3972, Beaumont No. 339—T. A. Lamb.	400 00
A3973, Casper No. 735—E. G. Klock	200 00
A3974, Memphis No. 11—C. B. Cox	400 00
A3975, Detroit No. 18—J. R. Larivee	400 00
A3976, Milwaukee No. 23—F. R. Boughner	400 00
A3977, St. Louis No. 8—L. L. Sawtell.	400 00
A3978, Denver No. 49—Burial expenses C. S. Semper	307 50
A3979, Hallett and Baker Co.—Burial expenses F. B. Belcher	121 10
A3979, St. Louis No. 8—Balance benefit F. B. Belcher	278 90
A3980, Boston No. 13—J. S. Mitchell	400 00
A3981, Columbia No. 101—J. C. Morgan	400 00
A3982, Salt Lake No. 115—F. V. Field	400 00
A3983, Des Moines No. 118—C. T. Kennedy	400 00
A3984, Fresno No. 144—E. O. Davis	400 00
A3985, San Antonio No. 172—H. F. Price	400 00
A3986, Cedar Rapids No. 192—Clarence Cole	400 00
A3987, Tri-City No. 107—Burial expenses E. A. Hauptmann	176 17
A3988, Atlantic City No. 377—Frank Kay	400 00
A3989, Philadelphia No. 2—B. S. Benner	400 00
A3990, New York No. 6—J. E. Beatty	400 00
A3991, New York No. 6—A. L. Bory	400 00
A3992, New York No. 6—C. L. Hannaford	400 00
A3993, New York No. 6—T. H. Holmes.	400 00
A3994, New York No. 6—W. H. Kelly	400 00
A3995, Chicago No. 16—John V. Zepf	200 00
A3996, Albany No. 4—H. H. Baker	100 00
A3997, New York No. 6—J. A. Anderson	300 00
A3998, Multnomah No. 58—P. J. Gotelli	100 00
A3999, Salt Lake City No. 115—O. F. Ball	400 00
A4000, Lewiston No. 532—E. J. Vachon.	75 00
A4001, Atlantic City No. 377—J. F. Duke	400 00
Total	$80,050 23

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

General fund	$19,597 06
Home fund	12,122 90
Old age pension fund	27,241 54
Mortuary fund	27,331 80
Soldiers' tobacco fund	45 85
Total	$86,339 15

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense expenses and benefits	$6,705 82
General expenses	8,097 80
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL expenses	361 94
Home fund transferred to treasurer	12,122 90
Mortuary fund	24,175 77
Old age pension fund	28,586 00
Total	$80,050 23

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand August 24, 1917, general fund, old age pension fund, mortuary fund	$1,038,476 86
Receipts to August 24, 1917	86,339 15
Total	$1,124,816 01

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Expenditures	$80,050 23
*Balance	$1,044,765 78

*Of the balance on hand $622,032.15 is in the old age pension fund, $316,446.74 in the mortuary fund, and $106,286.89 in the general fund, the Prescott memorial fund and the soldiers' tobacco fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1917.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand August 24, 1917	$100,197 44
Receipts to September 20, 1917	19,597 06
Total	$119,794 50
Expenditures	15,165 56
Balance	$104,628 94

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance in fund August 24, 1917	$1,588 70
Receipts to September 20, 1917	.....
Total	$1,588 70

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

Balance in fund August 24, 1917	$23 40
Receipts to September 20, 1917	45 85
Total	$69 25

ASSETS.

Colorado Savings Bank deposit	$298 52
Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	85,420 52
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Cash on hand	267 85
*Total	$106,286 89

*Includes Prescott memorial fund and Soldiers' Tobacco fund.

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance on hand August 24, 1917	$313,290 71
Receipts to September 20, 1917	27,331 80
Total	$340,622 51
Expenditures	24,175 77
Balance	$316,446 74

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$48,342 96
Fletcher American National Bank	69,316 66
Liberty loan bonds	30,076 12
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$316,446 74

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance on hand August 24, 1917	$623,376 61
Receipts to September 20, 1917	27,241 54
Total	$650,618 15
Expenditures	28,586.00
Balance	$622,032 15

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$36,462 83
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50
New York city bonds	131,275 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,600 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41
Vigo county (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
Total	$622,032 15

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Balance on hand August 24, 1917	.....
Receipts to September 20, 1917	$12,122 90
Total	$12,122 90
Transferred to secretary-treasurer Home fund	$12,122 90
Balance	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from August 24 to September 20, inclusive:

1917. RECEIPTS.

Sept. 1. Interest on bank deposits	$33 56
Sept. 4. W. A. Crockett, deceased, per superintendent	21 80
Sept. 4. Sale of six calves and two barrels, per superintendent	116 50
Sept. 10. R. A. Hinze, deceased, per superintendent	241 65
Sept. 13. F. B. Belcher, deceased, per superintendent	1 50
Sept. 14. Donation to endowment fund by a friend	25 00
Sept. 20. Cash transferred by secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	12,122 90
Total	$12,562 91

EXPENDITURES.

Minnie M. Belcher—Cash possession Farrar B. Belcher, deceased	$1 50
Shields-Metzler Co.—Groceries	562 34
Fleischmann Co.—Yeast	6 60
Ira J. Morse—Fruits and vegetables	219 65
Robinson Grain Co.—Flour	253 13
Hemenway Grocery Co.—Vegetables, fruits and eggs	745 85
Hollywood Creamery Co.—Butter	316 20
Dern Tea and Coffee Co.—Coffee, tea, starch, etc.	143 45
National Commission Co.—Eggs, fish and poultry	807 34

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Armour Co.—Meats	$2,034 83
J. R. Taggart—Vegetables	20 28
Swift & Co.—Pork and laundry powder	50 10
Sydal Produce Co.—Halibut	16 65
Hub Clothing Co.—Clothing	401 40
Dan Higgins—Shoe repairs	26 05
Gardner Shoe Co.—Shoes	95 25
Deal Shoe Co.—Shoes	4 00
John V. Goede—Shoes	19 00
Kaufman's—Clothing	17 61
Hefley Drug Co.—Alcohol	5 50
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs and drug room supplies	293 78
Seldomridge Grain Co.—Grain and hay	90 92
Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power Co.—Coke and electricity	585 61
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Coal	41 00
Pikes Peak Construction Fuel Co.—Coal	60 13
Monument Valley Fuel Co.—Coal	143 68
Puffer-Tucker Mercantile Co.—Insect powder	6 75
Frank S. Betz Co.—Syringes	1 86
Hyde Paper Co.—Toilet paper, paper napkins and fixtures	112 25
Akron Truss Co.—Truss	2 84
Giddings & Kirkwood—Linoleum, oil cloth, etc.	36 73
Beckman Co.—Blankets	870 00
Whitney Electric Co.—Wire, cord, lamps, etc.	37 64
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Building hardware and kitchen utensils	161 87
Carson Crockery Co.—Dishes	622 12
Burley & Co.—Dishes	259 11
R. H. Rulon—Coffee urn repairs	2 65
Dickinson Hardware Co.—Teaspoons, dippers, tubs, pitchers, etc.	71 73
H. C. Loesch—Jack irons and bolts	3 00
Hassell Iron Works—Pulleys, hangers, etc.	21 04
Riddle Repair Co.—Repairs on radiator	3 85
Ford-Ridnour Electric Co.—Repairs on elevator	12 72
S. M. Duncan—Floor stain	4 25
Paint Supply Co.—Oil and muresco	83 77
Out West Printing Co.—Letterheads, office supplies, programs and barbecue cards account "Home Day"	153 00
Prompt Printery—Tray slips, laundry lists, printing "Jubilee" ribbons	29 75
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice	155 00
Al Brimmer—Lawn mower repairs	50
S. M. Dilts—Tire for cart wheel	3 50
Pikes Peak Floral Co.—Plants	12 60
William Hills—Horse shoes	4 00
Star Laundry—Laundry service	125 07
Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Long-distance tolls and rent	16 55
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams	8 76
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.—Telegrams	1 24
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	49 50
F. G. Hayner—Spectacles and repairs	24 20
Fertig Insurance Co.—Insurance	1,747 12
National Association for Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis—Directory	60
Clement R. Troth—Medical Reference Book	3 00
Mack's Sulphur Steam Bath Co.—Bath ticket for Resident Donahue	10 00
Dr. H. C. Moses—X-ray, account Residents McLavey and Cox	30 00
Bethel Hospital—Medical services account W. A. Crockett	13 75
Evening Telegraph Publishing Co.—Home advertising	20 45
Carrington—Ambulance service	11 00
Colorado Springs Gazette Co.—Home advertising	20 45
Frank T. Stevens, M. D.—Consultation, account Resident Samuel Sherman	5 00
St. Francis Hospital—Operating room, account Residents Gibson and McLavey	13 00
Osborn Cigar Co.—Tobacco for residents	11 00
Dr. L. H. McKinnie—Services account Resident W. A. Crockett	$100 00
Marksheffel Motor Co.—Patches, hose and lens	2 75
Weber Auto Supply Co.—Repairing pumps	1 00
Texas Co.—Gasoline and oil	29 50
W. S. Tyler Co.—Bronze tablet for front of new addition	130 55
Gilmore Plumbing Co.—Changing steam pipes in boiler room	4 80
Chicago Bakery—Bread	28 25
Gem Toilet and Laundry Co.—Rent of waiters' coats	5 60
Fred C. Fink—Orchestra services	14 00
Out West Tent and Awning Co.—Rent of tents and labor	176 05
T. P. Maitland—Pennants	17 50
International Typographical Union—Clerical and stenographic work, four weeks ending September 15	84 00
Postage on Home souvenirs	20 00
Moorefield—Expenses to Colorado Springs and photographs and art work, account Home Silver Jubilee Souvenir and publicity purposes—order board of trustees	518 50
El Paso Union No. 370—Refund transportation E. Bruce Spivey	29 60
George Crockett—Cash possession W. A. Crockett, deceased	21 80
Expenses to Colorado Springs, account board meeting—William Mounce, $175; M. A. Knock, $111.68; Anna C. Wilson, $179.74; G. P. Nichols, $157.50; M. G. Scott, $108.05; J. W. Hays, $121.87; stenographic report of minutes, $174.60	1,028 44
Thomas McCaffery—Services account board meeting	50 00
Thomas McCaffery—Services as resident trustee year 1916-1917	300 00
Albert G. Berg—Cash possession E. R. A. Hinze, deceased	241 65
Spires Press—1,000 special-made envelops for Home souvenir	11 50
John C. Daley, Superintendent—Employes' salaries, $3,227.07; pensions, $613; transportation of residents, $760.05; labor account extension to main building, $28; general repairs, $743.80; labor on farm and garden, $162.50; car tickets account errands and funerals, $11; postage, $19.23; salary account barber, $73.33; alcohol license and requisition blanks, $2.50; wiring dishwasher, coffee urns and warmer, $106.40; covers for pool tables, $60; surgical instruments, $8.21; express on bronze plate, $5.48; apples, $11.60; playing cards, $20.16; billiard supplies, $3.55; leather belts for ice cream freezer, $27.69; pictures of picnickers, $2; freight on crockery, $37.72; expenses of nurse from Denver and return, $4.50; services Lamb quartet, "Home Day," $30; freight on blankets, $18.67; freight on crockery, $18.12; Gazette, Telegram and Denver Post, $1.25; notary fee, 25 cents; express on dishes, 70 cents; express on leather belts, 32 cents	5,997 10
Total	$20,557 66

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund August 24, 1917	$20,725 82
Receipts to September 20, 1917	12,562 91
Total	$33,288 73
Expenditures	20,557 66
Balance	$12,731 07

The balance reported consists of $9,262.97 on deposit with the Fletcher American National Bank,

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Indianapolis, and $3,468.10 in the hands of Superintendent Daley, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported. Respectully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of September, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal: ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

SUPERINTENDENT DALEY'S CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FOR AUGUST, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Sale of three calves	$60 00
J. W. Hays	3,000 00
Sale of two barrels	1 50
Sale of pictures	20 00
J. W. Hays	3,000 00
Sale of three calves	55 00
Money in possession W. A. Crockett, deceased	21 80
Total	$6,158 30

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$3,227 07
I. T. U. pensions	613 00
Transportation of residents	760 05
Labor, extension to main building	28 00
Labor, account general repairs	743 80
Labor, account farm and garden	162 50
Car tickets, account errands, mail, officers and funerals	11 00
Postage	19 23
Salary, account barber	73 33
Alcohol license and requisition blanks	2 50
Wiring dishwasher, coffee, urns and warmer	106 40
Covers for pool tables	60 00
Surgical instruments	8 21
Express on bronze plate	5 48
Apples	11 60
Playing cards	20 16
Billiard supplies	3 55
Leather belts for ice cream freezer	27 69
Picture of picnickers	2 00
Freight on crockery	37 72
Expenses nurse from Denver and return	4 50
Services Lamb quartet "Home Day"	30 00
Freight on blankets	18 67
Freight on crockery	18 12
Gazette, Telegraph and Denver Post	1 25
Notary fees	25
Express on dishes	70
Express on leather belts	32
Money transferred to J. W. Hays	158 30
Total	$6,155 40

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand August 1, 1917	$1,465 20
Receipts for month	6,158 30
Total	$7,623 50
Expenditures	6,155 40
Balance on hand Sept. 1, 1917	$1,468 10

(Continued from Page 402.)

most flexible and versatile—the one that will place them in the enviable position of being able to handle any job—whether large or small, intricate or otherwise—the machine that will set double-price matter at single-price time—the machine that will give him all the material that he uses, both type, rules, leads, slugs, spacing material and the method by which he can eliminate his distribution or non-productive time and buy that machine because of what it will do even though it takes efficient workmen to get the results. It is essential that the employing printer considers these questions separately and very seriously because the efficiency or inefficiency of his staff is dependent on his choice of equipment, and should he make a wrong choice he is in a poor position to meet his competitor who has chosen wisely and consequently has to do work at a loss until finally he sees the error of his choice and changes to the equipment which will assist his men to become efficient workmen and reflect credit on himself and his house and place him on an equal footing with his competitor.

These remarks are based on conversations with employes and employing printers in various parts of the country and the deductions made have been arrived at after much thought and study of conditions as they are and will be in the future. We must fully realize the seriousness of the situation and how both employers and employes are coworkers for the welfare of the printing business; and that there should be the fullest investigation and concentration on the work of building up the efficiency of the printing office and of the workmen by the use of the most modern and complete methods.

FOR THE KAISER.

German, why fight for a crown
For the Kaiser?
Tear his old monarchy down,
For the Kaiser.
Toil and war your backs have bent,
Shot and shell your bodies rent,
For a despot's government,
For the Kaiser.

Battlefields and streams run red,
For the Kaiser,
And the aged by taxes bled,
For the Kaiser.
What do common Germans gain,
They who suffer death and pain,—
Were the Kaiser's own sons slain,
For the Kaiser?

By tradition you're enslaved
For the Kaiser,
On your minds by time engraved,
For the Kaiser.
Empire, "builded on the sand,"
Babes are starving by thy hand,
Guilty, greedy Fatherland,
For the Kaiser!

Serbia's fate will hist'ry tell,
For the Kaiser,
How the weaker nations fell
For the Kaiser;
Like a babe by beast devoured,
Belgium brave was overpowered,
Act unworthy of a coward,
For the Kaiser.

Treason lives and bombs are hurled,
For the Kaiser,
Grief and woe spread through the world,
For the Kaiser.
Crumbling is the emperor's throne.
'Tis the victory alone,
That through waste and war has grown,
For the Kaiser.

Prospect, Ohio. FREDERICK KELLER DIX.

A MAN entirely wrapped up in himself carries a small package.—Ex.

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VOLUME 51 NOVEMBER · NINETEEN SEVENTEEN NU

THE TYPO-GRAPHICAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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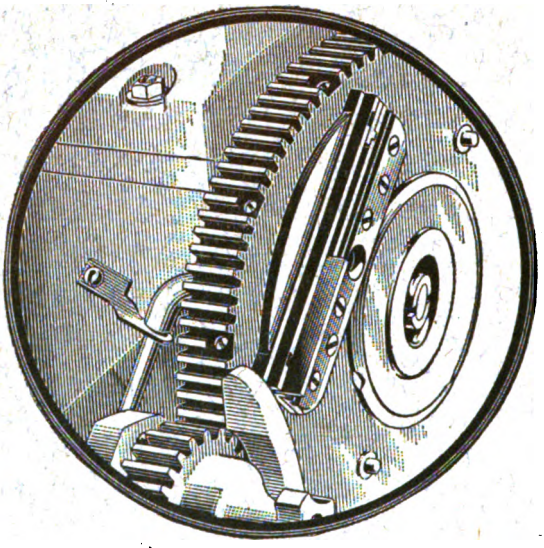

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THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

J. W. HAYS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

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CHICAGO NEWSPAPER SCALE AWARD

Negotiations for a new newspaper scale were instituted by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 on November 30, 1914, when the officers of the union officially notified the Chicago publishers of proposed changes as required by the local contract.

It is not the purpose of this article to inflict upon the readers of THE JOURNAL the details of the many conferences and controversies which have marked these scale negotiations, covering a period of nearly three years.

Exercising their constitutional privilege, the representatives of the union have consistently and repeatedly disregarded the recommendations and suggestions made by the officers of the International Union, although those recommendations and suggestions were invited.

Under the provisions of the local contract, and after a delay of nearly three years, the local parties finally agreed to submit the controversy to the International Board of Arbitration for decision.

At a meeting of the International Board held in Indianapolis the second week in October the representatives of Typographical Union No. 16 and the Chicago newspaper publishers presented their evidence and arguments, and on October 11, the board reached a decision by a vote of four to two.

The Chicago scale for 1912-1915 included the following rates for weekly employes, working eight hours per day:

	Day.	Night.
Proofreaders	$29 00	$31 00
Copycutters	29 00	31 00
Copyholders	21 00	23 00
Make-ups	29 00	31 00
Machine tenders	29 00	31 00

The proposition originally submitted by the union sought to abolish the bonus system and provided for a working day of seven and one-half hours for all journeymen at these weekly rates:

	Day.	Night.
Proofreaders	$30 00	$33 00
Copycutters	30 00	33 00
Copyholders	22 00	24 00
Make-ups	30 00	33 00
Machine tenders	30 00	33 00
Operators and handmen	30 00	33 00

The award of the International Board, effective October 11, 1917, provides for an eight-hour day for weekly employes at these rates:

	Day.	Night.
Proofreaders	$31 00	$33 00
Copycutters	31 00	33 00
Copyholders	23 00	25 00
Make-ups	31 00	33 00
Machine tenders	31 00	33 00

The old scale included rates of 62 and 67 cents per hour for day and night work, respectively, for men employed on an hourly basis, for not less than seven hours' work. The award increases these rates to 66 and 71 cents and provides for a minimum day of seven and one-half hours.

The old scale included provisions that bonus operators should be paid 50 and 55 cents (day and night) per hour on an average of 3,500 ems, and 55 and 60 cents per hour on an average of 4,500 ems, with 1 cent per 100 ems after an average of 4,500 ems. The award increases these hourly basic rates for bonus operators to 53 and 58 cents, and to 58 and 63 cents, and provides that operators may be employed on a time basis at the hourly rate for other journeymen.

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At one time during the period covered by these negotiations the following increases in the wage rates were tentatively agreed to in the scale conferences: An increase of $1.50 per week for weekly employes, an increase of 3 cents per hour for hourly employes, and an increase of 2 cents per hour on the basic rates for bonus operators. The award made by the International Board provides for an increase of $2 per week for weekly employes; an increase of 4 cents per hour for hourly employes and an increase of 3 cents per hour on the basic rates for bonus operators.

In making its decision in this case the International Board said:

This case was referred to the International Board at the request of the local parties under the terms of the local contract, which provides that controversies of this character may be submitted to the board and considered under the procedure of the International agreement in effect September 1, 1909. That arbitration agreement provides for a board consisting of three representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and three members of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, and does not permit the board to call in an additional member in the event of the failure of the six members of the board to reach a decision. The request of the local parties was granted and the proceedings were conducted as above indicated.

* * * * * * *

The board directs that the memorandum submitted by President Scott and the dissenting opinion of Messrs. Barrett and Hays be attached to this decision.

It will be noted that the award was agreed to by a vote of four to two. Vice-President Barrett and Secretary-Treasurer Hays filed dissenting opinions, in which they stated:

We dissent from the above decision on the ground that the increases in the wage scale provided in the award are inadequate.

The memorandum submitted by President Scott, and referred to in the decision, reads as follows:

Notwithstanding the fact that the increased wage provided in this award is entirely inadequate, the undersigned votes to concur in the above decision. The representatives of the International Typographical Union on the International Board are bound by the terms of the local contract, which does not permit a seventh member to be added to the International Board in this case. Rather than permit the Chicago publishers to continue to profit at the expense of the employes through an indefinite deadlock and extension of the previous scale, the writer reluctantly agrees to the award.

By agreement between the representatives of the local parties the award made by the International Board continues in effect until February 15, 1919, unless otherwise changed or amended by mutual consent.

It is not improbable that attempts will be made to use this award as a measuring rod in other jurisdictions. The ethics of their trade permit professional scale negotiators to use this award without reference to the conditions under which it was made or to the memorandum and dissenting opinions attached thereto by order of the board. Officers of subordinate unions and members of scale conference committees may expect to encounter this decision in mutilated form.

The writer offers no apology for voting to confirm this inadequate award. The members of Typographical Union No. 16 were entitled to a substantial increase in their wage scale, regardless of the blunders which had been made by the representatives of the union in these negotiations. The easy way, to which political expediency beckoned, would have continued the deadlock for another year at least, thereby depriving the members of No. 16 of even the meager increases which the award includes.

The Chicago award is inadequate. The members of the typographical union employed in the newspaper composing rooms of that city are not responsible for the failure of the Department of Justice to release the newspapers of the country from the clutches of the paper manufacturers, nor are they responsible for the inexcusable blunder made by Congress in increasing the rates on second-class mail matter. Newspaper publishers in other large cities —no more prosperous than those of Chicago—have found a way to put increased wages into the pay envelops of their employes, and in many instances these increases have been granted voluntarily.

In any event the Chicago newspaper scale deadlock has been broken, and if the officers of the International Union and the members of Typographical Union No. 16 are disappointed in the award, there is some

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satisfaction in the knowledge that those who rejoice in deadlocks are disappointed also. M. G. S.

San Francisco Scale Award.

After a delay of several weeks consumed in an effort to agree on the fifth man to act as chairman of the board, the San Francisco newspaper scale was submitted to arbitration in Indianapolis on October 13. The board was composed of H. N. Kellogg and B. F. Lawrence, representing the publishers, and President Scott and L. Michelson, representing the union, with George C. Hitt, of Indianapolis, as chairman.

Hearings were held on October 13, 15 and 16, President Tracy appearing for the union and H. W. Norton for the San Francisco publishers.

The union's proposition included an increase of $4 per week for all journeymen. The publishers offered the existing wage for an eight-hour day.

The award which follows increases the weekly wage scale for all journeymen $2 per week, and increases the working day from seven to seven and one-half hours:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 29, 1917.
SAN FRANCISCO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 21
vs.
SAN FRANCISCO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The parties at interest in this case agreed upon all of the terms of a new contract excepting the number of hours to constitute a day's and night's work, the wages to be paid the various classes of men and the date on which the conditions shall become effective.

At the urgent solicitation of the parties at interest, consent was given that the differences respecting these points should be arbitrated in this city by a board to consist of five men, two representatives thereof to be selected by the president of the International Typographical Union and two to be nominated by the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, these four to agree upon a chairman satisfactory to the local parties, proceedings to be conducted as provided for local arbitration in the code of procedure of the arbitration contract between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union. The four original members of the board were unable to agree upon any of the points in question. The chairman was then called in to decide these points. The decision is:

1. On both morning and evening newspapers seven and one-half (7½) hours, exclusive of lunch time, shall constitute a day's work, and forty-five (45) hours shall constitute a week's work.

2. Operators and other journeymen (except foremen, assistant foremen and proofreaders) working on morning newspapers, shall receive not less than five dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($5.66⅔) per day.

3. Operators and other journeymen (except foremen and proofreaders) working on evening newspapers, shall receive not less than five dollars and sixteen and two-thirds cents ($5.16⅔) per day.

4. Foremen of morning newspapers shall receive not less than seven dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($7.66⅔) per day. Assistant foremen shall receive not less than six dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($6.66⅔) per day.

5. Foremen of evening newspapers shall receive not less than six dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($6.66⅔) per day. Assistant foremen shall receive not less than six dollars and sixteen and two-thirds cents ($6.16⅔) per day.

6. Heads of adrooms on morning newspapers shall receive not less than six dollars and sixteen and two-thirds cents ($6.16⅔) per day.

7. Heads of adrooms on evening newspapers shall receive not less than five dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($5.66⅔) per day.

8. Proofreaders on morning newspapers shall receive not less than six dollars and sixteen and two-thirds cents ($6.16⅔) per day.

9. Proofreaders on evening newspapers shall receive not less than five dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($5.66⅔) per day.

10. In machine offices where four or less machines are in use, where no regular machinist is employed, there must be at least one machinist-operator, who shall receive not less than five dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($5.66⅔) per day for day work, and six dollars and sixteen and two-thirds cents ($6.16⅔) for night work. A machinist-operator shall be construed to mean an operator who shall be capable of keeping a machine in running order and shall be responsible for the working of such machine.

11. Head linotype machinists shall receive not less than six dollars and sixteen and two-thirds cents ($6.16⅔) per day for night work, and five dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($5.66⅔) per day for day work.

12. Journeymen assistant machinists shall receive not less than four dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents ($4.66⅔) per day or night.

13. Journeymen members of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 may serve as apprentices on morning and evening newspapers under instructions of machine tenders, and during the same hours, said apprenticeship to be completed in one year. The ratio of such apprentices shall be one to every one, two, or three machine tenders. Said apprentices shall receive twelve dollars ($12) per week for the first six months and fourteen dollars ($14) per week for the second six months.

14. * * * For starting work earlier than 6 P. M. on morning newspapers thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) cents a day in addition to the regular

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scale shall be paid; provided such extra compensation shall not apply on Friday and Saturday, nor to any shift, on any day, starting not earlier than 7 A. M. and ending not later than 6 P. M. Working hours on evening newspapers shall be between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.; for starting work before the hour specified, thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) cents a day in addition to the regular scale shall be paid.

15. The time of the taking effect of this scale shall be the date of the making of this award, namely, October 20, 1917.

Respectfully submitted,

George C. Hitt, Chairman;
H. N. Kellogg,
B. F. Lawrence,
M. G. Scott,
Dissenting opinion attached.
L. Michelson,
Dissenting opinion attached.

The undersigned dissent from the above award, believing that the union was entitled to a substantial increase in the wage scale, without an increase in the working hours.

M. G. Scott,
L. Michelson.

Milwaukee Scale Award.

Because of irregularities in the local arbitration proceedings, the Milwaukee newspaper publishers appealed from the local decision to the International Board of Arbitration. Upon the evidence submitted it was evident that the chairman of the local board had disregarded the explicit provisions of the code of procedure required by the International Agreement. The irregularities were of such a character that the local award could not be confirmed, and after considering the controversy at two meetings, the International Board requested the representatives of the union and the publishers to appear before the board at the meeting held in Indianapolis, October 8.

After due consideration of the scale sections in controversy the following award was made:

Indianapolis, Ind., October 9, 1917.
Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23
vs.
Milwaukee Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association.

This case concerns propositions for a new wage scale agreement.

The board decides that under section 15 of the code of procedure of the arbitration contract it can not make a decision for more than three years; therefore, this decision shall date from August 8, 1916, until August 8, 1919.

The hours for a regular day's or night's work shall be eight, exclusive of at least thirty minutes for lunch. Help employed on the lobster shift commencing at 12 o'clock midnight shall work seven (7) hours per night and shall be paid at the rate of the regular morning scale.

Journeymen on evening papers are to receive $27 per week to date from the beginning of the next fiscal week. Journeymen on morning papers are to receive $30 per week from the beginning of the next fiscal week.

Superannuated members are to receive $18 per week beginning with the next fiscal week.

Morning and evening journeymen and superannuated members are to be given $2 per week back pay from April 1, 1917, to the beginning of the next fiscal week.

The ratio of apprentices shall be one to five and no office shall be entitled to more than eight. No present apprentice to be disturbed, but offices now having more than eight shall conform to that ratio when apprentices now employed in excess of the ratio complete their terms. Apprentices shall receive the following wages from the beginning of the next fiscal week:

For the probationary six months	$5 00
For the following six months	6 00
For the following six months	7 00
For the following six months	8 00
For the following six months	9 00
For the following six months	10 00
For the following six months	11 00
For the following six months	12 00
For the following six months	13 00
For the following six months	14 00
For the following six months	16 00

The representatives of the publishers and the typographical union having stated that an agreement on the remaining sections of the contract can be reached through conciliation, the board refers these sections to the local joint committee, the provisions of the existing agreement, except as changed by this decision, to remain in effect pending an adjustment as above provided.

Respectfully submitted,

H. N. Kellogg,
Charles H. Taylor, Jr.,
W. S. Jones,
M. G. Scott,
W. W. Barrett,
J. W. Hays.

The Bulletin Fifty Cents a Year.

The Colorado Springs convention authorized the executive council to fix a yearly subscription price for the Monthly Bulletin, issued by President Scott, and "which contains scale and other information of value to scale committees or officers charged with the task of negotiating new scales, especially so in event arbitration of scale contentions becomes necessary." Complying with the con-

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vention action, the council has fixed a price of 50 cents per year. The Bulletin will continue to be mailed free to presidents and secretaries of local unions, but any member can be placed on the mailing list by forwarding his address to President Scott, 635 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., together with the yearly subscription price of 50 cents.

Canadian Strikes and Lockouts.

The Canadian compulsory investigation act, designed to prevent strikes and lockouts, and held up to America as just the remedy for the waste, suffering and loss entailed by labor disputes, is a failure, reports the United States department of labor's bureau of statistics.

Although the law disclaims restriction of the right to strike or lockout and is limited to industries affecting the public welfare directly. it provides that a strike or lockout in such industries is illegal until the dispute has been reported on by a board of conciliation and investigation, and that other industries, by agreement of both parties to the dispute, may be brought within its scope. Strictly interpreting the act, any strike or lockout in industries within its scope, before an investigation, is a violation.

Many such violations were discovered, showing how lightly the act and its penal provisions were held. Even those strikes and lockouts which occurred after an investigation, and were, therefore, legal, should be charged to the act's discredit, since its sole purpose was to avoid interruption to industry—something it often failed to do.

From March 22, 1907, to December 31, 1916, 222 strikes and lockouts occurred within the scope of the act. These affected a total of 100,608 employes, whose time loss was 4,838,647 working days. In 44 cases, involving 44,086 workers and a loss of 3,665,969 days, application was made for investigation. Of these, 18, affecting 20,330 employes, with a loss of 1,822,803 days, did not result in strikes or lockouts until after the board made a report. These strikes were, therefore, "legal."

Thus there have been 204 "illegal" strikes and lockouts, affecting 80,278 employes, whose loss was 3,015,844 days. Of these 178 strikes, involving 56,532 employes and a loss of 1,172,678 days, occurred without either party to the dispute seeking the aid of the act.

The act also breaks down as a conciliatory agency. Its penal provisions have been lightly regarded. In the nine years ending December 31 last there have been eleven prosecutions—nine for illegal strikes and two for illegal lockouts.

The investigators conclude:

> In the face of this record it does not seem probable that a wholesome respect has been fostered for such provisions. On the contrary, whatever success has attended the act has been due to the conciliatory effort of the Canadian department of labor through its fair wage office and its boards of conciliation and investigation.

Such a report, coming from such a source, will probably put a damper upon attempts to enact similar laws in this country. Up to date only Colorado has such a law, which has been in operation about two years.

A Canadian Soldier's Impressions.

The editor of the Toronto Weekly Sun, an agricultural paper, sends THE JOURNAL a copy of a letter recently received from a member of Typographical Union No. 91, now fighting in the world battle for democracy. The letter follows:

FRANCE, September 6, 1917.

DEAR OLD BOMB-PROOFER—As we go to press the artillery is pi-ing Fritz's defenses, and, judging by the noise, a good bit of the dis. is going into the hell box. You can't see anything for smoke and dust. A year ago I thought we should have had the job run off by this time, but all I can do is give you a few impressions.

I have had a very lucky streak here. Seldom does any one hold down a job in this shop for eighteen months. That has been my good fortune, and I have helped on a few of the special editions—the third battle of Ypres, the Somme and Vimy Ridge—and only once, when I took an impression too literally from a whizz-bang, have I been sent to the bank. I've dodged a lot of minion, nonpareil, and all the way up to forty-eight-point bold face, and am still live matter. But war certainly knocks the serifs off a fellow's civilization. I don't suppose, though, that there are not ways in which we are improved by it. In resourcefulness and cheerfulness in all kinds of discomfort, we perhaps gain a couple of points. In fact, you hear

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more grousing when things are at their best than when we are really in difficulty. Sometimes the grippers won't grip, or the ink is too stiff, or there is too much reducer, or the stock is full of electricity. Occasionally the whole job is out of register, or the Russian halftone doesn't show up, but we keep on smiling and working. I think we are nearly on the last form, and are going strong on the make-ready. Kerensky's plate may have to be re-etched or changed for a new one from Tokio, but we are hoping for the best.

The next job will be our peace jubilee number, and will be published next year at the latest, in Toronto. The Yankee insert will only be a supplement to our war number. It will be mostly color work; I don't expect they will add much to the text of the edition.

I hope this will find you and your "staff" in the best of health and spirits. I am happy as a lark myself. Drop me a line whenever you get an inspiration. Your old pal,

F. L. HOLLINGSHEAD.

THE JOURNAL is informed that the writer of the foregoing has a wife and six children in Canada, twins having been born shortly after he left for the war front. In the days before the war Mr. Hollingshead had worked in Toronto and Winnipeg, where he was well and favorably known among the printers.

Result of the Referendum Vote.

At the time of closing the forms for this issue of THE JOURNAL sufficient returns had been received from subordinate unions to indicate the result of the vote on the four propositions submitted to the membership on October 17.

The first and second propositions are defeated. The third is adopted, and also Plan A of the fourth proposition.

The first proposition related to payments to the old age pension and mortuary funds; the second proposition provided for a graduated increase in salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer until the figures of $5,000 per year were reached, and the third (the only one adopted) provides that it must be necessary to secure the endorsement of 150 subordinate unions in order to petition the executive council to submit a proposition to a vote of the membership.

The adoption of Plan A of the fourth proposition relegates to subordinate unions the question of keeping in good standing members in the army or navy of the United States or any of its allies. Our members who enlist or are drafted into the great world contest for the establishment of democracy should have their membership in the organization protected during their time of service. However, as the International Union, by referendum vote, has referred the question of such protection to local unions, it is presumed they will all take favorable action thereon.

Nominations of Officers.

According to the by-laws of the International Typographical Union, any member who desires to be a candidate for an office in the International Union must announce such candidacy in the December and January issues of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL preceding the date fixed by law for the making of nominations. The biennial election of officers occurs on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1918, and nominations may be made by local unions only at the regular union meeting in February. The forms for the December number of THE JOURNAL will close on November 20, consequently those wishing to announce their candidacy must forward such announcement to Secretary-Treasurer Hays on or before that date, together with a certificate, signed by the president and secretary of their local union, under seal, attesting that they have been in continuous good standing for one year prior to November 1, 1917. The sections of the by-laws covering this procedure read as follows:

ARTICLE I.—QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICER.

SECTION 1. The qualifications of candidates for office in the International Typographical Union shall be as follows: 1. Membership in the International Union and in continuous good standing for at least one year previous to making a declaration as candidates and previous to the acceptance of the nomination ("continuous good standing" means that a member must have paid his dues and assessments each month as provided by International law), and freedom from delinquency of any nature to the International or subordinate unions. 2. Membership in a subordinate union which has paid per capita tax and discharged all other financial obligations due this International Union. 3. For second vice-president, membership in the German-American Typographia; for third vice-

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president, membership in a mailers' union. 4. Candidates for office in trade district unions who, by virtue of their office, become officers of the International Union, shall, in addition to the preceding qualifications, be subject to the qualifications provided for in the laws of their respective trade district unions.

ARTICLE II.—INTERNATIONAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Members of subordinate unions who desire to be candidates for office in the International Typographical Union shall announce such candidacy in the December and January issues of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL preceding the date fixed by law for the making of nominations. Candidates when making such announcements shall accompany the same with a certificate signed by the president and secretary of the local union to which they belong, and bearing the seal of the union, certifying that they have been in continuous good standing for one year previous to November 1 of that year. Announcements shall not exceed in space four lines of six-point type the full width of one column of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and shall contain the following:

Name .....
Candidate for .....
Member of .....Union No.....
Continuous active member for.....years

These announcements shall be properly classified under the heading of "Candidates for International Offices" and shall be further classified under appropriate sub-headings designating the office for which the member is a candidate, and this publication shall be an official notification to the officers and members of subordinate unions of the candidacy of such members for the office designated.

Officers of the International Union to be elected on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1918, are as follows: President, first vice-president, second vice-president, third vice-president, secretary-treasurer, one member of the board of auditors, four trustees of the Union Printers Home, four delegates to the American Federation of Labor, one delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, and an agent of the Union Printers Home. The second vice-president is nominated and elected by the German Typographia, the third vice-president by the mailers' unions comprising the Mailers' Trade District Union, and the delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress must be a member of a typographical union in the Dominion of Canada. None but members of the German Typographia may nominate and vote for a candidate for second vice-president, none but members of mailers' unions may nominate and vote for a candidate for third vice-president, but all local unions and members thereof may nominate and vote for a candidate for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and all the other offices.

Changes in the Newspaper World.

Things are happening in the newspaper world with a rapidity that makes a five-reel movie seem slow in comparison. During the past month the Cleveland Plain Dealer absorbed the Cleveland Daily Leader, which leaves the first-named paper in absolute control of the morning newspaper field in the Sixth City, and the Vancouver Sun purchased and "killed" its competitor, the News-Advertiser. This gives the Sun a monopoly in the morning newspaper field of the metropolis of western Canada, a city of 250,000 inhabitants. Forty situations in the composing room of the Cleveland Leader were lost to our members through the consolidation, and about twenty-five in Vancouver. The Montreal Daily Mail, a six-day morning paper, has also suspended publication.

On October 8 the Boston Herald was issued as the combined Boston Herald and Boston Journal. The amalgamation of the Journal with the Herald is one of the most important events that has occurred in the New England newspaper field since the consolidation of the Traveler with the Herald on July 1, 1912.

The elimination of the Boston Journal leaves only four morning papers in the Boston field, the Globe, Post, Herald and Advertiser.

But there is no cloud that has not its silver lining. Some years ago the Syracuse Post-Standard discarded its Sunday edition, and became a six-day morning paper. A few weeks ago, after several months of preparation, the Sunday morning paper was re-established, and a glance over the first issue indicates that the people of central New York state are to have a Sunday paper that will measure up to the great dailies of the metropolitan cities.

On September 8 the Nashville Banner printed its first Sunday paper, consisting of ninety-two pages, with supplements. This is one of the leading evening papers of the

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south. The Sunday Banner has a rotogravure section, which is the only one of its kind in Tennessee. The paper has set a rapid pace for itself with its first Sunday issue, and editorially and typographically it measures up to the best.

Publishers "Doing Their Bit."

There is no question that the newspaper publishers are doing their share in the present war with Germany. Not the least of these is the Chicago Tribune, which is publishing a paper in France for our soldiers now at the front. In the editorial columns the publishers state the "Army edition is published for the United States soldiers in France as the Chicago Tribune's individual contribution to the war against Germany. The army edition is not published for profit. All its earnings will go at the end of the war to whatever army funds the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces shall direct, and to his representatives at all times the accounts of the army edition will be open for audit."

All the army camps—national guard and drafted men—have a weekly paper of their own, issued under the auspices of the national war-work council of the Young Men's Christian Association. The movement for providing these newspapers was started by John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader. Among contributors are Colonel Roosevelt and many of the best-known newspaper workers and cartoonists. The plan is to furnish 4,000 copies of the papers to each of the cantonments, four of these pages to be supplied from the New York office to the co-operating publisher, and the four pages of camp news to be set up and printed by the local newspapers.

A Patriotic Hoosier Publisher.

The publisher of the Indiana Daily Times, Ben S. Boyce, is a soldier with the American army in France. This is not an especially interesting statement on its face, but an explanation of how he got there adds a distinctive feature, and makes it "news." The Times is owned by W. D. Boyce, father of the subject of this article. The elder Boyce is also publisher of weekly papers in Chicago, with immense circulations, and he bought the Indianapolis daily for his son, and expected him to develop and manage the paper as publisher. This was not brought about at once, however, and the name of W. D. Boyce appeared as publisher for some time.

Immediately after the declaration of war Ben S. Boyce enlisted in the artillery as a private. Mr. Boyce was on his way to Jefferson Barracks as an artilleryman when a sergeant remarked to him that he believed the signal corps would be the first to go to the front, rather than the artillery. This remark changed Mr. Boyce's plan, and when he arrived at Jefferson Barracks he applied for transfer from the artillery arm to the signal corps. He wished to get to France as quickly as possible. The transfer was granted and within a short time he was on his way to France as a private in the signal corps.

The young man's patriotic action pleased his father so greatly that he placed the son's name at the head of the Times column as publisher. It will remain there until he returns from the war, and when that time comes the Times will be his property.

EDITORS and publishers representing the leading newspapers of Wisconsin met in Milwaukee last month and organized the Wisconsin Press Association, the object of which, as stated in the constitution, is to "unite the daily and weekly newspapers of Wisconsin in a campaign for patriotic education; to combat sedition; to bring all the people of Wisconsin to a full understanding of the issues of the war and the danger that confronts the United States in the event of a German victory; to promote the work of the Wisconsin Loyalty League and other patriotic societies in the state and nation that are working for the defeat of German autocracy."

PRINTERS and pressmen employed by the H. C. Miner Litho Company, Ltd., New York city, one of the largest concerns in its line in the country, were notified that their wages would be increased 10 per cent beginning with the second week of October.

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The action of the company came entirely unsolicited and was heartily welcomed on the part of the employes as a means to bridge the hiatus between their weekly wage and the excessive cost of the necessities of life.

THE executive council of the International Union subscribed for bonds of the second Liberty loan to the amount of $30,000. New York Typographical Union No. 6 invested $10,000 and St. Louis Union No. 8 $15,000. Together with their subscriptions to the first loan, No. 6 now has $15,000 invested and No. 8 $20,000, the latter sum the entire sinking fund of the organization.

THE public is hearing only a very small part of the crusade against publications whose policies are considered disloyal. It is known that newspapers and small magazines quietly have been suspended at the rate sometimes of two or three a day as a result of the activities of the postoffice department officials. Hardly a day passes that two or more publishers, mostly of foreign-language newspapers, are not before Alexander M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster-general, to explain editorials or news articles to which the department has taken exception. In most cases their mail privileges have been taken away.

EARL H. EMMONS, a member of Big Six, has written a new book of army rhymes called "Versified Adventures of the V. C. A." Mr. Emmons is a member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York and has returned from several weeks' service guarding the Catskills aqueduct, and his latest volume tells in humorous verse of the trials and tribulations of the rookie in the army. The book is illustrated by halftone engravings and also pen sketches by the author. Other books by Mr. Emmons include "Redskin Rimes," "Down on the Dear Old Farm" and "Pomes." He also has written several songs, and at one time issued a unique newspaper called The Burglar's Gazette. "Versified Adventures of the V. C. A." retails at 75 cents and is published by R. S. Dunne, 11 East Thirty-sixth street, New York.

THE Bayonet, the first newspaper to be written and edited by members of the new national army, and the official organ of the Eighteenth division, at Camp Lee, Va., made its initial appearance last month. It is a full-size, eight-page newspaper, with a four-page pictorial section, showing camp scenes. All news relates directly to men in the cantonments and their activities. Each company in the camp has a reporter, whose stories go to the headquarters corps of editors, who head and edit the copy. The mechanical work is done free in the plant of the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The first issue had a circulation of 15,000 and carried 618 inches of advertising. Any profits from the enterprise are to be used in providing recreational equipment.

THE New York Evening Telegram thinks that with the rounding up of Industrial Workers of the World in Chicago and the jailing of William D. Haywood the end should be in sight for a dangerous band of malcontents. The Telegram also calls attention to resolution 18 in the book of laws of the International Typographical Union as proof of what legitimate unionism thinks of this "unsavory mob." The resolution declares "that the International Typographical Union does not recognize the Industrial Workers of the World as a labor organization."

SETTING type on the same paper for fifty years is the record of Edward Miller, of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal. Mr. Miller retired recently after passing his sixty-ninth birthday. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., and learned the printing trade on the New Brunswick Times before going to the Elizabeth Journal, where, since the installation of type-setting machines, he has been in charge of "ad" composition.

BEFORE the revolution there were about 2,000 newspapers in Russia. Now there are nearly 3,000. The new papers have little advertising support, but are the organs of political organizations and are financed by political parties. The cost of production in Russia is much lower than in America. The papers seldom have more than six or eight

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pages, the circulation is limited and no very large staffs are maintained. The price of a little more than 3 cents a copy helps to defray part of the operating cost besides paying for the paper.

THE recent convention of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, held in Chicago, decided that the name of the organization was too cumbersome, and it will hereafter be known under its former title, United Typothetæ of America.

IN a letter received at headquarters from Thomas J. O'Gorman, Cambridge, Mass., he has the following to say:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you that I am in the best of health and working, all due to my short stay in our Home in Colorado Springs, and I am fully convinced that whatever symptoms of tuberculosis I had before entering our Home have entirely disappeared and a permanent cure is the result.

TYPOGRAPHICAL errors, as every printer knows, are oftentimes costly. Sometimes they sink six submarines, and then at other times they merely cause a "call down" from the foreman. It is said that some of the bills of the last Pennsylvania legislature had to be printed more than half a dozen times on account of lapses of the lowly proofreader. One bill was reprinted nine times before all the necessary changes in typography and phraseology had been made. The omission of one of the "n's" in Pennsylvania was the reason for the reprinting of another of the bills.

A PAGE of publicity for the International Typographical Union has recently been appearing in the Cleveland Sunday Leader, written by President James J. Hoban, president of Typographical Union No. 53. The stories are profusely illustrated with views of the Union Printers Home, tent colony, open-air pavilion and other interesting spots around the grounds of the institution. Work similar to that of President Hoban in every community of the country would result in few people not having an accurate knowledge of the various beneficial features of the International Typographical Union.

E. J. HENLEY, Donalda. Alberta, Canada, in a letter to headquarters in which he forwarded his traveling card for renewal, gives the Union Printers Home full credit for restoring him to health. The following is an extract from the epistle, and shows that he is strong enough to withstand the rigors of a northwest Canada winter:

It might be interesting to you to know that it is now over four years since I left the Home. I wasn't then completely cured of tuberculosis, but Doctor Crouch told me if I took good care of myself I would be all right. I worked in Calgary at the printing trade for a while, then bought a farm here, which is 175 miles from Calgary and eighty-five from Edmonton, and am getting along fine. Once or twice a year, when I can get away and when work is plentiful in Calgary, I go down for a few weeks to keep my hand in and meet the boys. I feel as strong and well as ever in my life and feel not the slightest trace of my old trouble. This I attribute to the good care I got at the Home and the way I was shown how to take care of myself after I left there. Hope many others may derive the same benefit as I did.

INSPIRATION for writing a patriotic song is usually found under different circumstances than that experienced by R. H. Perrett, a linotype operator and member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. While in a hospital, suffering from a fractured leg, he composed his maiden effort, "Uncle Sam, I Am Strong for You," and the piece is making considerable of a hit. Besides writing the song, the author designed the cover, set it up and registered it for printing. The song can be had by sending 25 cents to R. H. Perrett, 1007 East Sixteenth street, Chicago, Ill.

THE New England linotype school, conducted by E. N. Carver, a member of Boston Typographical Union, has been closed. Pursuant to an agreement entered into between Mr. Carver and the members of Boston Union and the New England Typographical Union two or three years ago, none but members of the union were to be enrolled as students in the school. The Lanston Monotype Company also had a school in Boston for the purpose of teaching the keyboard and caster to the printers of the Hub. This, too, has been closed, owing to lack of interest.

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INCREASES IN SCALES

AN increase of $3 per week has been secured by No. 575, Port Arthur, Ont., making a flat scale of $26 per week.

* * *

A RAISE of $2 per week all around, the scale to be in effect from September, 1917, to September 1, 1919, has been secured by No. 578, Coffeyville, Kan.

* * *

INCREASES from $1.50 to $3 per week were provided for in a one-year contract recently signed by the employing printers of Livingston, Mont., and Typographical Union No. 150.

* * *

A NEW scale, to cover the period from July 6, 1917, to July 6, 1919, with an increase of $1 per week all around, has been signed by the employing printers of Kankakee, Ill., and Typographical Union No. 547.

* * *

A WAGE contract to run for a year and a half has been signed with the employers, newspaper and book and job, of Kirksville, Mo., and Typographical Union No. 753. An increase of $1.50 per week all around was granted.

* * *

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 675, of Marion, Ohio, has secured a wage increase of $5 per week, on a contract running for five years from September 23, 1917. Beginning with the date of the agreement an increase of $2 per week became effective, and the further increase of $3 is spread over a three-year period, beginning September 23, 1919.

* * *

FOREMEN in book and job offices received an increase of $1 per week and all others in both newspaper and book and job offices an increase of $2 per week, through an agreement signed by the employers of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Typographical Union No. 361. The contract runs for one year from October 1, last.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE PENDERGAST assisted the scale committee of Flint (Mich.) Union No. 535 in negotiating a new scale with the Flint Daily Journal, the only daily newspaper in that thriving city. The following are the wages agreed upon: Until January 1, 1918, $24 per week, and for the following two years, $25. A scale of $22 per week, an increase of $4, was agreed upon for proofreaders.

* * *

PRINTERS employed on the San Diego (Cal.) Morning Union and Evening Tribune and the Evening Sun, the two first-named Spreckles papers and the latter owned by the Scripps-McRae League, were informed on October 1 that their pay would be increased 25 cents per day. Six months hence, if business warrants, the management of the Union and Tribune said a similar increase would take place. The men donated the first day's increase to the soldiers' tobacco fund.

IN a letter to President Scott, President Si Hall, of No. 403, says that the Tulsa (Okla.) Times and Democrat, morning and evening, have raised wages of all composing-room employes $2 per week, making the rate of pay $27 and $30 for day and night work, respectively, and the raise on the World, morning, also is $2 per week above the scale. The Mid-West Printing Company and the Democrat job office are paying $27 a week, which is an increase of $3 over the scale. President Hall says "operators are as scarce as feathers on a bullfrog, and we have no over-supply of handmen."

* * *

A NEW scale to be in effect for one year has been negotiated, with the assistance of Representative McLoughlin, for the members of Orange (N. J.) Union No. 424. Hand compositors in book and job offices will receive $23 per week and machine operators $25. Night rates are $3 per week over the old scale. The increase amounts to $2 and $2.50 per week, respectively, for hand and machine men.

* * *

JOHN M. HAGUE, secretary-treasurer of Orange (N. J.) Union No. 424, writes headquarters as follows: "It is with pleasure that I report an increase in the hand scale of $2 per week and $2.50 for machine operators, from October 1 for a one-year agreement."

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE DRURY reports that the new union at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, has secured the eight-hour day and an increase in pay of from $3 to $6 per week for its members.

* * *

AN increase of $4 per week for floormen and $2 for machine operators and foremen has been negotiated by Beaver Valley (Pa.) No. 250 for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920.

* * *

RAHWAY (N. J.) UNION No. 235 has a new scale, with an increase of $1 per week for floormen and book and jobbers, the wage being $23 per week.

IN A DRY PROVINCE.

Oft he speaks of the olden days
  When they picked the type by hand,
And memory brings in its golden haze
  The dream of a happy band
That gathered when the jig was up
  Where the glasses clink and foam,
And there between each cheering cup
  Their fancies free would roam.

But things have changed a bit since then—
  And that's no idle dream—
No more can any bunch of men
  Secure sufficient steam
To stand in front of fancy bars
  And talk about the shop;
And this is what the pastime mars—
  It can't be "did" on pop.

Hamilton, Ont. R. J. ROBB.

A WAR-TIME NECESSITY.

She stands behind the bars today;
  You say our laws are rank!
Oh, no, kind sir, she draws her pay
  For working in a bank.

Hamilton, Canada. R. J. ROBB.

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MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

In the July JOURNAL, page 50, under heading, "Grand Forks, N. D.," is contributed an article on the Non-Partisan League of North Dakota—a farmers' union—which gives aid to the exploiting class of that state. I will give the other side—the side of the workers, and particularly the union worker, and let the readers judge.

The constitution of North Dakota, and Wisconsin, too, withholds democracy from the people, but abounds with democracy in permitting private ownership of the industries and enterprises to be carried on by a few for selfish gain against the best interests of the many—the masses. The people desire to reverse this; it is high time—they have endured it all too long.

The farmers of North Dakota have raised large crops of all kinds of grains—especially wheat; their wives and children have toiled long days, year after year, but the wheat speculators, who neither "toil nor spin," reaped in the millions; the insurance companies, the land speculators, the live stock gamblers, the packing companies, the railroads, private elevator and packing companies and banks grew tremendously wealthy from farmers' products and their labor—and from the products produced by union men, too.

Private ownership has enslaved the workers and farmers, and thus they are working for collective ownership to be set free, and stop further robbery. There is a clause in the Wisconsin constitution which forbids collective operation of enterprises and thus ties the people's hands; and a clause in the North Dakota constitution, which the people there have sought to change, is practically identical and which the democrats and republicans shrewdly refused to eliminate, because with its elimination the profit-taking few could not ply their trade, reads as follows:

> Article viii, section 10. The state shall never contract any debt for work of internal improvements, or be a party in carrying on such work. * * *

With this in the constitution no grain elevators or warehouses or other work can be undertaken by the people of that state—or Wisconsin, either—that's why the people need to get this changed and this document brought up to date. The farmers do not only get the short end in the selling, but are again fleeced in being compelled to pay two prices for machinery and material purchased from trust monopolies—they pay toll to the profit takers coming and going. They labored and produced all these years, mostly as renters, but their mortgages on their farms didn't lessen—nearly one-half the farms in that state being mortgaged.

They went about to find the cause for this condition, and also to apply the remedy. They found both—the cause and the cure. They discovered that private ownership of the means of distribution was the big curse, and that organization and social or collective ownership of warehouses, railroads, grain elevators and industries in general is the remedy. The farmers want collective ownership—they need it—and so do we as union men. Every municipal venture undertaken by the people collectively proves it.

The farmers took things out of the hands of the exploiting interests in North Dakota at the last election, electing a governor—Lynn J. Frazier, farmer—and captured all but a few of the legislative seats, and inaugurated many socialistic measures, as correspondent states. They were, however, blocked by certain holdover state senators, but if the election of John Baer, the league candidate, to fill a vacancy, which occurred July 10, last, is a criterion of future success, they will sweep the field next time. Baer was elected by 3,000 majority.

Let me say as a socialist member of the Wisconsin legislature, and being in a measure familiar with the obstacles that obstruct the work of North Dakota farmers, that this state, too, is sorely in need of a new document. We are trying to get one; we introduced the same measures long before North Dakota woke up, but of course we were turned down—so were 95 per cent of the labor bills presented—the eight-hour printing bill included. The combined unions' prestige had but little influence on the legislators of big business.

The people's hands here in Wisconsin are tied by an obsolete document framed some seventy-odd years ago—men in their graves impeding progress! The state constitution even forbids the building of a printing plant—and the printing is being done, and has been for many years past, in a non-union establishment, and as printers we have been turned down year after year by the democrats and republicans, just as the farmers of North Dakota.

Correspondent says the state federation of that state has endorsed the farmers' league, as if it were a crime for unions to co-operate with other progressive bodies! Why, sure. The printers and organized labor in Wisconsin want the same changes as the North Dakota people. The changes are in the interest of the public. The changes, if made, will mean democracy for the people; the people will then have the opportunity to really undertake and carry into effect works in the interests of the masses, and this of course will bring wails from the plutocratic element whose unearned profits will stop—and the people benefit.

The labor movement of North Dakota is to be congratulated for co-operating with the league. Wisconsin, I am sure, approves their work likewise, the labor movement here having backed similar measures in the last session of the legislature.

Correspondent quotes the league president as follows:

> I refuse to urge you farmers to raise a larger crop until you or they wipe out this monstrous wrong, and I will say that unless they are big enough to control the transportation of food and coal for the northwest, I can not see a possibility of the United States being successful in this war.

He evidently viewed the situation correctly. Washington is now grappling with the food ques-

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tion. Why should a few in this country make huge profits while our boys are in the trenches? Why should even a penny of profit be permitted; the soldiers are giving their all—their lives. The league president uttered patriotic words. Here are a few samples that substantiate his remarks as to profits made:

Plankinton Packing Company, profits in 1914 (before the war), $285,636—in 1916 (during the war), $1,026,134.

Dupont Powder Company, profits in 1914, $157,-361—in 1916, $1,379,858.

Cudahy Packing Company, profits in 1914, $137,-000—in 1916, $836,698.

Pfister-Vogel Leather Company, profits in 1914, $558,551—in 1916, $832,995.

American Hide and Leather Company, profits in 1914, $89,183—in 1916, $406,000.

In Wisconsin the stock fire insurance companies in ten years—1903-13—collected in premiums $68,965,040 and paid back to the people in fire losses in same period $29,152,025, thus taking from people $39,000,000. This neat sum that these companies retained would run the government of Wisconsin for two years, including all educational institutions from common schools to university.

In Milwaukee the stock fire insurance companies in four years—1911-14—collected $6,257,101 and paid back to people $2,693,781, taking from people nearly $4,000,000.

Another instance: The Milwaukee Gas Company —98 per cent of the stock being owned by eastern financial interests—according to company's statement to the railway commission, made $1,100,000 profits in 1916. At $3,000 a home, this sum taken out of the pockets of Milwaukee citizens, would in a single year have bought 360 workingmen comfortable cottages.

Net earnings of the steel company for the quarter are about $90,000,000—highest on record.

The farmers of North Dakota have been unmercifully robbed and have waited in vain for relief.

They realized that they must pursue a different policy than in the past, and not merely have a mutual good fellowship farmers' society. They need a strong economic organization; they need to elect their own representatives and stand back of them —control them, if you please, the same as big business controls its representatives. They realized that they must cease working in competition while capitalists work in co-operation. They paid dearly for their lethargy and indifference in neglecting to build up a good economic organization and exercising their duty at the ballot box wisely.

It, therefore, comes with ill grace, in my opinion, for a union man to work in opposition to such a worthy cause. The farmers' league represents a portion of our own work. If any union man is ambitious there is plenty of work to do in furthering real union principles.

In conclusion, let us not throw pebbles in our own pathway; let us labor to bring about a better society—to abolish poverty and misery; there are children by the thousands on the farm whose childhood days have been spent not with playthings, in school or recreation, but in hard labor assisting to pay off the mortgage. What cruelty! There are plenty of little children living in the slums that would welcome a better place; there are plenty of mothers working in factories and drudging that would like to remain home to enjoy home life wholesomely and care for their children. Therefore, let us not widen the misunderstanding between the farmers and organized labor (we here in Wisconsin are trying hard to weld these two forces together)—the organs of the big interests will tend to that; let us as union men rather use our every effort to bring the farmers in closer relationship with us, urging them to buy and use union-made products and convince them that organized labor's mission is one of high and sublime purpose—to elevate mankind, to annihilate wrong and injustice and to secure and maintain working conditions conducive to the bests interests of not alone present workers in cities, but for farmers' sons and daughters as well, should they seek employment in cities. In this manner we will be doing great constructive work; the farmers' prejudice of past against unionism will cease, and when the junior workers from the country come to cities they will understand the necessity of organization, and will not so readily yield to the corporations in accepting the places of union men in case of trouble. That is the course we here in Wisconsin are pursuing in bringing the Farmers' Society of Equity—a farmers' union—nearer to the labor movement, and likewise work hand in hand in the legislature for the enactment of labor legislation. And this accounts for the fact that Wisconsin in real sound labor legislation leads all other states because this wise judgment has prevailed.

There are a thousand things that can be done for humanity, and in which work we as union men ought to be in the vanguard. We can lend the strongest arm among all the forces working to alleviate the afflictions upon our brothers and sisters. Let us therefore be grateful for the farmers' assistance and co-operate with them—work unitedly to banish the rule of gold and establish the Golden Rule—and to this mission we invite the North Dakota correspondent to lend his full support.

Milwaukee, Wis. HERMAN O. KENT.

FIFTY-FIFTY.

The above caption seems a suitable one concerning the relationship which should exist between the foreman and "the men" in their respective spheres, of which I wish to speak.

As I understand the matter, the foreman, in effect, is simply an agent of the International Typographical Union; i. e., the International Typographical Union, where agreements exist, agrees to furnish a sufficient number of union employes to a plant to get out a certain amount of work for a specified local wage. That being the case, the foreman is supposed to hold his position in order to protect the rights of the office and the employes in his department.

But does it always work out that way? I think not. And right here, to my mind, is where Old Man "Friction" gets busy. The foreman, in his anxiety to see that the office is properly protected, forgets the fact that "his men" are just as needful to him as he is to the office, but is soon forced to admit it when he attempts to ignore it. Soon the shop is in a chaotic state and ill-feeling prevails between the foreman and his fellow workers, which would never have occurred had the foreman been a man of the caliber that at all times had realized that the crew was not made up of "his men," but his fellow workers, most of whom, perhaps, had been carrying a card much longer than himself, and realize what the real significance of it means.

Is this particular kind of a foreman living up to

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his obligation? Is he advancing the cause of unionism as promulgated by the International Typographical Union? Again, I think not.

In a word, to be a successful foreman, a credit to the craft and an exponent of union principles, especially to the young members, it requires something more than a mere mechanical ability to juggle forms and get the paper out on time at a minimum cost to the proprietor. What do you think?

Butte, Mont. A. P. NOEL.

AN IMPROVED DUPLEX LINER.

Dan M. Jones, compositor at the Pressmen's Home, Rogersville, Tenn., has invented and been granted patent papers for a duplex liner for the intertype machine. This patent eliminates all half-em liners by providing an extra half-em circle to the whole em of the left-hand liner. By this method each liner contains a whole and half-em, which enables the machine to produce either whole or half-em lines of their respective length up to thirty and one-half ems, and likewise all even or odd lengths above thirty and one-half ems.

It can be readily seen that such a liner as this patent is advantageous in many ways. The elimination of all half-em liners is quite a saving in cost to the machine users; it also increases the capacity of machine slugs one-half em in length and its scope embraces every whole, half, odd or even em measure that the machine is capable of casting.

The lug bolt slot of this liner has also been improved in that the full length of slot is given to hold on bolt, also the liner has been tempered, which increases the life and reduces wear of same to a minimum.

The invention is known as the Jones Duplex Liner, and the inventor is now negotiating for the necessary machinery for their manufacture, and expects to have the liner on the market in the near future.

WHY THE INCOMPETENT?

The question of competency among printers has long been one that has caused much anxiety to those having the interests of the craft at heart. Here in St. John we are not troubled with incompetents to any very serious extent, but, with the advent of labor-saving appliances of all kinds, as well as the rush to accumulate money, which is the bane of present-day life, the question has cropped up on several occasions. Charles Lawson, one of the old-time school of printers, but who has kept himself abreast of the times, and who is now a member of No. 85, has written an interesting letter to the union on the subject, prompted by a discussion, about eight years ago, with one of the principal officials of the American Type Founders Company. The letter is in a manner reminiscent and at the same time food for thought on a subject that has to do with the future of the printing craft. Under the above caption, Mr. Lawson writes:

Complaint is general among employing printers that they find it difficult to secure efficient help and they deplore the number of "incompetents" in those coming forward to fill the depleting ranks of skilled workmen; that the business of the best paying branches is now divided up between so-called "artists" and the pressman; and that the men who can assemble the present beautiful products of the typefounder in effectual combination are exceptional. If this is true, it leads directly to the caption of this letter.

Reverting to my own apprenticeship, which began about fifty years ago, I can still recall with what pride I set my first stickful; but also realize how much I was imposed upon by my employers, and how very, very much I was indebted to one "oldtimer" in the office for what I know of craftmanship. It was in the early days of press development—no monotype or linotype, no roller-casters, no individual motors, no electric lighting, no steam heat. The main standby was a first pattern Adams, driven by a small horizontal engine located in the basement, for which I was both fireman and engineer, and when not officiating in this capacity was posting hand-bills or delivering papers. I "rolled" for a medium-sized Washington hand-press, which was almost constantly running government blanks of all kinds—reams of them—and for two years the only lookout was the blank wall at the back of the roller table and fifty square feet of a neighboring garden. The pressman was an elderly man who had served his apprenticeship in the office, but whose horizon was widened by the exercise of a liberal mind, and from whom, in close companionship, I obtained the most of my printing education. During the time of our association I never heard anything from him that was "off color" and every hour of the day was packed with nuggets of experience that I find are still valuable. There was abundance of material in the office, well kept; and habits of carefulness, accuracy and cleanliness were inculcated by example as well as precept. Wrong letters found in cases after distribution formed the subject for a lecture, and my shoulders ached many a time from operating the bellows. At the expiration of two years I saw that I would have little chance to gain general experience, and opportunity offered to enter the employ of a young man who had worked for some years in Boston and who was just starting a small job office.

Here I was general factotum and motive power for a small rotary "Ruggles," and my lessons from the hand pressman offset the lack of press experience of my new employer, who was a good compositor but knew literally nothing of presswork. [As an example, he cast a set of rollers on Saturday at his home and brought them in to use on Monday morning on a special job requiring stiff ink. On the first revolution (the rollers revolved around a large cylinder, a flattened section of which formed the press-bed) the stocks came around stripped to the cores, the composition being so pulpy from the surplus water used to make it run in the mold that it adhered to the surface of the cylinder.] Having prepared and cast the rollers for the Adams (glue and molasses camp) for upward of a year, I was able to meet this difficulty.

One possession of his, which I had the privilege of taking home on Saturday nights—it weighed about ten pounds—was the large edition of the specimen book of the McKellar, Smith & Jordan foundry, issued about the close of the civil war in the United States. This was my Sunday curriculum during my apprenticeship—and that and the monthly issues of the Typographic Advertiser have not been surpassed for type display to the present time, except, perhaps, in the multiplication and improvement in type faces.

I mention these personal items in order that the reader may better understand what my opportunities would have been without the inspiration furnished by my pressman friend, an inspiration entirely lacking in the case of many boys who go to "learn the business" at present.

Fifty years of experience (principally as foreman) has led me to this conclusion: That for every incompetent in the rank and file there is an antecedent cause in an employer who was imbecile, or worse. By this I mean (with some qualifications) that he was either a fool or a knave. A man having sufficient prominence in the trade to warrant him in taking an apprentice should do so with some thought as to the influence of the act on the craft and his fellow craftsmen, and on the boy himself. For this reason an applicant should stand the test of a probationary period to determine his qualifications, for many a worthy applicant might be better fitted to be a shopkeeper, horseshoer, teamster, baker or lawyer than a printer, and it

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will probably take his employer and himself some little time to discover that. It is doubtful if this is considered at all. The necessity for some cheap help in certain departments leads to the engagement of the first applicant who may be reasonably presentable and he is put at work—running errands, pulling proofs, washing rollers; and to cap the climax, "chucking in." Think of it! Almost before he knows a "nick" from a "nancy" or the difference between a serif and a semi-colon, distributing!

These boys and men do not "break in" to the business—some one opens the door, and if they develop into incubi in the trade the fault is less theirs than that of the doorkeeper. A desire to serve their own selfish ends, regardless of the injustice of inducing a boy to waste the best years of his youth in a business for which he is unfitted lies at the bottom of the trouble and, like all selfish scheming, usually reacts on the perpetrator, although it may cause untold misery en route.

The difficulty is aggravated by the lack of discipline and training either in the home or public school. Neither the boys nor men seem amenable to reasonable regulations, and a deterring factor in endeavoring to teach a boy a trade is the necessity for inculcating respect for authority, cleanliness, order and civility, apart altogether from the absolute disinclination on the part of either a boy or his parents to abide by a definite agreement.

The present deification of sport is also having an unfortunate effect. The boy of today, whatever his other shortcomings, is up to date in newspaper lore; and when he sees that a good pitcher or shortstop receives (I do not say can earn) three or four times as much as an ordinary tradesman, and have a good time as well, he is apt to think it wasting time to stick in a stuffy workshop when the out-of-doors emoluments are so much greater, the employment so appealing and the apprenticeship so much shorter and enjoyable. We appear to be educating men to play rather than to work, and the leadings of ethical culture seen trending to the banjo and the tango.

In view of all this, what is the incompetent going to do with himself—what is the trade going to do with him? Obviously he has arrived at this stage of his pilgrimage more sinned against than sinning. He should be taken care of at the expense of the parties responsible—the employing printers—and it is manifestly in their interest to cut off the supply at the source. This can be done by some sensible scheme of office apprenticeship (the best way, in my judgment) that would not permit the boy to be imposed upon and would safeguard the employers' interest as well; or some method of teaching outside the regular offices that would approach as nearly as practicable to workroom practice. The latter means great expense, none of which the boy should be called upon to bear; and, as he is being educated in the interests of the trade, it would seem proper that the trade should shoulder a portion of the burden.

The movement for trade schools as part of the educational system appears to be gaining ground; but it is a question if the best results can be secured in this way, where so little time can be devoted to printing as one of a number of avocations. One provision should be made definite: that none of these schools should be allowed to graduate pupils in such numbers as to lead to their exploitation by unscrupulous promoters in cutting the ground from under the feet of regular workmen or in reducing wages. These safeguards should be emphasized by legislation.

Some years ago the writer was instrumental in having the union appoint a committee to confer with the employers regarding a progressive apprenticeship system on the indenture plan, following somewhat the ideas expressed by Mr. Larson in the above letter. Circulars were printed and sent to the employer outlining the scheme and asking a conference on the matter. Through rivalry and other reasons among the employers the matter died from lack of nourishment. It has never since been dealt with except in a perfunctory manner. It is a matter that should engage the attention of every union, whether in large or small jurisdictions, as the tendency of the age is for speed rather than quality and thoroughness. A. D. COLWELL.

St. John, N. B.

REFLEX OF POLITICO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS UNDER QUASI-MILITARY RULE.

In the face of the monopolistic attitude of the daily press in crowding each other out of the diurnal field in the doubling-up process, party interests and various institutions will run the risk of becoming atrophied in the community group. To the "man in the street" it looks like another phase of taxation without representation. The people are distinctly ignored in their varied politico-economic interests, and a pan-despotism is looming large in the horizon of the oligarchy—the concentrated aristocratic element—with its back to the wall, is straining every nerve in the expenditure of energy in the slaughter of the class that has numerically increased to such proportions that it has threatened the régime and the regimentation of the parasitical drones that the modern feudalism, through sinister star-chamber methods, has foisted upon the world.

State ownership of men has drowned the world in blood, behooving the proletariat in the person of organized labor to stand shoulder to shoulder and husband their means and their monetary makeshifts by strict economy.

The expenditure of approximately $60,000 a year on conventions it would be well to cut out. We have arrived at these figures by the average number of delegates—300—and the average expenditure of the individual delegate at $200. The executive council of our International Union, a highly scientific body, can well take the place of a committee on laws, and, as the important questions go to the referendum, abolish the convention, as the cigar makers have done. The locals are too much handicapped by yearly appropriations for the ornamental gentry who, in the language of old Shakespeare, "struts and frets his hour upon the stage" and gradually evaporates into the ordinary combination of nitrogen and oxygen.

Cleveland, Ohio. H. ST. V. HICKEY.

PASSING OF AN OLD BOHEMIAN.

On October 9 there passed out in St. Louis another of the "bohemians" of the old handset days —John Renick Love, at the age of 55 years. John had lived in the lowly Hotel Ivy, in the heart of the business district, for five or six years past. On the evening of October 8, after passing a joke or two with the day clerk, he went to his little room, lay down in his clothing, drew a blanket over himself—and was there discovered dead at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 9th. His heart had ceased to beat, and the well-known old "bohemian" had passed out in his sleep, calmly, without pain, without a moan. Nature's machinery had simply worn out and stopped, never to go again.

Almost a giant in stature, the towering figure of John Love had been a familiar sight in the haunts of the daily newspaper rounders in the downtown districts for thirty-five years. John was a true "bohemian." He lived his life as a bach-

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elor, without home ties, without so-called "social" connections, loving and depending upon the friendship of his fellow workers of convivial temperaments similar to his own. On the 30th of August he sorrowfully followed to the grave one of his old-time associates, Lide Sawtell, of the Republic chapel. Sawtell was a "good fellow;" he and John had wrought together for many years in the Republic proofroom, and when Sawtell's silent form lay in the casket at Mullen's chapel, John looked lovingly down into the cold white face of his dead workmate and reverently said: "There lies the best friend I ever had." He spoke the truth as he felt it. I personally know that, for he often referred to Sawtell in a way that left no doubt of his warm friendship for that other old "bohemian."

John was a thorough proofreader—there were few better in his time. On one occasion a fellow workman, who had had opportunity to follow John as reviser, after carefully going over fifteen or twenty proofs, discovered it was a waste of time, and said: "It's no use to revise after Love—he gets them all." Being a good workman, John could have been steadily employed—he need never have wanted for work. But he often wanted for employment, and he often went hungry and cold. There was a reason. One word: Drink. The good, gentlemanly, warm-hearted old "bohemian" was "his own worst enemy."

Ed S. Vance, a railway mail clerk, one of John's old-time chums, wrote to me the other day: "John was a good fellow, always a gentleman, and I had always been his friend as he had been mine. Occasionally I would read the riot act to John, in pure friendship, of course, with the idea of starting him on the right track. He was well thought of by those who knew him, as he was always inoffensive and had the instincts of a true gentleman. Oh, well! Poor fellow! He is better off now, and he has preceded us just a few years."

Among the few simple effects left by John I found a beautiful, well-preserved valentine. It mutely told of the one romance in the almost social dearth of his lonely life. It was inscribed: "C. to J., February 14, 1889." The true-hearted old "bohemian" bachelor had preserved this cherished memento for more than twenty-eight years. It had been presented to him while he was employed on the Post-Dispatch, and I personally knew and admired the charming, modest and lovable girl who sent it to him. She is married now to a man of affairs and wealth, a ranchman away up in Idaho. By a coincidence, that dear girl was in St. Louis, visiting relatives and old friends, when John died. She sent a tender letter of sympathy on the day of John's funeral. In a later letter she told more of the old-time friendship between her and John. This is her testimony: "I agree with you that family ties and pleasing environments thrown around him surely would have changed him for the better, as he was a noble character; and my mother never mentioned him without tears, because of her motherly love for him. I, too, have a token of remembrance, and an only one, written December 25, 1888:

'Tis not the value we prize most, but the gift.
Please accept this trifle, as a token of friendship,
from one whom you have taken captive by your
bewitching ways; and thus accept the homage and
reverence of your slave.
Yours to command,

Ne'er would poets speak of the charming Greek,
For whom a god might die,
If they could greet a sight so sweet
As a glance from thy bright eye.
More beautifully bright than stars at night,
They bewitch where'er they go;
Oh! methinks that I for thee could die,
Bright Eyes, I love thee so.

"This came anonymously, but I learned later who sent it to me, and in return compliment, I sent the valentine. I am not surprised to learn that it was among his effects. I am sure he was a noble and grand character."

This is the testimony of two of John's earlier and oldest friends; and I wish to add my testimony to theirs. I knew him longer and better than any; and I will say that he was a man of lofty ideals, disdained to stoop to the meaner things of life, though he died "his own worst enemy." He was educated, had attended the state university at Columbia, was well read, loved history and the poets; and, all in all, his youthful prospects were as bright as any young man need long for.

But he died "his own worst enemy." Oh! fellows, let me ask you to let the accursed stuff alone. It never benefited any man one iota. It never brightened any intellect. It does not get *all* who dally with it, but it is sure to get *some* of us in the end.

John Renick Love lies out there in the beautiful Park Lawn cemetery, in the union's lot, at St. Louis—that is, his body rests there. But the true John Love, his spirit, his memory, is enshrined in the hearts of those who loved him. He was a gentleman, warm hearted and true. He was my brother, and I loved him.

Chicago, Ill. WILLIAM EWING LOVE.

WANTS THE PENSION INCREASED.

Another session of the International Typographical Union has come and gone, and in spite of several attempts by the delegates to have the old age pension increased, they were, as usual, voted down, and the pensioners, at $5 per, less local dues, International Typographical Union per capita, pension assessment, with the local mortuary assessment, as in Detroit, all amounting to $2.05 per month, which makes the plutocratic pensioners revel in the munificent stipend of about $4.50 per week. Of course, if we are to consider this pension payment to members in the light of an honorarium (I think that's the proper word), small change, cigar money, similar to the five-dollar gold piece banks generally give to their boards of directors at each board meeting, all well and good; in that case if perfectos that usually stood at two for a quarter were bought, but now are two for a half, well then, get a flor de fuma at a dime the cigar. But this is not the case; it is in many cases not only all they have for perfectos, champagne, a limousine every so many years, but for bread and butter, and meat at 25 cents the round steak per pound, for rent, clothes, tobacco, shows, stockings, and, unless they live, say in that lovely town, with the beautiful climate, with oranges on the side, which same is Tampa, in the state of Florida, then heavy underwear and an overcoat is needed, if you are to be comfortable—and can you do it all on $5 a week, ladies and gents? You know you can't, and yet the convention voted down numerous propositions to make that $5 a little higher. Yet we read that the increase in earnings for 1917 was $2,384,106, with average earnings $1,086.43. Rolling in wealth, every mother's son, and yet the raising of the pension, that would take less than an ordinary cigar a week from the average member, is looked upon with holy horror, something that might disrupt the

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union. Hear what the president says: "* * * the membership will in the near future be confronted with a situation which will require an increase in the pension assessment!" Raising billions to knock off the kaiser's block is a small matter compared to increasing the pension assessment one-half of 1 per cent. Small potatoes and few in a hill—few! Why was not a referendum ordered on the question of increasing the pension and at the same time the pension assessment? Printers, as a rule, are the most liberal men in the world, and not tightwads, as the International Typographical Union would have us believe. Have patience, pensioners, next session will act differently, I think.

Windsor, Ont. ROBERT TIMMS.

THE OLD BOSTON JOURNAL.

[From the Christian Science Monitor.]

It was not, formerly, customary, in the United States, to depend to any large extent on capital in the founding of a newspaper. Franklin did not have much ready money when he went into journalism, neither did Childs, or Bennett, or Greeley, or McKee, or the Knapps, or Prentice, or McLean, or any of the founders of the innumerable journalistic ventures of early days, that have passed away, or of the journalistic enterprises that have held out against adversity and prospered. When Ford and Damrell started the Mercantile Journal, in Boston, their resources, like those of most of their competitors and rivals, were principally confined to a certain gift of news sense, a certain talent for easy composition, and a limited credit at the bank.

It was not deemed necessary, in 1833, or for a number of decades afterward, that a newspaper should have an equipment costing a fabulous amount of money. The main thing was a "stand," not a "plant," a few kitchen tables for desks, an editor to do the posing, another to do most of the editing, and courage enough behind the undertaking to print what its writers produced. Such accessories as cases, type and presses were essential, of course, but advertising was a negligible quantity, and circulation, outside of a certain coterie, a secondary consideration.

It required, first, the Mexican war, and, second, the civil war, to whet the public's appetite for news and to stimulate the publisher's ambition to satisfy it. The Boston Mercantile Journal had its financial troubles. They led to the retirement of the junior partner, and to reorganization. John S. Sleeper, James A. Dix and Henry Rogers got into the enterprise, and into control of it. By this time it was the Boston Journal. It flourished. It passed, in time, into the possession of a still more progressive group. Stephen N. Stockwell became its editor. Colonel W. W. Clapp, who had owned and edited the Saturday Evening Gazette, became its controlling lever. Stockwell and Clapp, following in the footsteps of Rogers, made the Journal not only one of the most influential newspapers in New England, but, perhaps, the most profitable. During the eighteen years of Colonel Clapp's administration, to "be anybody," in New England, one had to take the Boston Journal, and the taking of it was worth while.

Across the continent, in the '50s and '60s, stretched a line of blanket sheets. The New York Herald was one of the first to become Europeanized, and its eight pages made it conspicuous. For the rest, the leading newspapers of the country were four-page sheets, the more important using a single-page "insert" on Saturdays. Nine columns to the page was the usual thing, and the blanket sheet, open, would easily make a coverlet for a bed, or a spread for a dining-room table.

The web roll had not been invented, and the perfecting press had not been thought of, when the Journal, with its office at 264 Washington street, was called upon to announce to New England the fall of Fort Sumter, and all the stirring events of the next four years. Bailey's Herald, of course, was in action, as were the Traveler, the Post, and the Transcript, but republican New England found it difficult to believe anything about local, state, or national affairs that was not published in the Journal. It was when handicapped with a four-cylinder press, "turtles," hand folders, and one of the most unwieldy forms that human ingenuity could conceive, that Colonel Clapp rose to the emergencies and proved himself an equal of the most enterprising and progressive publishers in the country.

He reached out for the news, and got it. He published a morning and an evening edition, with "extras" and "postscripts" in between. At Washington and at the front he had able correspondents. One of them, Charles Carleton Coffin, better known to the newspaper world of writers and readers simply as "Carleton," shines out in the brilliant galaxy of civil war correspondents, which was composed, in part, of Frank B. Wilkie, Joseph B. McCullagh, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. H. V. Boynton, George Alfred Townsend, Ben Perley Poor and Richard J. Hinton. "Carleton" contributed to the Journal some of the best descriptive war matter published anywhere in the country, and he followed this up with pictures of the south, in reconstruction days, that have been incorporated into the accepted history of the times.

The era of the "old" Boston Journal may be said to have passed with the close of the Clapp management. Since then many changes have come to pass in the conduct and policy of the newspaper. Those of the present generation of newspaper readers in Boston know little of what the Journal was, what it stood for, or how great was its influence for good, in the days when it was a question whether or not the United States should endure.

FOR I'LL NEED THE NEWS FROM HOME AND YOU.

I was waiting at the station
Where the manhood of a nation—
  The boys in olive drab—had come to go.
There, apart from all the others
With their sisters, sweethearts, mothers,
  I sought the wistful eyes that I love so;
Just a kiss as tears were starting,
Then a few last words of parting
  From lips that trembled as he whispered low:

"Good-by! Good-by, my Rosa Lee,
When I am somewhere o'er the sea
Remember, dear, to write to me,
  For I'll be lonesome sometimes there,
  And I'll need news from those who care.
You don't know how much it means, dear—
And how it brings the home scenes near—
To have a line from sweetheart mine.
  So write to me, and I'll write, too,
  For I'll need news from home and you."

Oh, we parted little knowing
Of the place where he was going,
  We only knew 'twas "somewhere over there;"
Now he's far across the ocean
And I'm sending my devotion
  In a letter with an address "just somewhere,"
But I'm sure he'll not be failing
A long letter to be mailing;
  He said he'd need the news from those who care.

LAWRENCE O. NICHOLS.

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A COLLEGE COURSE IN TYPOGRAPHY.

The College of the City of New York, St. Nicholas Terrace and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, New York city, has created a department of typography and proofreading, which is conducted by Arnold Levitas, who has for many years taught typography in the public schools of New York city, and who has lectured and written extensively on the subject.

With the development of the printing industry and its advent in the field of industrial education there has sprung up a demand for such typographical instruction as may be applied to the various activities allied to the printing industry.

The modern methods in printing have developed an artistic tendency commensurate with the general evolution of art. Added to this there has developed a demand for a kind of typography that is plain and readable and which tends toward bringing out the literature most effectively and concisely.

Men and women have entered the new field of fine typography, and many are the aspirants and students in the fast-growing vocation.

Until now these students of good typography have sprung up in a haphazard manner, and the shortcomings and handicaps, as a result, have been noticeable.

That a need exists for systematic instruction in the trade goes without saying, and it is the university which is to provide the practical means to carry out such training successfully.

A great number of men and women in various walks of life seek instruction in such classes, and such a course opens opportunities in the trade as yet unknown.

Among the aspiring students at the City College there are found working printers, people in the advertising field, office workers in various publishing houses, editorial workers, proofreaders, aspirants in the field as typographic experts, and also those who desire to apply their knowledge of art to practical purposes in the printing and its allied trades.

Men who desire to qualify for executive positions, such as foremen, superintendents, managers, etc., and also men who aspire to teach, supervise, and direct in any of the branches of the trade are welcomed most enthusiastically.

The methods and courses of study are taken up with a view to help these students in a most practical way. Since every job that is printed has its definite reasons for existence and its proper place in the commercial world, it is, first of all, necessary to make these phases plain to the students. Once this is known, it will become a much simpler thing to teach them the planning and layout of a job, the relationship of words and lines to each other, and the value and appreciation of harmony, balance and spacing. The actual practical work in a course of this kind is perhaps the least difficult problem.

The courses consist of the following subjects:

I. Executive Course in Copy Editing and Theoretical Typography.

First term—1. History and development of the printing industry (lantern slides); (a) history and development; (b) present status; (c) modern methods. 2. Types and type faces, manufacture of type. 3. The planning and layout of commercial work; (a) the business card; (b) the package label; (c) the letterhead envelop corner; (d) the billhead and statement; (e) posters, car cards, and window cards; (f) the blotter; (g) the circular. 4. Printing for advertising purposes; (a) the layout of ads; (b) types of ads; (c) cut and borders. 5. The catalog. 6. The book. 7. The trade journal. 8. The making of the magazine (lantern slides); (a) the literary structure; (b) typographical construction. 9. The making of the newspaper.

Second term—1. Preparation of copy. 2. Editorial reading. 3. The study of grammatical rules; (a) punctuation; (b) marks of reference and accents; (c) capitalization; (d) division of words; (e) abbreviations and contractions; (f) compounding. 4. Grammatical structure and paragraphing. 5. English in modern typography. 6. Dummies, specifications, etc. 7. Geographic rules. 8. Indexing. 9. Relationship of words and lines. 10. Computation of space.

II. Proofreading and Technical Typography.

First term: Lectures—1. Proofreaders' marks. 2. Proofreading. 3. Proofroom procedure. 4. Rules and methods. 5. Consistency of style. 6. Consulting of reference works. 7. Imposition and margins. Practical work. 8. Galley proofreading. 9. Commercial work. 10. Ad reading. 11. Page proofs. 12. Criticism.

Second term: Lectures—1. Electrotyping, stereotyping, etc. 2. Engravings of all kinds. 3. The dummy. 4. The press, rollers, etc. 5. Lithography, offset and letterpress printing. 6. Paper, ink and cuts. Practical work. 7. Foundry reading. 8. Stone proofs. 9. Press proofs. 10. General revising. 11. Newspaper proofreading. 12. Final magazine reading. 13. Proof criticism.

The sessions are on Friday and Saturday evenings, from 7:30 to 9:15.

This is an excellent opportunity for men and women in the various fields of advertising, editorial work, publishing and printing to increase their efficiency and acquire that training which will make it possible for them to advance in their respective lines.

Registration may be made at the College of the City of New York, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street and St. Nicholas Terrace, during any evening of the week.

The following additional courses are now in preparation:

III. Administration and Management.

Office work—Studies in administration and management; (a) the composing room; (b) the pressroom; (c) the proofroom; (d) the office, cost-finding and estimating; (a) the standard cost-finding system; (b) estimating composition; (c) machine composition; (d) platen presswork; (e) cylinder presswork; (f) electrotyping; (g) engraving; (h) ink; (i) paper; lectures by experts; efficiency.

Lecture work—History of printing; development of the industry; biographical sketches; past and present methods of printing; making of a magazine; making of a newspaper; the printing press; manufacture of type; manufacture of paper; manufacture of ink; study of cuts; (a) halftones, (b) electrotypes, (c) stereotypes, (d) zinc engravings, (e) woodcuts; state of the printing trade; opportunities in the trade; inventions; modern methods; industrial education; outside lectures.

Field work—Visiting printing schools; visiting and studying printing offices; visiting type foundries; visiting paper mills; visiting ink factories; visiting electrotype foundries; visiting newspaper offices; visiting publishing houses.

Part of the course might also be arranged for

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summer study to teachers of the trade and others interested.

The completion of the full course would require three years—one year for each of the three parts. It would be left to the choice of the interested person to select either one, two, or all three of the parts.

[Mr. Levitas is instructor of printing at the Mount Hope public school; instructor of typography and proofreading at the Stuyvesant Evening Trade School, New York; author of "Typography and Printers' English" and "Proofreading," and lecturer on printing and industrial education.]

BALLADE OF WRONG FONTS.

In dreams of days agone I hear a "click"—
  A pleasant "click" I've often heard somewhere,
When leaped the living type into the stick,
  Beneath the garish gaslight's fitful flare.
  Then suddenly I hear the make-up swear
A string that starts with D and ends with H——l,
  And in a tone that chills the blood, declare
"Brevier won't justify with nonpareil!"

Though uttered in a passion hot and quick,
  And couched in diction anything but fair,
The words of that old red-eyed make-up Mick
  Could not be apter, had he used more care.
  What though he howled and rudely mussed his hair,
Despite the murder vibrant in his yell,
  A truth he had uncovered, bold and bare:—
"Brevier won't justify with nonpareil!"

How often doth the unsuspecting hick
  Fare forth to beard the tiger in his lair,
Or buck the vender of the golden brick,
  Or play at games in which he isn't "there!"
  How many a youngster, blithe and debonair,
Essays to travel with the sporty swell,
  To find disastrous "pi" at last his share—
Brevier won't justify with nonpareil.

L'ENVOI.

Prints, all, dispute the obvious if ye dare;
  The lesson of my burden wit ye well.
When tempters urge to hit the pace, beware!
  Brevier won't justify with nonpareil!

Erie, Pa. ED F. NOBLE.

IF YOU WANT TO BE A WRITER.

He never was a fighter—he chose to be a writer;
  He thought he had a soul of harmony.
He always did aspire to play a poet's lyre
  And make the world a place of melody,
So he spent the golden hours singing of the flowers
  And skies, and dreamy eyes with love aglow;
Forever he was dreaming, and life to him was seeming
  So very, very slow. He didn't know—

If you want to be a writer, like a first-class fighter,
  You've got to have the punch—a knockout blow,
Then you'll have to keep so busy you make the whole world dizzy,
  And all about the game you've got to know.
Oh, you never will be "found" till you can pass the "pep" around
  And put the mustard on a million eyes.
If you want to be a writer, like a first-class fighter,
  You've got to be a geezer dog-gone wise.

He sent his little ditties to firms in many cities;
  He thought he had some fine philosophy.
The publishers exploded—said they were overloaded;
  They didn't even give him sympathy.

Now he spends the golden hours singing to the flowers;
  He's wise, and summer skies smile on his brow;
Where life with toil is teeming you'll find his bright face beaming,
  For now he's learning how to run a plow.

LAWRENCE O. NICHOLS.

THE GLAD NEW TIME.

When ev'ry one in law and fact
  Can have full product of his toil;
When no one can by whim or act
  His neighbor legally despoil,
Or keep him from well-paid employment,
  Make him a deadbeat or disgrace,
And from his children take enjoyment;
  When social justice shall displace
Commercial kingcraft's wily power,
  And man be helped by honesty,
Without a chance to make him cower,
  Then—only then—can man be free.

Lincoln, Neb. WELLIS HUDSPETH.

A VISIT TO THE HOME.

[On its twenty-fifth anniversary, August 15, 1917.]

Through pleasant scenes and scenes of grandeur far renowned
We sped by day and night until we reached the hallowed ground,
Where, reared by loving hands and noble mind,
There stands a monument inscribed with healing, rest for frail and tired 'mong mankind—
A sanctuary for the brother sick and in distress,
A haven for the weary one, his final days to bless.

Twenty years and five its beacon rays have shed their light,
Proclaiming to the world: "In union there is might"—
Not the might that wills to rule with iron hand the man
Who by his sweat and toil does the best he can,
But the power born of Justice and of Right
To live and let live, with never need of fight—
The strength that lies in Love—to others do
What you would have them do to you.

In the shade of mountains grand whose giant peak, like a sentinel of old,
Forever keeps its watch as in ages past untold,
We saw the Home—a gem in verdure set, mid bloom of flowers bright and sweet,
Within and 'round about, free from trouble, care and strife, which in the world we meet,
We saw a goodly company of men—some in play of varied kinds,
Others seeking knowledge and improvement of their minds
From founts of wisdom—books by thousands, shelved and classified.
(To none who wanted knowledge was this precious boon denied.)

We saw the young, we saw the old and feeble, and many very ill,
But in spite of illness and of suffering we saw good will
To one another and to those who by their loving, tender care,
Do minister to all their needs. And seeing all, we could not still a prayer,
That heaven bless the printermen who by their daily labor, one and all,
Make possible such deeds of mercy, nobly heeding duty's call.

And as the eventide crept on, and night's deep shadows in their gentle fold
Enwrapped it all, a longing rose—to see again our Home when its silver crown is topped with gold.

Salt Lake City, Utah. JOHN K. STEEN.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS

SCRANTON, PA.

"The Electric City, 1918."

Many of our friends and fellow craftsmen who will attend the Scranton convention next summer have asked us about going "down in the mines." Well, that has been arranged for, and now we will tell them something about the mines they are so desirous of visiting.

Long before the subways of the big cities were even dreamed of, there was under Scranton and the Lackawanna valley a winding passageway, nearly thirty miles long, that could be traversed by mule car and motor by the men of the anthracite mines. Winding in and out, through coal beds worth billions of dollars, this subway connected scores of anthracite mines, their Stygian darkness broken here and there by the faint flicker of the blaze of an oil lamp fast to some miner's cap.

Few people outside the anthracite regions of which Scranton, the greatest coal mining city in the world, is the metropolis, have any idea of the manner in which this great wealth is taken from the ground, and a trip through a coal mine is an experience never forgotten. The coal in the Scranton coal fields runs in veins or seams from three to fourteen feet thick, and generally paralleling the surface. In some sections there are as many as eight of these seams.

To dig the coal out of the earth, vertical shafts are sunk, tapping each vein, and from the shaft roads or tunnels are driven in all directions. As these tunnels proceed, rooms, or chambers, are opened from them, and a miner is given the work of blasting out the coal in the chambers. This coal is loaded into small cars and hauled to the shaft by mule or motor and hoisted to the top of the breaker on the surface. By gravity the coal runs down through the breaker, passing through heavy rolls that crush it and over screens that separate the sizes for market. Boys also help clean the coal by picking slate and rock from it as it passes through chutes, but the boys have been largely displaced by automatic metal slatepickers. From the breaker the coal is loaded into the railroad cars for transportation to all parts of the country.

The interior of the mine may in many ways be compared to an office building of eight or less stories. The vertical shaft replaces the elevator in the office building, the roads or tunnels the halls leading from the elevator, and the chambers the rooms or offices. The darkness is dispelled nowadays by electric lights; electric motors running on tracks and fed by power from a wire to which a trolley is connected carry most of the coal, although the mule still has a big place in the industry. A marvelous system of ventilation keeps the air fresh and cool and every safety-first precaution is taken to prevent accidents. So great is the interest and fascination of a trip through the mine that many persons have traveled miles for the experience, and convention delegates who have been to many cities say they have never enjoyed a convention entertainment feature more than a trip through a Scranton coal mine.

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Edward Kinney, member of No. 112, was in charge of 217 drafted men who left this city September 21 for Camp Meade, which is located between Baltimore and Washington. Mr. Kinney was a member of the Republican chapel and the boys were on hand the day of his departure to wish him good luck and a safe return home. At this writing that makes three members of No. 112 now doing their "bit" for Uncle Sam, the other two being R. Kunz, jr., and Patrick J. Harrity.

P. W. Haas, a member of Scranton Union, and present recorder of deeds of this county—Lackawanna—was renominated for the same office at the recent primaries. Mr. Haas has made an excellent official, which was popularly attested to by the large vote he received at the primaries. "Pete" Haas still takes an active interest in matters pertaining to the craft, and will be found among the hustlers during International Typographical Union convention week in Scranton.

Scranton Typographical Union will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in connection with the International convention to be held in this city next August. The convention committee will set aside one evening during convention week for the celebration of the anniversary and will make it an event that will last in the memory of those who attend. It is the desire of the committee to secure the present home address of former members of No. 112; also, what year and how long they were affiliated with the local union. Their names and addresses, together with a copy of the souvenir and all data pertaining to the celebration, will be placed in a fireproof steel box, to be opened fifty years hence, or when No. 112 is 100 years old. The tracing of the early history of our local union we have found to be no easy task, but with the data of the golden jubilee safely stored away the work of the anniversary committee fifty years hence will not be so difficult. We may not be at the opening of that box on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the local union, but some member of your family may be there and point with pride to your name as one who was true to the colors of unionism while working under the banner of the International Typographical Union. Former members of No. 112, scattered throughout the country, get busy and send your address to the writer, box 226, Scranton, Pa.

Hon. John R. Farr, printer-congressman and member of No. 112, stopped off at his home town recently while en route to Washington. He was on his way back from the Danish West Indies, where he had spent several weeks.

No. 112 will hold its ninth informal dance on Thanksgiving eve, November 29, at the Casino. This is the event of the ball season in Scranton, and this year's dance will be no exception to the previous ones. The writer is chairman of the dance committee; James S. Walton, secretary;

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Neill Lally, one of the foremost exponents of modern dancing in the city, is chairman of the floor committee; W. G. Nelms, chairman of the refreshment committee; William Corless, chairman of the reception committee; and D. A. Brislin, publicity agent. The receipts from the dance goes into the convention fund.

During the present month local unions will receive a letter from the convention committee of No. 112 announcing the fact that it will issue the annual souvenir in connection with the International Typographical Union convention. This will be the first time during its nearly fifty years of existence that Scranton Union has ever sent an appeal either to the International Typographical Union or to the local unions. No. 112 has always contributed liberally to every worthy cause brought to its attention during these many years. The committee is working with the aim in view to make the souvenir a fine specimen of the printer's art, and every union that can possibly afford it should be represented in its pages. Local unions should by all means have a list of their members who are doing their "bit" for their country in their membership cards in the souvenir. D. A. Brislin, formerly financial secretary of No. 112, who has had considerable experience in the advertising line, is secretary of the souvenir committee. A line to him addressed to box 226, on any matter relative to the souvenir, will bring an immediate reply.

Al Jennings, former member of No. 112, but now of Pittsburgh Union, was in the city recently. He was in town to take the physical examination for the draft.

Frank P. Vanderslice, of Philadelphia Union, was in Scranton during the month. He stopped off here to visit his former co-workers at the I. C. S. printery on his way to his home in Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

President Ed Sims, of Wheeling (W. Va.) Union, has already served notice on chairman W. H. Hughes, of the convention committee, that a large party of Wheeling printers will be in attendance at the Scranton convention. He adds, also, that "he has his fare tucked away in his inside pocket." Lucky boy, Sims.

James S. Gibbons, a member of the newswriters' union of this city, has accepted a position to supervise the bureau of publicity of the Scranton Board of Trade. He was formerly employed on the Scranton Republican. The writer is indebted to Mr. Gibbons for the "leader" on Scranton in this letter. Mr. Gibbons is a brother of Joseph P. Gibbons, former International Typographical Union representative in this section and member of No. 112, but now of "Big Six."

John Williams, one-time member of No. 112, but for some years affiliated with Pittsburgh Union, was in the city recently renewing old friendships.

President W. H. Hughes, M. W. ("Commodore") Walton, and the writer paid a fraternal visit to Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Union on October 7, attending the regular meeting. The visitors brought greetings from the Scranton Union and informed the Wilkes-Barre "prints" how Scranton was progressing in the work for the coming convention. President Lew Hunt Bachman responded for No. 187, assuring the visitors that Wilkes-Barre day will be the banner day of convention week, and that the committee was planning an agreeable surprise for the delegates and visitors. Scranton can vouch for Wilkes-Barre hospitality; we have been their guests in the past, and they have never failed to go the limit. A. J. LANGAN.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The newspaper scale committee that was appointed by President Rouse some time ago has finished its labors in so far as the drafting of the document is concerned, and a special meeting of the union was held on Sunday, October 14, at Saengerbund hall, Brooklyn, to consider the report. The meeting was called to order by President Rouse, after which a motion was adopted to go into a committee of the whole to consider the matter. President Rouse called John H. Maxwell, of the Herald, to the platform to preside as chairman, and the latter appointed J. Jefferson Hughes, of the Brooklyn Standard Union, to act as secretary and William Leeper, of the Times, as reading clerk.

The document is the strongest of its kind ever presented by a scale committee of New York Typographical Union No. 6 during the writer's membership. But conditions never warranted such drastic action by a scale committee before. To begin, it calls for $1 a day increase and at the same time reduces the hours of work for those laboring on the night and third shift one-half hour. The document also stipulates that during July and August (the two warmest as well as dullest months of the year) an additional reduction on all shifts of one-half hour shall take place.

At the special meeting an endeavor was made to go even farther by reducing the hours to seven on all shifts. This caused much discussion and consumed considerable time, but eventually the committee's report prevailed.

The representatives of the newspaper publishers' association, no doubt, will be somewhat horrified when they read what is wanted by their employes in the composing rooms, and may attempt their old game of bluff. But the newspaper printers are in no mood to be trifled with at this time. A good percentage are of the belief that they have not been treated fairly by their employers. In this feeling they are justified, for they have been shackled with an agreement while the cost of living continued by leaps and bounds to soar to the skies. The employers were in a position to meet these changed conditions by raising the price of ads, but not so with the employes—they had no redress. As honorable members of society the employes were compelled to work at the old rate of wages until the termination of the contract, while business men in other walks of life showed more fairness by voluntarily raising their employes' salaries and giving bonuses to meet the much-changed conditions.

Instead, the newspaper proprietors were complaining of the high cost of paper and called in the United States Department of Justice to break up the paper trust. This seemed like a case of the shoe being on the wrong foot, for there is no more gigantic trust in this wide world than the newspaper publishers' trust (Associated Press), nor a more cold-blooded combination. By its methods it has not only throttled the birth of newspapers, but it has bought up franchises and smothered old ones.

There were reports of a few proprietors in other cities who voluntarily raised salaries to meet conditions, but not so in New York. Some raised the prices of ads to offset the cost of paper, but nary a one of them considered for a moment those who produced their newspapers. They left them to sweat it out the best they could.

As the writer said above, the men are not in a mood to be trifled with at this time. They have been slow to awaken, but have their eyes open and are thoroughly aroused. They realize that their

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money will buy but half of what it did a few years back and much less today than its purchasable power is in other cities where as high rate of wages is paid for the same class of work.

There is one other thing that the employes of the composing room in newspapers realize, i. e., that the employers have not played the arbitration game fair. Previous to 1912 they worked under the national arbitration agreement, but after the signing of the new document at the San Francisco convention in 1911 the New York publishers refused to continue under that agreement, desiring a form to meet their own selfish motives. Up to that time the officers of Typographical Union No. 6 had the time of their lives to jimmy a raise of $1 from them, and without question always gave them the equivalent in return. Yet it is said that the New York publishers withdrew from the National Board of Arbitration agreement because they claimed they were getting the worst of it.

The writer has always been a supporter of arbitration, because he has believed it the fairest way of adjusting our differences, without loss of time, but does not believe that the publishers should be allowed to withdraw from the agreement of their own organization and dictate some new agreement that will more fully meet their selfish ends.

One dollar a day seems at first glance to be a large increase, but when it is considered that much of that dollar was due several years ago, it strikes the writer that even though the scale committee handed in a strong document they did not ask for enough money, for the $6 will not meet the extra living expenses of today.

The newspaper publishers of New York have been playing a fast game, believing, no doubt, the supply and demand should govern wages. Whether this be right or wrong, there is no question but that the number of printers in excess of positions has been a handicap in the raising of wages. But the writer believes that the war is changing this condition somewhat. It is a pity that we can not reduce the supply to conform with the demand without waiting for a bloody conflict between nations. It is the writer's belief that it is high time that the members of the typographical unions, not only in New York but throughout the country, should take steps to curb the supply so that it will not exceed the demand. Some have answered this in the past by saying we would be severely criticized if we should attempt to reduce the number of apprentices. Why should that interfere with our actions? The employers do not let a small thing like criticism interfere with their actions. If we believe we are right what should we care for the criticism of those who themselves do not fear it? Other organizations in the printing industry are keeping the supply down to conform with the demand. This can be found both in the stereotypers' and photo-engravers' organizations. Why should there be so many printers on the floor of the composing room who are looking for work from day to day and are at the beck and call of the foreman? If this was not the condition the foreman in many instances would put on more situations instead of taking a chance from night to night.

Though the members of the union differed at the special meeting of October 14 they made it plain that the difference of opinion was merely as to how far they would go in their demands. And they are not only asking, but believe they are entitled to all they ask for; they are united in the belief that they must have a raise in salary to meet conditions. It is hoped that the union's conference committee will make this plain, and stand by its guns.

At the regular October meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 the newspaper scale committee's report, with a few minor amendments, was adopted by a vote of 400 to 3. The newly-adopted scale now goes to the executive council for its approval.

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The October meeting of No. 6 endorsed by unanimous vote a resolution introduced by Secretary John S. O'Connell to purchase $10,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Five thousand dollars' worth was purchased of the first loan, making $15,000 in all.

The ball committee recently appointed by President Rouse is now busy as a hive of honey bees preparing for the coming ball, which will be held in the Harlem River Casino on Thanksgiving eve, November 28. The committee met and organized on September 23, selecting Arthur L. MacMullen, chairman; Clark Pierce, vice-chairman; Leo A. O'Brien, secretary, and William A. Gore, assistant secretary. The subcommittees are headed by the following chairmen: Printing, H. T. Dunsmore; music, T. W. Johns; badges, J. W. Muller; boxes, J. Freund; publicity, Clark Pierce. The aggressiveness of the committee assures a successful ball and a large addition to the hospital fund.

At the outbreak of the war with Germany J. P. Battley, an apprentice employed on the Herald, was one of the first to enter the United States army through the merging of the national guard into United States service. He had previously served on the Mexican border. Mr. Battley has been honored with promotion and is now a sergeant in Company G, Forty-seventh infantry, located at this writing at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Recently a letter was received from him, in which he spoke of the scarcity of letters coming his way from the office. A reply was assembled by some of his friends, containing 150 signatures and the following verse:

Attention, Sergeant Battley! You're accused before this bar
Of having friends so numerous you don't know who they are.
Of this we find you guilty, and for punishment decree
That you tote this little sample list wherever you may be!

BEST WISHES! GOOD LUCK! GOD BLESS YOU!

W. T. Pankey, of Houston, Texas, was a recent visitor to New York, being imperial representative from El Tex Temple No. 114, of Houston, to a session of the Dokk, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Pankey is a well-known member of Houston Typographical Union.

O. Judson Houck, a member of Typographical Union No. 6 and for a number of years with the unitype department of the American Type Founders Company, has joined the sales force of the Intertype Corporation. He will cover the eastern Pennsylvania territory, where he is well acquainted.

The New York-New Jersey Association of Ex-Delegates to the International Typographical Union held its quarterly meeting at Gruber's hall, Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, September 30. It proved one of the most interesting held for some time past. It was decided to discontinue the quarterly meetings and have one session a year, at which a dinner and other forms of entertainment would be had, and at which wives and lady friends of members could be invited. The new departure caused much discussion. It was also decided to make an-

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other effort under the new plans to interest the ex-delegates to the International Union in this jurisdiction. A committee was appointed, of which J. J. Soffel, of Hoboken, is chairman, to make arrangements for the annual affair to be held in February next. John T. Hudson, of Newark, is president, and Charles J. Marquart, of Brooklyn, secretary-treasurer.

The 18-year-old son of Charles Polk, of the Herald, has passed all examinations for the aviation corps and has been ordered to report to Cornell for instructions. He is rated as a second lieutenant.

The management of the Brooklyn Standard Union issued a notice on October 16 that beginning that day every employe of that concern became insured in the Travelers' Insurance Company under what is known as the group insurance. Each policy calls for $500 or more without any expense whatsoever to the insured. In addition to the $500 policy which each employe will receive, an additional $100 of insurance will be added to each and every policy for every year that the individual has been in the employe on the newspaper up to $1,500. In case of total disability of any employe from sickness or accident, up to the age of 60 years, the face value of the policy will be paid either in a lump sum or instalments, at the option of the insured. Each policy is granted without medical examination or any condition whatever, but when one of the insured leaves the employ of the Standard Union his policy automatically becomes null and void. This is a laudable move on the part of the management of the Standard Union and one that might be followed by other newspaper managements.

Gifts to departing soldiers have been in order in many chapels recently, but none that I have heard of has been made quite in the spirit shown by the members of the Williams Printing Company chapel. At the last meeting of the chapel a committee was appointed to arrange for testimonials and also to remain in commission during the war for the purpose of looking after the interest and welfare of the members who may go to the war. Three of the young men of the chapel have already gone and several others have volunteered and are waiting orders. The chapel intends that their soldiers shall be looked after, and voted unanimously to pay an assessment of $1 to start this plan going. The committee appointed—W. E. McQuillan, Thomas Miller and E. J. Fuld—approved heartily of the chapel's action and no doubt will do its best to carry out its desires. They have already met a request for books from one of the boys at Yaphank by arranging with the public library to send books to the camp on request and allow them to be retained for longer periods than has been customary.

The celebrated Press-Sun controversy came up before Judge Lehman, of the Supreme Court of New York County, on Friday, October 5, and was continued for three days to take testimony. This was the outcome of the merging of the New York Press with the Sun by Frank Munsey. The case hinges on whether it was in every respect a merger or whether Mr. Munsey merely bought a majority of the stock of the Sun Publishing Company and by agreement took his (Press) Associated Press franchise to the Sun and at the same time discontinued the publication of the Press. The executive committee and the union supported the theory that the two papers were merged and therefore ordered the two chapel lists merged. This contention was sustained by the executive council and International Typographical Union convention held at Baltimore. Now it remains to be seen what view the courts will take of the situation. The first day of court was consumed by arguments of counsel, and when both sides rested their case on the following Tuesday counsel were given three weeks to hand in briefs. Therefore it is not likely that an early decision will be had.

Secretary O'Connell recently received an extremely interesting letter from William J. Wells, a member of No. 6 for fourteen years, but now employed on the Paris edition of the New York Herald. Mr. Wells told of the visiting at the Herald office recently of a number of Americans dressed in khaki, and after a short conversation he found three were members of Typographical Union No. 6. They were Corporals Charles E. Ritter, J. V. O'Hara and A. B. Fox. They, with four other members of No. 6, are those furnished by No. 6 at the request of army authorities to be sent to France to work as printers at army headquarters. The other four are Earnest ("Colonel") S. S. Smith, Lester Davies, John Keahon and Millard Jacobs, each of whom carries a letter signed by President Rouse certifying to their standing and requesting courtesies be extended them. He also said the boys looked in the best of health and were gradually mastering the French language. Mr. Wells terminates his letter with: "As a member of No. 6 for fourteen years, I stand ready to render any service I am capable of. In that case No. 6 has only to command." The men mentioned above are now located at American barracks, No. 27 Rue de Constantine, but expect to be transferred to other quarters soon. Communications or reading matter can be sent to them in care Mr. Wells, Herald, No. 38 Rue du Louvre, Paris, France.

A rather unique occurrence took place one night recently in the Herald office. Five men were assembled at machines in one alley that worked in one alley in the old Herald building downtown thirty years ago. They were Onby H. Peck, James Forbes, John ("Jock") McClatchie, John Fitz and Thomas J. ("Tip") O'Neil. Their association in the downtown office, of course, was before the machine supplanted the hand type, and when the executives of the Herald were much more particular in its construction. That was before railroading of matter was countenanced; when a double-column ad must have a column rule running through its center, and cuts were limited to a column wide. Along with these were quite a few more "musts" that sound extremely odd today.

At the September meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was endorsed and by a rising vote adopted the following membership pledge:

The undersigned hereby affirms that it is the duty of all people of the United States, without regard to class, nationality, politics or religion, faithfully and loyally to support the government of the United States in carrying on the present war for justice, freedom and democracy to a triumphant conclusion, and gives this pledge to uphold every honorable effort for the accomplishment of that purpose, and to support the American Federation of Labor as well as the declaration of organized labor's representatives made March 12, 1917, at Washington, D. C., as to "Labor's Position in Peace or in War," and agrees that this pledge shall be his right to membership in the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy. Any deviation on my part from the above pledge shall in itself sever my membership in the alliance.

President Rouse, Vice-President Marquart and Secretary O'Connell represented No. 6 at the for-

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mation of the first alliance in New York city, held in Beethoven hall, September 20. Delegates were in attendance from the principal labor unions in Greater New York. President Rouse was elected as president of the alliance and committees on by-laws and ways and means appointed. Membership petitions have been circulated in the various chapels and have been universally signed.

The following deaths occurred during the month: Thomas Teddy, D. Schwartz, Andrew B. Wood, Charles J. Schweitzer, Thomas J. Brown, William C. Johnson, H. Macdonald, F. C. McCollum.

A rather unique drawing took place on the afternoon of October 5 at the Owl club. A member of No. 6 after a long illness passed away, leaving very little ready money, but several parcels of ground. An attempt was made by his widow to dispose of them, but found a poor market. After a time a scheme was worked out by some friends and former shopmates which culminated in two lots being placed on the market to be disposed of by lottery. The stubs were placed in a bag, which, after being tied securely, was used by those present for a football around the clubrooms. This sport ended, the committee decided that the name on the twenty-sixth stub drawn from the bag should become the owner of the lots. Jack Kavaugh drew the first ten stubs, W. J. Martin the next five, Louis Butz drew the next five, then S. W. Barry assisted with the next five, and Larry Pendergast was called forward to draw the winning number, which was 3815, and contained the name of Alexander Newbauer. This ended a most unique affair.

On Tuesday, October 9, the New York World displayed a service flag in front of its building which contained seventy-five stars in honor of the seventy-five employes in the army and navy. The World took a stand at the inception of the war that no doubt would have assisted the president of the United States had others followed its example. It posted notices proposing to pay the difference in salaries of that which they would receive from the government and that as an employe of the World if they volunteered, which resulted in seventy-one volunteering on the first call. The management of the World is today living up to that agreement, which is a laudable one.

The second annual reunion dinner of the members of the old New York Star chapel will take place at the Broadway Central hotel on Sunday, November 18, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The committee having the affair in charge is composed of William D. Caspari, of the World; E. C. Bell, of the Globe, and W. L. D. Wright, of the Herald. Martin L. Frescoln, of the Globe, is president, and George A. Perry, of the Evening World, secretary-treasurer.

George H. Betts, sr., an old member of No. 6, recently sent the following communication to the writer:

I am getting too old to do much fighting myself,
but thank God I have two sons to do it for me—
two boys in the flying corps, Canada, but
Had I a dozen—I am no miser—
I would give them all to down the kaiser;
And I hope the bomb the kaiser gets
Will be plainly stamped with the name of "Betts."

A decision was handed down recently by Judges Jenks, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam and Blackmar, of the supreme court, appellate division, in which the decision of the lower court was sustained with costs in the suit of James H. Dahm against John S. O'Connell for $10,000 for slander. This suit was started as a result of a heated debate on the floor of the union. The defendant's counsel entered a demurrer which was sustained, after which the appellant appealed to the above court, with a like result, with costs attached.

James M. Bell, jr., son of "Jim Bell," an old member of No. 6, who is in the United States army, connected with the Fifty-fifth regiment, Company L, located at Chickamauga Park, Ga., recently wrote a letter to his mother, which proudly told of his promotion to the rank of corporal. He also spoke of his anticipated promotion to higher honors.

The result of the referendum election on Wednesday, October 17, resulted in this city as follows: First proposition, 1,672 for and 2,922 against; second, 1,214 for and 3,456 against; third, 2,678 for and 1,740 against; fourth (plan A), 3,092 for and 999 against; (plan B), 1,029 for and 2,670 against.

Caleb Leverich, of the Herald, has a copy of the Ulster County Gazette, dated Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, January 4, 1800, and contains matter relating to the death of George Washington, with black rules between columns. Running lengthwise of the first page in large type is: "Gen. Geo. Washington's Death, and Funeral of Our First President, 1800." This is but one of the many odd features of its make-up. George Washington died December 14, 1799.

The honor roll of members of No. 6 is increasing rapidly. There are more than 150 cards of members enlisted in the war on deposit at the secretary's office, which will be kept in good standing out of the funds of the local typographical union. At this writing it amounts to $225 a month. Besides there are seventy-nine registered apprentices in the service of the government.

WILLIAM MOUNCE.

HARTFORD, CONN.

At our October meeting a new wage scale for the newspapers was discussed pro and con and will be opened with the following committee to draw up a scale of prices: F. Flynn, president; O. A. Miles, secretary-treasurer; L. Dunn, chairman of Post chapel; J. Rogers, chairman Times chapel; A. Smith, chairman of Courant (night side); P. Gray, chairman of Courant (day side); A. Brown, chairman of Globe, and C. Laffin, G. Loeffler and O. Miller. There was a large gathering of members at this meeting, but the majority were absent. The repeal of the 25-cent rebate was brought up again after two unsuccessful attempts to down it and was finally voted out of existence.

Associates of James M. Kelly in the various departments of the Globe gave him a farewell party at the home of A. Edwin Brown recently. Kelly was one of the members of No. 127 called in the draft. His associates presented him with a large box of smokes, while the management of the Globe presented him with a wrist watch. Mr. Kelly takes with him the best wishes of his friends. A. Meyers, who held a "sit" in the Peck job office, and Ray Van Gasbeck, who held a job in the Bronson & Robinson (cigar-box makers) office, were the latest to be caught in the draft.

Harry McInnis, operator on the Times, handed in his resignation as recording secretary at our last meeting after faithfully performing his duties the past year, and John Rogers was elected as his successor.

The new label committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Loeffler, Wright, Drurie, Secretary Humason and your correspondent, elected as chairman, has started the ball a-rolling again. The

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first week the committee was organized it collected over one hundred pieces of printed matter not bearing the label. Don't leave it to the committee to do all the collecting. Let us all put in a hand and see what we can accomplish.

Another member was added to our roll last month. Well, it's getting cooler now and better conditions to work in. Let's get busy and get some more members. Every one help. It won't be long before we catch our next-door neighbor—Springfield.

Carl Maugs, machinist of the Post, was elected as delegate to the central labor union and also the label section in the absence of Benjamin Barbeau, who has been called to the colors.

The campaign for the second Liberty loan has passed and Hartford Typographical Union was the first organization in the city to come across with its "bit." This is the second contribution for No. 127.

Cards deposited with us: H. F. Willett, John Connors, John Reilly. The departures are: Bert M. Quinn, John Laird, John H. Frew, C. S. Runyon.

The central labor union has started a tobacco fund and is progressing with the undertaking. A committee has been appointed to look after the fund, and your correspondent is one of them. Donations are accepted from local unions and also individuals who desire to help furnish union-made tobacco and cigarettes for the boys at the front.

William Carey, one of our pensioners, 53 years old, died in Rockville, October 12. "Bill" was one of the regulars on the Worcester Telegram in the old hand-set days in the early '90s.

"Bard" Healy, who has been working on the Times for the past year, has taken out a traveler and is back in his old haunts in New Haven.

O. A. Miles, secretary-treasurer of No. 127 and first vice-president of the New England Typographical union, attended the executive board meeting of that body the past month.

"Ab" Smith, chairman of the Courant (night side), met with an accident the past month while riding his motorcycle home from work. He was taken to the Hartford hospital and at the time of closing this letter was resting comfortably.

H. F. TROMMER.

EL CENTRO, CAL.

Fred H. Floyd, operator at the Brawley News, who was recently operated on for appendicitis, has recovered sufficiently to go to work again.

The plant of the Swanson Printing Company has been sold and moved to Mexicali, Mexico, just across the line from Calexico, where it will be employed in the publication of a weekly newspaper in Spanish with the title of La Vanguardia (The Vanguard). Manager Swanson, of the Swanson Printing Company, has ordered a new and up-to-date job printing outfit, which will include a Ludlow typograph, the first in southern California.

The Progress, El Centro's morning daily, is about to add to its mechanical equipment a three-magazine intertype with side magazine unit.

Former members of No. 707 now serving with the Liberty boys include ex-President A. F. Neil and H. E. and C. E. Endsley.

While returning from an eastern trip recently the writer had the privilege of spending a day at the Home at Colorado Springs, and was much gratified at the rapid progress toward recovery being made by L. F. Brooks, one of our members. The tuberculosis sanatorium at the Home is doing a splendid work, but the thought has often occurred to the writer that there would be fewer patients there if subordinate unions would insist upon adequate ventilation of composing rooms. It is true considerable has been accomplished along these lines during recent years, but much still remains to be done.

G. A. MCDONALD.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The referendum vote of October 17 resulted as follows: The first proposition won out, the second lost, the third was voted on favorably and the fourth (plan A) had a winning margin. When it comes to salary raises (except when it redounds to the printer)—"O tempore! O mores!" Please pass the smelling salts.

After an interminable wait the union newspaper proprietors of this city finally came through with a $2 increase in the scale. Who said the newspaper props. had hardening of the arteries?

President Young was authorized at the September meeting to negotiate an increase for the book and job branch.

The Western Newspaper Union has absorbed the American Press Association "boilerplate" plant and will continue along the same line established by its predecessor. There is no change in the composing-room force, of which Bill Lawrence is the managing editor.

Respectfully submitted by Heinie Shaner (himself):

I'M SAVIN' UP FER SCRANTON.

Yea, bo, you bet I'm plantin'
  In that li'l old hidden sock
That's 'neath a loosen'd scantlin'
  Just behind the kitchen clock
Every gosh-derned nickel
  I can creep up on an' grab
An' jam down in th' pickle
  Like a chinchy, tight-wad crab.
So there's no use a-shooting
  That ol' line o' "loan-me" guff,
Fer I'm too busy rootin'
  An' a-moochin' fer th' stuff
T' listen t' yer whisper
  That I buy "jist one more pail"—
There's room in that ol' sock fer
  Ev'ry nickel of my bale.
But maybe you can string me,
  With yer line o' short-con bull,
Into standin' fer the "skee"
  When that good ol' sock is full,
Fer with kale t' grease th' skids
  From this burg t' Scranton town,
Where I'm goin' t' mitt th' kids
  Who won't 'low a rat aroun',
I'll feel so dog-gone happy
  That ye sure won't get in Dutch
If then ye'd chance t' hit me
  Fer a li'l old two-bit touch.
But th' bundle in th' stockin'—
  No, there ain't no use t' chew—
Is fer th' trip t' Scranton
  An' our grand ol' I. T. U.

Members of the North American chapel recently raised $30 for smokes for the Sammies in the training camps.

Paraphrasing Abe Martin: "What's become of the printer who used to take his overtime off without being pussyfooted by the chairman?"

Universal Secretary Jim McPherson was out of the game for a couple of weeks as an aftermath of his Cleveland trip. The u. s., however, does not blame it on Kid Harkins.

A complete list of No. 2's members who have

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enlisted to go "over the top" in the world war is being prepared by Secretary Glaser. The roll of honor will be posted shortly.

'Rah for the White Sox, the world's champion baseballers! Mr. Comiskey is the real Prince Chap and deserved to win the blue ribbon event. Then, too, the captain of the South Siders is Eddie Collins, a stellar luminary and a Philadelphia product.

"Smitty," the Evening Ledger ringman, says that the phrase "no runs, no hits, no errors" is now "spurlos versenkt." Only a ringman talks that way. JAMES P. BOWEN.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

President Seth R. Brown has again received most favorable recognition from Governor Stephens for his efforts in behalf of labor by being appointed as one of the six from the state council of defense to co-operate with the national commission appointed by President Wilson to investibate labor conditions in the west, and after investigations in California will make recommendations to the state council of defense on the findings of the full committee.

The cold weather in the east and north is the cause of quite an influx of our "traveling" members and the slipboards all over town are full. Work has been fairly good all summer on the newspapers, but the job end has suffered considerably owing to the steady raise in prices of all papers, etc. My advice to the members is, hold on to the work you have at present instead of steering for this port.

John M. Dormer, formerly of the Examiner chapel, but for the past year of Phœnix, Ariz., has returned to Los Angeles owing to the illness of his wife, who could not stand the extremes in the climate of Arizona.

C. W. ("Biddy") Slighter, of the Herald chapel, after a severe illness of nearly a month, is back at work. Too many molars extracted at one sitting started the trouble and caused a case of "nerves" and also affected his eyes.

Ed L. Schlegel, foreman of the Tribune, spent the latter part of September in San Francisco and Oakland.

Ralph L. Criswell attended the convention of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, held in Minneapolis in September, being excused for the time from his duties as councilman of this city.

William A. Snyder, formerly superintendent of the Express-Tribune plant, has turned to farming as a side issue, having leased 180 acres near Sacramento and expects to "assist the government" by raising barley, the call for which has been insistent since the war started.

The writer, as a delegate to the state federation of labor, had the pleasure of assisting in the passage of the following resolution, the delegate from our state federation of labor to the American Federation of Labor being also instructed to introduce and work for its passage at the coming American Federation of Labor convention:

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, commonly referred to as the I. W. W., have an avowed policy of destruction toward all existing forms of society and particularly the policies of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, Through the ignorance on the part of the public the misdeeds of the Industrial Workers of the World are sometimes laid at the door of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The activities and practices of said Industrial Workers of the World have interfered with and hampered our government in the successful prosecution of the war; therefore be it

Resolved, by the California State Federation of Labor in eighteenth annual convention assembled, That we hereby denounce the teachings and practices of the said Industrial Workers of the World and recommend to our affiliated organizations and membership that any member belonging to an American Federation of Labor union shall be expelled therefrom.

With such action by the different state federations and by the American Federation of Labor the general public would be finally convinced that organized labor has nothing in common with such cattle, despite the attitude of certain papers, such as the Los Angeles Times, in trying to make them appear as twins.

E. A. Sullivan, for several years a make-up on the Examiner, is now working on the San Francisco Chronicle, arriving in that city just in time to be "slipped up" by one of the boys who was called by Uncle Sam to serve in the new Liberty army.

Lawrence Garrett, George E. Clapp and John Down, three apprentices on the Express, are now serving Uncle Sam, being drafted and sent to American Lake during the past month. Before their departure they were presented with solid gold identification medals by the members of the chapel. W. K. LOCKWOOD.

MINOT, N. D.

M. J. Klaesges, of the News chapel, has turned in his slip and left for Independence, Iowa, and Ben Schroeder, from Gary, Ind., is filling the vacancy. Ben has worked in Minot before and the boys will be glad to have him on the job again.

W. C. Davis, of the Independent, has enlisted under the chief of engineers in the typographical department. The Independent has ordered a saw trimmer and router complete and several new faces and now has as up-to-date a shop as any town can boast of.

On the eve of his departure for the front, as captain of Company D, First North Dakota infantry, Otto Gross was presented with a handsome emblem ring by the members of No. 376 and the boss printers, at a special meeting of the local held at the Independent office. Mr. Humphreys made the presentation speech and Captain Gross in response thanked the boys, and said that as long as he was able to see the ring on his finger he would think of Minot Union and the boys with whom he has worked for so many years.

Ray Jones, of the News, has joined the ranks of the benedicts. Roy Rogers has returned from his Montana homestead several months ahead of schedule and is again holding down the night make-up at the News.

S. E. George, while out duck hunting, caught the trigger of his gun in his vest and shot away a couple of toes. After a few days in the hospital he was able to be around on crutches and is now on the job, little the worse for his experience. R. H. Boyd, is improving slowly, and is at work at the Periodical, but will not have the use of his hand yet for some time to come. Ernest Solberg, of the News, is doing about as well as could be expected with a broken leg.

State of trade at this writing is normal, and on account of the poor crops in this section not much is looked for this winter. All members are working full time, however. E. D. HICKS.

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HAMILTON, ONT.

If the members of the International Typographical Union executive council did not notice a tingling sensation in their off-side hearing organs on the night of October 1 it was not because they were not being talked about. Oh, my, no! Metaphorically speaking, they were impaled on the fork of discontent and toasted or roasted a Honolulu brown. The oratorical fireworks started when the reply to a query was read from Secretary-Treasurer Hays. Referring to the referendum propositions, the secretary was asked:

If plan B should be put into effect, would a refund be granted to the Canadian unions which have been keeping their soldier members in good standing for the last three years?

The reply of the International Typographical Union secretary-treasurer follows:

My answer is: No. They will not be reimbursed for any dues paid for members in war service in the past. If the assessment plan is adopted Canadian unions will be reimbursed for money expended by them to keep their members in war service in good standing with the International union beginning with January, 1918, the month with which the assessment becomes operative. None of them, as I understand the proposition, will be entitled to reimbursement for money expended for this purpose prior to the first of the year.

Charges were freely made that there is too much discrimination shown in the administration of affairs at Indianapolis, and that in this instance Canadians were made to suffer a gross imposition. It was pointed out that small Canadian unions have been almost tottering to a fall under the heavy load of keeping their members at the front in good standing, and notwithstanding appeals on their behalf from the Ontario and Western Canada conferences of typographical unions, no succor was forthcoming from the International Typographical Union.

While the speakers considered the monetary sacrifices made in the interest of fellow-craftsmen at the front of paltry significance (although Hamilton Union has spent nearly $1,000 in their behalf), it was urged that there was an important principle involved. It was conceded that it would be much more profitable for Hamilton Union to support the assessment plan, allowing the International to shoulder the responsibilities, but it was contended that should United States craftsmen respond in like proportion to the Canadian printers, the 10 cents per month assessment will be totally inadequate to meet the obligation.

The utmost respect was expressed for the old age pension fund, but it was considered an injustice to propose to pass even to this fund any surplus from collections by assessment, and ignore the plight of Canadian unions, especially in the western provinces, which have totally depleted their resources in an endeavor to keep up payments for members fighting in France. It was thought that any surplus should rightly go to Canadian unions which have found it difficult to withstand the financial strain during the last two or three years. Attention was also drawn to the fact that at the beginning of this year, when Hamilton Typographical Union suggested to headquarters that it should be permitted to invoke the priority law on behalf of men who had returned from active war service, the reply received was: "The council can not make decisions upon hypothetical cases." The United States was not many hours in the war before the council saw and advocated the wisdom of this suggestion.

It was argued that Canada should have and is entitled to direct representation on the executive council of the International Typographical Union, and that the Canadian unions should take concerted action with this object in view.

After a warm and lengthy discussion the entire matter was referred to the officers of the union to take whatever action they deemed advisable.

R. J. Robb.

Notwithstanding the fact that the members of the executive council have been impaled on the fork of discontent and toasted or roasted a Honolulu brown by members of Hamilton (Ont.) Typographical Union No. 129, section 4 of article xvii of the constitution of the International Union will continue to fix definitely the date on which propositions adopted by the membership become effective. This section reads as follows:

Sec. 4. All new laws and resolutions adopted by the membership of the International Typographical Union, unless otherwise provided, shall be in force and effect sixty days after the canvass of the vote on the same.

Proposition No. 4 was adopted by a unanimous vote of the delegates in the Colorado Springs convention. It made no provision which would have authorized the executive council to have made plan B effective, had it been adopted, on any date other than that indicated in the section of the constitution above quoted. Of course, no provision contained in the constitution of the International Union was intended to prevent the setting off of oratorical fireworks in any jurisdiction, or to forbid the toasting or roasting of the members of the executive council.—Editor Journal.

EVERETT, WASH.

"War is hell," it has been said, and so is scab tobacco. Why don't some of the numerous tobacco companies give the union man the privilege of sending our friends in the war some union-made goods? The soldiers need quality in everything to help down the "beast man of Europe." No. 410 has yet to suffer the loss of a member from its ranks on account of the war, however.

Ernest P. Marsh, president of the Washington State Federation of Labor, a member of Everett Typographical Union, was appointed by President Wilson as one of his representatives to help settle labor difficulties, and has been called to Washington, D. C. Those who know Marsh can commend the appointment, for he has never been found lacking.

Through strikes and other causes, printing has been poor in Everett. The daily papers have felt the slump, which amounts to many inches of ads per day, compared to a year ago. Job printing, too, is slow, but we still hope tomorrow will be better.

Probably to some oldtimers it would be news to hear of "Billy" McIntyre, who was, some years ago, president of the Tacoma News. He lives at Pinehurst with his family, but will still talk shop. A noble old man with many friends. Patsy Blair, one of the molders of our union, lives here, but has not been actively engaged for some time.

Kelsey Hudson, who has had charge of the battery of machines on the Tribune, resigned to take charge of machines at Nelson, B. C., "Shorty"

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Leonard taking the position vacated. Elias Marcuson, our former secretary, sold his interest in the Everett Typesetting Company, drew his card, and left for a scouting trip, via Spokane. Samuel Tilden Allen ("Texas Sam") says he is going to stay in Everett a hundred years. He knows where God's country lies.

The northwest, from reports obtained, apparently has a glowing promise to members who are not familiar with conditions in the printing industry. Speaking of the Sound country, there seems to be plenty of men in all departments. However, you may find a haven for a week, but it will keep one on parade to secure a livelihood. In almost every town of importance you will find "pioneers" still subbing, and competent men, too.

Phil Bowen, formerly an operator on the Herald, purchased the interest of E. Marcuson in the Everett Typesetting Company, a trade plant. The company reports business fair.

Bryant James, formerly an operator on the Herald, is now somewhere in Montana.

The local scale, after many months of work, and with the valuable assistance of an International representative, has been signed up, No. 410 receiving an increase of 25 cents per day.

B. L. McCormick, for more than twenty years with the Seattle Star, has accepted the foremanship of the Herald, and is a valuable asset to No. 410.

The idea prevails with many that it would be advisable for different unions to have the officers of affiliated locals as delegates to the trades council. The suggestion is one of merit, we think. Such representatives should be the best men of each union, and they should attend regularly. Trades councils without good attendance results in poor work.

FRED K. OVERMAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.

And the mountain labored—and brought forth a scale which is a cross between a mouse and a monstrosity. After nearly three years of negotiation, stalling, sidestepping, backing and filling, the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has at last consented to allow the newspaper printers of Chicago an increase of 4 cents an hour—truly a munificent donation! The scale as signed went into effect October 11, 1917, without any retroactive clause, so the net result of the effort to secure an increase which might offset in some degree the 100 per cent advance in the cost of living is an agreement calling for a raise of less than 6 per cent, and in some cases it actually spells a reduction. The representatives of the union upon the board of arbitration were unanimous in declaring that the increase was inadequate, and so far as I have been able to ascertain, that opinion is shared by every newspaper printer in Chicago.

At the last regular meeting of the union Joseph H. McKee was suspended from membership until he shall have paid back No. 16 the money embezzled by him while an employe in the office of the secretary-treasurer. This amount is variously estimated at from $6,000 to $12,000. This McKee matter has taken up a large share of the time at various union meetings for about eighteen months, and has resulted in many charges and countercharges. McKee was indicted upon a complaint charging the embezzlement of some $2,000, but before the case came to trial the indictment was so changed as to charge the abstraction of but $200. To this McKee pleaded guilty, and was promptly paroled by the court. Right here the storm began. The officers of the union who were in charge of the prosecution of McKee declared that the parole was granted without their knowledge or consent, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter. This committee avers that it has up to date been unable to get together all the persons who are, by reason of their positions, presumed to have knowledge of the events and causes which led up to the parole. A recommendation that the action of the attorney for the union be laid before the bar association for investigation was adopted. The committee was also charged with the task of ascertaining, if possible, what became of the money taken by McKee, and whether any other members of the union were in any way implicated in the affair, but this line of investigation has so far been without results.

A scale for the Jewish section of the union was submitted at the adjourned meeting of the union held October 14, but as it seemed unsatisfactory to the men concerned it was rejected and a substitute was adopted, which will be laid before the employers. One of the main points of the contention of the Jewish printers is their desire to have incorporated in the scale a provision for payment for the thirteen holidays occurring each year, the present scale allowing for but eight of these days.

On September 8, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gus Bilger, their daughter, Miss Gertrude V. Bilger, was united in marriage to Walter B. Sadler. The bride is well known to the fans who follow the fortunes of the Union Printers' Baseball League, as she has been a constant attendant at the tournaments held by that body, and all will unite in wishing her the utmost happiness.

Peter P. Zander, in his uniform as a jackie of the Great Lakes naval training station, was initiated as a member of No. 16 at the last regular meeting, the first man in uniform to take the obligation. He is a brother of Ernie J. Zander, one of the delegates to Colorado Springs.

The following, from the Chicago Herald of October 16, will be of interest to the many friends of Mr. Walker, who is one of the best-known and most highly-respected members of No. 16, now retired, and whose last active work in the craft was done in the proofroom of the Tribune:

Mr. and Mrs. Gerry R. Walker, 6637 Normal Park boulevard, yesterday celebrated their golden wedding, receiving 1,000 friends at two receptions held in the Eastern Star clubrooms of the Masonic Temple. One gathering was held in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Three children and four grandchildren assisted them. Mr. Walker, a veteran of the civil war and prominent in Masonic circles, was for a long period proofreader on the Herald. He served in the same capacity on several other Chicago newspapers, having been a printer since before the Chicago fire. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have two grandsons now in the army, one in the aviation corps and the other with the First Illinois infantry at Camp Logan.

Letters from Charles M. Fox, lately machinist on the Daily News and now a member of Company M, 344th infantry, at Camp Grant, near Rockford, indicate that the soldier's lot is not altogether a happy one, but he feels that there will be compensations if the boys are given a chance to get at the "Fritzies."

Robert S. Chamberlain, signal corps, U. S. A., made a brief stay in Chicago on his way from Monterey, Cal., to a New Jersey camp, whence he will probably cross the water. He is a son of Tom

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Chamberlain, of the Tribune, well known to all oldtimers.

Benjamin R. Gibson and Axel Carlson, who have been residents of the Union Printers Home for some time, have vacated and returned to Chicago. Arthur W. Crane is also reported as having left the Home, able to work.

The Union Printers' Bowling League, which holds its weekly contests at the Palace alleys, is enjoying a most successful season and attracting a large attendance of bowling fans. The boys are beginning to hit their stride, and already some high scores have been registered. Ready, of Gunthorp-Warren, has high average so far—185 for six games—though Joe Becker, of the Daily News, really tops the list with a total of 2,153 and an average of 179 5/12 for twelve games. The league has a prize list of $600, besides cups for the team champions and individual champion. On November 7 the Western Newspaper Union and A. N. Kellogg teams will compete, and this will be a ladies' night. An orchestra has been engaged and other attractions have been provided. Following is the standing of the teams up to October 10:

	W.	L.	Pct.	High	Total	Average
Bixbys	10	2	.833	917	10116	843
Standards	8	4	.667	892	9876	823
Western Newspaper Union	8	4	.667	876	9603	800 3/12
Independents	7	5	.583	900	9719	809 1/12
Daily News	7	5	.583	899	9651	804 3/12
Gunthorp-Warren	6	6	.500	934	10163	846 11/12
Butler Bros.	5	7	.417	901	9446	797 2/12
Kellogg	5	7	.417	860	9276	773
"Seroco"	5	7	.417	839	9106	758 10/12
Sears-Roebuck	4	8	.333	875	10015	834 7/12
Barnard-Miller	4	8	.333	771	8610	717 6/12
Journal	3	9	.250	820	8687	723 11/12

Richard Ruth, linotype operator on the Maywood Herald-Recorder, was one of the "bugs" who sacrificed sleep to stand in line waiting for the gates to open for the first game between the White Sox and the Giants. He waited patiently for hours, and at last got within sight of the entrance. A belated fan who saw no chance of reaching the gate offered the patient key-pounder $3 for his place in the line, but his proffer was scornfully declined. Five minutes later a cop strolled along and said: "Youse fellers might as well get out. The gates is closed." And that was about all.

During the discussion of the Jewish scale at the union meeting some aspersions were cast upon the truthfulness of the members of the Yiddish contingent. Mark Mitchell, who is probably better acquainted with the idiosyncrasies of our Hebrew brethren than any other printer in Chicago, was on his feet at once to defend them. "Mr. President," he said, "these boys are not untruthful. They tell the truth—but they tell it in their own way."

Among the sons of printers who are doing their duty in the service of the United States is Arthur E. Moody, who is in Houston, Texas, a member of Company M, First Illinois infantry. He is a son of Herbert P. Moody, of the Daily News, and is well known to many printers in the northwest.

BRYANT L. BEECHER.

On Friday, October 5, William Zalabok, the oldest apprentice at the office of the M. V. Klich Printing Company, and on October 7 Emil Pristowpinsky, the monotype caster of the same firm, left for Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., the drilling place of Illinois and other states for recruits. On Saturday evening, September 29, both of the young men were surprised by their families and many friends at their respective homes, and an enjoyable time was had till broad daylight, with a good spread of edibles, refreshments and dancing. Both received valuable wrist watches and smokers' outfits, besides other useful presents. The large new dwelling of Pristowpinsky's was elaborately decorated in the inside with American flags, bunting and green sprays. He was rushed home after quitting time Saturday noon by the foreman, Emil Korenek, and both worked with others to finish the decoration before his sister should arrive, because he was kept under the impression that the surprise was intended for her. But how his eyes opened when he arrived about 9 o'clock with his "best" girl and found some of his fellow-workmen and many others to greet him. He is an accomplished musician on the cornet and piccolo, and played with his band, which presented him with the wrist watch. He took a six-months' course on the monotype at Philadelphia, and therefore understands the work. William Zalabok is also an expert in music on the concertina, and if allowed to have the instrument in camp, would surely serve the boys with much enjoyment. He is the only son of the twelve children at home to support his aged parents. Both of the men are highly esteemed by their employer and the craft, and for that reason the proprietor's daughter and the bindery forewoman collected funds and bought each recruit a fine shaving outfit. HERMAN TAMMEN.

HALIFAX, N. S.

The October meeting of No. 130 was a record-breaker in attendance, operators as well as handmen turning out in force. This justifies the action of the scale committee in making a flat scale for machine and hand men, thus stimulating the interest of every member, with the result that cooperation and unity of effort will mark the negotiation of the new scale. The employers have received the required three-months' notice, and when this letter is published they will be digesting the terms of the proposed scale of 1918. The new scale calls for a substantial increase, made necessary by the increased cost of living, and is considered a just and equitable demand by every member of No. 130.

Business in the various offices is reported good. All members are working, with the exception of Steve Kennedy, who is still very sick in hospital. Two apprentice members—Mariner Ripley, Herald, and William Crooks, Echo—were received into full membership. Charges against a label shop for violation of agreement will be submitted to arbitration.

Cornelius O'Keefe, pensioner, is on a visit to Boston and New York. He will look up the sec-

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retaries of Nos. 13 and 6 and let them know No. 130 is still on the map. John Skerry, Imperial, is back from a visit to the "Hub." He saw some former Halifax boys, including Bert Mullaney, of the Globe. M. Alexandre Martineau, Quebec, has deposited his card. Bert Boutilier, No. 5 operator on the Herald, who spent a week at Ship Harbor moose hunting, is back, bringing along a large moose.

It is not known yet how many Halifax printers will be affected by the military service act. Those who have been already examined are rated in classes C and E. It is not thought that many members of No. 130 will come under the first call. The proprietor of a label shop has passed for class A and will be eligible for overseas. Two ex-presidents of No. 130 have been appointed to the military exemptions board—A. J. Smith, Recorder, and Percy Clancy, Imperial.

The following-named compose the Nova Scotia executive committee of the trades and labor congress: Ralph Eisnor and Michael Murphy, Halifax; D. D. McDonald, Sydney Mines; James Steele, Sydney. The Halifax Trades and Labor Council has endorsed the proposal of the congress to establish an independent labor party in Canada along the lines of the British labor party, and will send delegates to a convention called by the Dominion Trades Congress.

An endeavor will be made at the next session of the Nova Scotia legislature to secure the addition of a first medical aid provision to the workmen's compensation act. The cheap tickets for working people on tram cars have not yet been introduced. The supreme court will decide on this subject in November. The electrical workers' strike is still unsettled, but there are hopes of an early settlement; a committee from the trades and labor congress has been appointed with this end in view.

J. E. Schaffer.

TOPEKA, KAN.

It was rather hard for even the "faithful few" to attend the October meeting, the cause being the second game of the world's series, which was played for the benefit of Topeka's fans on the excellent score board erected by the Daily Capital. They were there, however, and routine work was accomplished speedily, followed by several important new measures which needed attention. The very important proposition of organizing a sick and accident benefit society was pretty thoroughly thrashed out, and from several very good plans submitted a workable one will be adopted.

Topeka has always been a 100 per cent union town, and President McConn is holding all in line—also strengthening the union's standing wherever there is any laxity of the laws known to exist.

Secretary Amos reports work good, being unable to supply operators especially.

Bob Sorby, from Kansas City, who has been with us for a long time, has drawn and passed for Los Angeles. J. E. Brinkworth and A. E. Blakely, formerly with the State Journal, have accepted "sits" in Kansas City.

A. L. Rogers, an apprentice member, has returned from Philadelphia, where he took a ten-weeks' course at the Lanston monotype school. He is employed at the Hall Litho Company.

Arthur Brown was admitted to full membership at the last meeting and is employed on the Journal.

Any member knowing the whereabouts of A. C. Reese (4567) should notify Secretary-Treasurer Hays at once. Reese has worked his way from the Pacific coast on permits and working cards issued by locals in the west and southwest.

Owing to the fact that there were more volunteers than the allotment required to fill Topeka's quota for the draft, no members of No. 121 were called. There are several who will be called in the next quota. but their names are not available as yet. Apprentice Omar Ketcham enlisted in the engineers' corps and is at Camp Funston, Fort Riley.

The union men of Topeka met the coal situation by forming a buying association of their own, and despite the coal dealers' assertion that coal will be higher and mighty scarce, too, are buying their winter's supply 75 cents to $1.25 per ton cheaper than the dealers' price. The industrial council has charge of the work.

The wage-earners of San Francisco are fortunate in having so excellent a gentleman at the head of their city government as James Rolph, jr., has proved himself to be by his most excellent answer to the accusation of laxity in the conduct of the police in the San Francisco street car strike, made by the president of the chamber of commerce of that city. It can be seen by his letter that the wage-earner of San Francisco can go about his lawful business of disposing of his labor in a peaceful manner, as he always does, without getting his head knocked off. The wage-earner is instructed that he must respect the law also. There have been instances, unfortunately, when a few in the labor movement have committed the fault of rioting, but it has always been aroused by the first principle—self-preservation—and caused by the dastardly tricks of such organizations as the "law and order committee" of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. After reading the letter from Spokane one can easily see that our friends of the northwest could use a man of Mr. Rolph's type in their present trouble. Here's hoping the laboring men of Spokane come out on top.

Cards deposited: Ed James, John T. Wallace, P. H. Fowler. Cards withdrawn: J. E. Brinkworth, A. E. Blakely, R. C. Sorby, E. M. Whalen, A. V. Smith, D. H. Duffy, H. E. Statzell.

"Queenie" Connors.

Not for many years has the loss of a member of Topeka Typographical Union No. 121 been so keenly regretted as the death of Thomas B. Brown, on the morning of October 3, 1917. It was the passing of one of the conspicuous members of our organization, and one of the ablest and best of them.

T. B. Brown was born in La Salle county, Illinois, in 1854, and therefore was 63 years old at the time of his death. He came to Kansas when quite young and worked at the printing trade in Ottawa for several years before coming to Topeka. He was also in the railway mail service for some time. He was initiated as a member of No. 121 in 1885 and maintained a continuous active membership until the time of his death. During practically all of his residence in Topeka, until four years ago, Mr. Brown was connected with the state printing plant, and was its foreman for twenty-two years. In the fall of 1913 he resigned this position to become secretary of the Shawnee Building and Loan Association, in which business he had been interested for many years and had come to be considered an authority.

In all these years his interest in the typograph-

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ical union never slackened and he gave its laws, benefit features and general welfare much of his time and attention.

Mr. Brown served two terms as president of Topeka Typographical Union, and was delegate to International conventions four times, in 1889, 1891, 1904 and 1905. At one of these conventions he was a member of the laws committee, and at another was made a member of the Amos Cummings memorial committee, which was charged with the task of raising funds for that enterprise.

When the first central labor body was organized in Topeka, in 1889, under the name of the trades assembly, Mr. Brown was a member. He also assisted in the organization of the Kansas State Federation of Labor, and was its first president.

Only once was he known to aspire to political office. In 1910 he was a candidate in the republican primaries for state printer and lost by so close a margin that it required the official count to decide it.

He was quite prominent in fraternal circles. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen, the Moose and Elks.

Even those who disagreed with Mr. Brown in opinions and policies were forced to recognize his ability and his sense of fairness and impartiality. During his career as a unionist he took part in many heated controversies, but he was never known to descend to personalities nor to take an unfair advantage of an opponent. He was a man of well-defined convictions; but whether his attitude was one of opposition or advocacy it was entirely impersonal and related only to principles and measures. He always took pains to inform himself on all matters with which he had to deal, and he made thoroughness and accuracy a part of his daily life. He was a careful adviser, and therefore a valuable friend and a useful citizen.

At the October meeting of Topeka Typographical Union No. 121 a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable memorial to the life and services of our departed brother. W. T. Luce.

KEENE, N. H.

No. 771 held its regular monthly meeting Friday evening, October 5, in Grand Army hall, with every member present. It was unanimously voted that the dues of our late secretary-treasurer, John H. Hudson, now with the 103d regiment, somewhere in France, be contributed from the local treasury until the expiration of his enlistment in the army. Upon his departure he was made the recipient of a handsome wrist watch and safety razor, by his friends in the Martell plant, as an emblem of good fellowship and a tribute to a worthy brother on a mission for a worthy cause.

As the result of small attendance, it was deemed advisable to hold future meetings at the various members' homes, whereupon social gatherings of that nature will tend to interest delinquent members as well as aid to swell the local funds.

John J. McGuire, one of Martell's comps, has returned from a visit to his home in South Boston.

E. C. Osborn, who for the last eight years has been employed by the Sentinel Publishing Company of this city, has weighed anchor to seek better shelter in another port. His absence will be keenly felt by his numerous friends.

Representative Dallas paid the boys a flying visit on the evening of September 13, and by his ever-welcome presence in our midst encouraged us to oil up the rusty wheels of progress and force down the many imposing obstacles that tend to mar the future of infant organizations.

Imit Johnson has returned after a well-earned vacation "down home."

Generosity does prevail in one of our New Hampshire mills. One morning while going to work I was overtaken by an old employe of one of our fifty-nine-hour mills, and in a gleeful tone he broke the silence with, "Durned if life ain't worth livin'," and in conclusion proudly told how the firm had so generously reduced their hours of toil to only fifty-four hours.

With "Old Glory" proudly tossing the mountain breezes, the opening of Camp Mor-Wor-Mac, the hunting abode of Aubrey MacWha, was in evidence. After several hours of rambling over the mountain sides in quest of game, the weary hunters repaired to camp, where they soothed their sharpened appetites with a bounteous "sit down" of sirloin and the fixin's, prepared for the occasion by the chef. Space will not permit the list of game bagged. Aubrey E. MacWha.

SHARON, PA.

Sharon, the convention city, January 13, 1918.

The Western Pennsylvania Typographical Union Conference will meet in Sharon on the above date, and the committee is working hard to make it the banner meeting of the conference. There are twenty-eight unions eligible to the conference, with but seventeen affiliated. It is most important that the nine remaining affiliate before the meeting here in January. "We Need You, You Need Us," is truly an appropriate slogan, as it is only through the co-operation of all unions that the greatest success of the conference can be attained. There is no acceptable excuse for these unions not belonging to the conference. No union is so strong in itself that it is beyond the help of others. The benefits, it is true, may not be noticeable all at once—things that are good never are—but every union will and must receive the benefits for betterment. Strength in meeting all opposition, the help it brings to each individual member in many ways, the sociability it creates among the members, and the employment department of the conference are a few of the things that unions hesitating should consider.

Joe Steines shined his new Dodge up and took a trip to Youngstown. Coming home, he says every road out of the Ohio city was marked with a sign "detour," and he kept "detouring" until he landed in Warren, Ohio, instead of Sharon. Now every time Joe sees a sign he starts to "detour."

Harry Burkhart, of the Farrell News, has gone to Lancaster, Pa. F. Ashby, who has been machinist-operator at the Herald, left for parts unknown.

Joe Franek is quite a politician. He ran pretty well in the race for school director.

The boys here are all pulling for "Ted" Eichhorn, secretary of Erie Union, who ran second out of twenty-eight candidates for the nomination of city commissioner. There are four to elect and we think "Ted" is a sure winner.

Harry Cross, of the Farrell News, and Emmett Whitehead, of the Eagle Printing Company, draft members, have been called and will leave in the next contingent, probably for Camp Lee, Va.

At the last meeting of our union a committee was appointed to secure a suitable room for meet-

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ing purposes. Heretofore No. 351 has been holding its meetings in the Telegraph composing room. It is the sense of the members to make the meetings attractive with social "after affairs," and in this manner secure a full attendance at the meetings.

O. C. Aubut, proprietor of the Hudson Printing Company, opened a branch office in Akron, Ohio, recently, and in order to take care of both ends has bought an Overland car.

There is a lot of work for the apprentice committee at the present time, and would suggest that the matter be taken up as soon as possible.

The Herald has moved its job department from its present cramped quarters on the second floor of its building to a large and well-lighted room on the first floor, and is adding new machinery and type faces to its already well-equipped plant.

No. 351 is taking care of all members, in the way of dues and assessments, of those who join the army or are drafted, by assessing each member 5 cents a month for each one leaving for camp.

The Telegraph and Herald world series extras were handled by the two chapels in record-breaking time this year, appearing on the streets a few minutes after the last wire was in.

CLOUD C. RUTTER.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Ohio State Federation of Labor held its convention in this city, starting on October 8 and closing on the 12th. It was the largest convention in the history of the federation, for some 466 delegates were present, while almost every city sending a delegate had a visitor or two to accompany the delegate. As usual, a large number of printers were among the delegates, and they took a conspicuous part in the proceedings of the federation. Thomas J. Donnelly, of this city, was reelected secretary-treasurer. Mr. Donnelly was president of No. 3 for a number of years and was also delegate several times. Frank L. Rist, also a local typo, was chairman of the entertainment committee, and after the social affairs were all concluded Rist was voted the best entertaining committeeman in the history of the federation.

Frank Steffen, secretary-treasurer of Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53, and Freddy Boehler, also of Cleveland, were among the delegates to the Ohio Federation of Labor convention. Their constant companion was Jim Anderson, a Toledo printer. They all visited the Typo club. Steffen's friends will hear a good story by asking him to relate his experience in "hunting" for the Typo club.

Notwithstanding the large number of boys who have gone to the front from this city, there appears to be an oversupply of men for the work here. All of those who usually are away for the entire summer are now back on their situations, and this, of course, places several men back on the floor. Little encouragement appears to be held for a heavy run of fall advertising.

President Morford and Secretary Sauer, of the bowling league, are fast getting the boys in shape for the big tournament at Indianapolis next spring. They bowl every Tuesday at Central alleys, Seventh street, west of Central avenue. All members of the printing trades are welcome.

Members of No. 3 have subscribed liberally to the Liberty loan. The International Typographical Union officials and No. 3 are behind President Wilson and are not responsible for a few rattle-brained members of the organization who may oppose President Wilson and the country in this fight for humanity. There is no middle-of-the-road game in this war; a man is either an American or against his country. A man who will "rat" his country will "rat" his union.

The members of the city charter commission were given a vote of thanks at the October meeting. Frank L. Rist, a member of No. 3, is a member of the commission, and used his influence to have the printing placed in a union office.

Walter ("Turkey") Burke, of the Enquirer chapel, is now a corporal at Camp Sherman. Stanley Mathews, of the Commercial Tribune chapel, is a corporal in the Rainbow division. Our other members are in line for promotion.

JAMES W. DOUGHERTY, SR.

PITTSBURG, KAN.

B. R. ("Paddy") Crain was recently elected secretary-treasurer in place of the undersigned. Ex-President Camp Jones is busily engaged "shoving on the reins" of a Grant roadster while not otherwise engaged in operating a machine, foremanizing the Morning Sun, and between whiles acting as machinist. Sam Gilmore has departed for Emporia, where he will assist his father in running a paper, "Stubby" Harvey falling heir to his "sit." Ned Bobo lit, subbed three weeks and caught a regular situation on the Appeal to Reason at Girard. August Simion had to leave our community on account of his health, and is working in Billings, Mont.

Work is beginning to look up a bit and prospects are fairly bright. F. H. SWINNEY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The October meeting of No. 15 was the most enthusiastic and fiery session held since your humble scribe has tarried in this city. Under the "dominating" power of President Burns Rochester printers are awakening to the realization that they must co-operate and work as they never have before to make Rochester, N. Y., a city worthy of its "fair" name. Great progress has been made in organization work here in the last two years, new members being initiated at every meeting.

Vice-President Allen resigned his position at the Herald jobroom and has accepted a position at Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Allen was in line for the presidency of No. 15 and has proved himself an efficient officer. A. M. Good, of the Evening Times, was the unanimous choice for the unexpired term of vice-president. Mr. Good is one of the younger members of the organization, but has taken hold of the work with a determination to make "good."

Dr. Herman F. Titus, of Seattle, Wash., was granted the privilege of the floor at the October meeting and addressed the members on the universal shorter workday. He advocated four hours for all laboring classes and claimed that when the war was over that it was almost a sure fact that such hours would prevail. The unfair conditions at the Todd Protectograph Company was taken up for consideration and the delegates in the central trades were instructed to bring it before that body. A resolution was adopted endorsing the bakers' union in its fight against the General Baking Company and requesting members of No. 15 to buy only union-made bread. The union also

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went on record in favor of equal pay for men and women workers in all branches of industry as well as in the printing trades.

The printers and pressmen of the Democrat and Chronicle have received an increase of $2 per week, which is $1.50 over the union scale. It is now up to the two union offices to "come across."

Tuesday, September 25, the Herald chapel held its annual clambake. The gathering also served as a farewell to Theodore Mackowski, who was drafted for service in the army. Mr. Mackowski was presented a wrist watch by the members of the Herald chapel. The chapel also issues "Our Morning Blabber," which is mailed to every member of the Herald force who is serving in the army and navy of the United States. Mr. Mackowski was in training camp only a week when volunteers were called for immediate service in France, and, as usual, "Mac" was there. He was assigned to the engineering corps, and by the time this is read will be making history on the other side.

The following cards were received during September: Thomas E. White, Hugh McKee, Leo Werstine, William E. Lucks, Earl G. Foster, Elmer R. Holt. The following were issued: Thomas E. White, Orlin K. Briggs, Hugh McKee, Thomas E. McCauley, Joseph A. Cassard, R. L. Jones, Leo Werstine, John E. Stock. Messrs. Jones and Stock have accepted positions in Geneva and will be good additions to that local.

On Saturday, October 13, members of the Times chapel held their grand fall "wind-up" at the cottage of William Woods at Grand View beach on Ontario lake. The session lasted from the time the paper went to press in the afternoon to the following Sunday afternoon. All report a good time; also that Chef Reynolds, the "quack doctor," can prepare a palatable meal just as well as a fancy patent medicine advertisement.

Blaine L. Butterfield has resigned his position on the Evening Times and has accepted a position as general manager of the Charlotte News. Fred LaRock is also connected with the News.

JOHN O. RUPPERSBERGER.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Things are quiet in Oakland—exceptionally so.

The executive committee recommended to the union the investment of $1,000 in Liberty bonds, which will come up for concurrence by the local union at its coming meeting, and it's a foregone conclusion that the recommendation will be concurred in.

Quite a number of individual members purchased bonds of the first Liberty loan, and from what is heard they will take another fly at the second issue. When it comes to patriotism, either in devoting oneself to the country or investing one's hard-earned money, the members of Oakland Typographical Union are no pikers.

Alex Doig, foreman of the Oakland Tribune, was on the sick list for several weeks, but has since returned to his desk. During his enforced absence the Tribune composing room was in charge of Ed Hamilton.

Al Bowen is still confined to his home, as is Mr. Heathcote, both having had a serious spell; but it is hoped they will be at work ere this is published.

"Biff" Billington, an apprentice of the Enquirer, who enlisted in the army, has gone, and has the best wishes of the chapel which made a present to him as a memento of his leaving.

Arthur Tormey, who held the business managership of the Oakland Enquirer, has been drafted and has departed for somewhere in America.

Thomas O'Rourke, the original "Casey's" younger brother, is another member of Oakland Typographical Union who has been drafted.

Ira Lubb has gone on his regular quarterly vacation. This is an affair that takes place four times a year, and is mentioned to show his regular habits.

Quite a number of Oakland printers possess automobiles, Theo Lotter being the latest to purchase one. It is noticeable, though, that the majority of these prosperous ones are not blessed with any offspring—like the writer, who has three, and rides in a street car—when he has the fare.

JOE A. MULHALL.

LONDON, ONT.

The regular meeting for October was not a record for attendance by any means, but nevertheless was quite enthusiastic. The principal topic was the question of keeping our members in good standing who are and may be drafted for overseas service. The executive committee, to which the matter had been previously referred, submitted its report, recommending that all resident members while overseas be kept in good standing as long as the International Typographical Union shall continue to pay mortuary benefits; provided, however, that the proposition might be canceled if it became evident that danger of disruption threatened. However, the result of the referendum on October 17 may place an entirely new phase upon the matter, and the question may again be subject to adjustment. One candidate was admitted to membership and one withdrawal card issued.

The booklets, "The Printers' Fight for Life and Victory," are being sent out from the local headquarters to the business and professional men of the city, accompanied by a circular letter, as the advance guard of a systematic campaign that is to be waged against the unfair plants of the city, of which there are but four without the fold. Already the little booklet is bearing fruit, one gentleman, in acknowledging receipt of same, asserting: "I feel so stirred by the splendid story of self-help that I want to get out and agitate for "shorter hours and longer wages." We believe that this story of the wonderful achievement of the International Typographical Union is going to prove a silent organizer that will outrank the human agent 100 per cent in permanent results. We are of the opinion that every subordinate union on the continent should have this booklet for distribution. It catches and holds the interest of the most bitter opponents of organized labor to the end, and, best of all, it convinces and converts.

The fight put up by the retail coal dealers' association and the hundreds of dollars spent in the press to prevent the establishment of a municipal coal yard, were to no avail. The trades and labor council, with Charlie Ferguson, of No. 133, wielding the big club, snowed them under in the recent election here, and now the people of this city will be no longer at the mercy of the coal barons.

Ed Stein, of the Free Press chapel, has purchased a handsome new Overland car, much to the envy of the rest of the gang, who have been casting wistful glances at the little Ford.

A communication received from Major Kinskey states that he is in fine fettle for the fray in France. Should the major realize his ambition in

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reaching the firing line, his career will be watched with much interest by No. 133, whose associations have been so pleasant and profitable for quite a number of years.

We note in the Philadelphia correspondence that Bill Hanifan, of Baltimore, is sojourning in that city. We always were a great admirer of Bill from the moment we met him at the Baltimore convention. Besides, wasn't it Bill who found our New Testament and collection money, which we had dropped in our mad haste to church on Sunday morning, and who hunted far and wide to deliver it into our possession? Why, sure it was!

Alex Woonton has severed his connection with the Advertiser Job Printing Company and taken charge of the composing room of the Garner-Young Press.

The Advertiser has installed an up-to-date ventilation system and now has one of the finest newspaper plants in the country.

Business conditions never better, but the high cost of living is in a very flighty mood, with some changes for the better. A. H. WHEATLEY.

NOTES FROM UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Mrs. W. R. Evans, of Seattle, whose husband is a member of the Coast Printing Company, of that city, visited the Home one day during the latter part of September. The lady is making an extensive tour of the middle west, visiting old friends and relatives, and incidentally taking in the various natural scenes and attractions of the Rocky mountain region. Mr. Evans is one of the managers of a prosperous and growing business, a loyal member of Seattle Typographical Union and a man who thoroughly believes in the "closed-shop" principle.

Resident O. W. Humphrey received a letter recently from Miss Julia M. Burke, member of Columbia Union No. 101 and compiler of "My Scrap Book" (mention of which was made in a previous letter), expressing her gratification for the kind reception her unique donation to our library elicited from everybody at the Home.

Robert J. Hetrick, Denver Union No. 49, and Charles F. Nissen, of Oklahoma City No. 283, were visitors at the Home during the past month.

According to a late bulletin on hygiene in the printing trades, issued by the federal bureau of labor statistics, the International Typographical Union is cited as reducing the death rate due to tuberculosis from 31.2 per cent in 1900 to 19.1 per cent in 1915. And yet there are some people still living on the earth who claim that printers work only for their own pecuniary advantage, paying no attention to the health and welfare of the rest of humanity.

Len G. Shaw, connected with the Detroit Free Press, was a visitor at the Home September 18, accompanied by his wife. They stopped in the Springs for a few days to take in the sights of the Rocky mountain region, and then continued their journey to the Pacific coast. Mr. Shaw is a former member of Pittsburgh Union No. 7, and talked over "auld lang syne" with his old friend, Resident T. E. Sherrat, for a short time while here at the big institution.

In order to make them more sanitary and comfortable the twenty tents used exclusively for tubercular patients have been raised eighteen inches above the ground and concrete foundations put under them. These tents are octagonal in shape, with substantial framework securely anchored to withstand the most severe winds. They are steam-heated, lighted by electricity, and supplied with electric call bells by which the occupants can at once summon a nurse in case of need. Free circulation of air is secured by ventilators on the floor and in the apex of the tents, which may be closed in extreme cold weather.

Letters were received here during the past month from former Mrs. Minnie M. Carter, announcing her marriage August 14 to James D. Roberts, a member of Detroit (Mich.) Typographical Union No. 18. The bride is the widow of Charles M. Carter, deceased, who six years ago was a resident of the Union Printers Home, coming here from New York Union No. 6. She was well known here, having been a frequent visitor during her former husband's last illness. The Robertses will make their future home at 350 Ferdinand avenue, Detroit.

Twenty acres of oats, eight acres of beans and two acres of field corn were harvested this season from the Home farm. The yield was an average one for this locality and will add its "bit" toward reducing the high cost of living. Our vegetable garden was also a feature in the reduction process.

J. H. Miller, San Francisco Union No. 21, was a visitor at the Home September 23. H. N. Johnson, of Spokane Union 193, also visited us one day last month.

Resident Richard Daenell, of Fort Wayne Typographical Union No. 78, enjoyed a three-days' visit in Denver the latter part of September.

Mrs. Sallie Phillips, a highly-popular employe of the Home, was the recipient a few weeks ago of a large box of delicious fruit from Riverside, N. M. The donor was an old friend of hers, A. E. Pieper, owner of a valuable fruit ranch near Riverside. Like the Good Samaritan that she is, Mrs. Phillips at once proceeded to share her gift with her friends.

October 7, 1917, was the date on which Robert G. Thompson, resident member of the Home from Denver Union No. 49, commenced his ninety-first year of existence on this mundane sphere. He is still hale and well preserved, and bids fair to round out the century figure before he "pulls his slip" and starts out to join his old companions and friends, many of whom have long since gone on before. Mr. Thompson was born in New Jersey, October 7, 1827, of revolutionary stock; served his apprenticeship at the printing trade in New York city, and in 1852 came to the state of Indiana. He was one of the charter members of Lafayette (Ind.) Typographical Union No. 64. He came to Colorado twenty-eight years ago and for twenty years has been a resident of the Union Printers Home; and during that whole long period no violation of any rule of the institution has ever been recorded against him. May the "old man" live to enjoy many more additional birthdays.

Mrs. J. C. Daley, matron of the Home, returned from her month's vacation in the east October 4.

The following item, contributed to the Colorado Springs Labor News of October 5 by a resident, is here reproduced for the benefit of JOURNAL readers: Residents John J. Graham (Wilkes-Barre No. 187), Jerome W. Myers (San Francisco No. 25) and R. L. Barnes (Meriden, Conn., No. 314) made the ascent and descent of Pikes Peak afoot on Thursday, September 13. Mr. Graham, upon his arrival at the Home last May, was hardly able to walk, while Mr. Barnes is in his sixtieth year. Mr. Myers, being the most agile, sped away from the others and reached the sum-

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mit in six and three-fourths hours, but on the return he got lost in the shuffle and came in four or more hours late. None of them felt any serious ill effects from the trip. Mr. Graham later left for his home in Pennsylvania.

J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, after a sojourn of six weeks in the Springs, went back to Indianapolis September 24 greatly improved in health.

The following persons were admitted, discharged and died at the Home during the month ending October 14, 1917:

ADMITTED.

Mont S. Wheeler, Chicago No. 16; age 44 years; admitted September 13.

John B. Taylor, Burlington No. 75; age 55 years; admitted September 13.

Oscar J. Snyder, Indianapolis No. 1; age 58 years; admitted September 15.

A. B. Pierson, New York No. 6; age 49 years; admitted September 17.

Herbert D. Ogden, Utica No. 62; age 43 years; admitted September 18.

Theodore Duwe, Little Rock No. 92; age 31 years; admitted September 21.

Thomas H. Acton, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 23 years; admitted September 22.

Charles C. Beatty, Chicago No. 16; age 53 years; admitted September 24.

H. F. McCauley, Norfolk No. 32; age 49 years; admitted September 25.

Edward J. Howard, Toledo No. 63; age 38 years; admitted September 26.

William A. Green, Augusta No. 41; age 67 years; admitted September 30.

James L. Lashbrook, Kansas City No. 80; age 52 years; admitted October 3.

Robert H. Chapman, Benton Harbor No. 762; age 50 years; admitted October 6.

Harry C. Sliger, Connellsville No. 321; age 32 years; admitted October 7.

John E. F. O'Reilley, Raleigh No. 54; age 47 years; admitted October 11.

VACATED.

A. W. Carlson, Chicago No. 16; age 34 years; vacated September 15.

Charles Ferguson, Washington No. 101; age 41 years; vacated September 17.

Edward A. Finn, New York No. 6; age 39 years; vacated September 19.

J. R. Escandon, Los Angeles No. 174; age 50 years; vacated September 19.

Paul M. Coss, Waukegan No. 294; age 25 years; vacated September 21.

Herbert D. Ogden, Utica No. 62; age 43 years; vacated September 20.

Edward B. Chriest, Seattle No. 202; age 33 years; vacated September 22.

H. B. Alexander, St. Joseph No. 40; age 33 years; vacated September 22.

John J. Lloyd, New York No. 6; age 55 years; vacated September 24.

Frank H. Steifel, New York No. 6; age 49 years; vacated September 26.

H. E. Luckett, Texarkana No. 313; age 43 years; vacated September 26.

John J. Graham, Wilkes-Barre No. 187; age 28 years; vacated September 27.

George Seelhorst, New Orleans No. 17; age 60 years; vacated September 29.

Noah Horn, San Francisco No. 21; vacated September 29.

E. E. Bredeson, Minneapolis No. 42; age 25 years; vacated October 1.

William W. Wickstead, New York No. 6; age 60 years; vacated October 13.

DIED.

Charles E. Boyer, San Francisco No. 21; age 37 years; died October 11.

A. D. Westwood, Saskatoon No. 663; age 37 years; died October 13.

Edward J. Webb, of Irvington, N. J., and member of Newark Typographical Union No. 69, visited the Home September 29. He was accompanied by his wife and brother, Albert E. Webb.

Paul M. Coss, a former resident from Waukegan (Ill.) Typographical Union No. 294, who recently vacated the Home, has assumed the management of the Colorado Springs Argus, a weekly paper published in the west end of this city, his father and himself having purchased the plant.

The Sunday evening concerts and moving picture entertainments at the Home were resumed October 7, and will continue during the next six months.

H. A. Murray, Cheyenne Union No. 184, whose mother and sister reside in this city, was here during the last week in September. He left here for Pueblo to respond to the draft army call for assemblage at Camp Funston for military training.

Carl Hed, of Pueblo Union No. 175; Frank Kiernan, of Boston Union No. 13; M. Swein and wife, of Denver Union No. 49, and G. W. Huffman, president of El Paso (Texas) Union No. 370, were among the visitors at the Home during the last week in September. J. A. Robertson, of No. 49, and Fred Lewis, of No. 16, each accompanied by his wife, were also late visitors.

Mrs. L. A. Wenzel, wife of Resident Wenzel, from Denver Union, came over to visit her husband the fore part of October.

At present the Pikes Peak region is enjoying its usual incomparable fall weather. There is perhaps no other region on the face of the earth that can boast of such long and uninterrupted spells of warm, delightful autumn weather. Here it is the middle of October and still the balmy days of late August and September are with us, and to continue for another month. Jack Frost has withheld his icy fingers from touching the home of late flowers, and old Mr. Pluvius has never once opened the valves of his cold shower baths to put a chill upon the face of all nature. The joys of Indian summer still linger with us, and the two-mile-high ozone that we breathe out here puts new life and vigor into every living creature.

B. F. Smythe.

LEXINGTON, KY.

With an interesting narrative of rides in flivvers, of trains running behind schedule and of having to gently brush aside the gateman in order to make connections, Major Frank C. Leaming, the venerable foreman of a local paper, is back from a trip to Columbus, Ohio, where he had gone to inspect the monotype caster and the working of the non-distribution system. Mr. Leaming, after a thorough inspection, is well pleased with the system, and the Herald will give this latest improvement to the printing industry at least a trial. While away Mr. Leaming met a few of his boyhood friends and a general good time was had.

On Saturday morning, October 13, James S. Ewalt, while in the faithful performance of his duty, met a sudden and tragic end. Hardly did Jimmie realize the truth of the words when he remarked, "I am tired of the job," and was going to quit, and this day was to have been his last. Owing to a change in the railroad schedule one of the local papers sent the mails each morning to a neighboring town, a distance of eighteen miles, for the accommodation of their country subscribers, and it was while making this run that the automobile turned over, throwing Mr. Ewalt to

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the ground, breaking his neck. The typographical union loses a loyal and sincere member; the Herald a valuable employe, and his death is keenly felt by all. To Mrs. Ewalt, and the two little twin daughters, the Herald force and the typographical union extend their warm and heartfelt sympathy.

Fred White spent a few days in town recently visiting old friends. He did not tarry long and left for Louisville.

Much discussion of late has been the yields of the various war gardens, and the conversations are varied and interesting. Our esteemed secretary, Mr. Leaming, planted several dozen tomato plants, all of which yielded him "a tomato." Some tomato, Major! Others, with dreams of world monopoly of the potato market, and of later retiring to bluegrass estates, tell of paying fancy prices for seed potatoes only to quit in disgust at the onslaught of the potato bug.

There seems to be a general unrest among the printers owing to old H. C. of L. and to the fact of higher wages elsewhere. G. F. Wright and William McFarland, both considered home guards, have drawn their travelers and departed for other localities. T. T. Evans, who has been with the Lexington Leader for over ten years, is now working for the Citizens Printing Company.

Norman King, who quit the ranks of the printers to embark in the automobile business, has left for Hattiesburg, Miss., where he will operate a bus line for the accommodation of the soldiers.

Morris Shankland has left the Leader and accepted a situation on the Herald.

Work in Lexington is fair, with plenty on hand to handle the situation, the draft catching only one of our members, Harry C. Smith.

Everybody is working as many days a week as the law allows, in order to make ends meet. The writer often wonders if it really pays to be a printer; to serve four years as an apprentice, working seven days a week at a very minimum wage, only to learn of so-called common laborers now earning as much as skilled craftsmen.

C. B. CHARLESWORTH.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

No. 84 made its first contribution to the Liberty army when, on October 3, Joseph Martin Delaney departed with a large contingent from this county for American Lake to enter training with the thousands already gone. Joe was given a hearty send-off by the members of No. 84, who supplied him with a quantity of his favorite cigars, and the Sun office, where he has long been an operator, presented him with an illuminated wrist watch. Manager Harbison made the presentation speech, expressing the appreciation of the force of Joe's qualities. No one will miss him more than the subs.

Work has been good enough here to keep us eating with a degree of regularity in the past, but with the boosting of the price of everything the printer finds it necessary to buy, as well as those not essential, we feel not so sure of the future unless a raise in the scale is effected, which we are hoping for.

Several cards have been deposited the past month—rather more than the state of trade would seem to warrant. The hottest summer recorded has been enjoyed and now the mellow autumn is welcoming frequent tourists. PHIL DEWEY.

MADISON, WIS.

A new progressive afternoon daily will make its appearance in Madison in about four or five weeks. The policy of the new paper will be that of absolute fairness to all parties, and will give its readers a chance to be heard. There are two papers already in this city, the morning sheet (not deserving the name of newspaper) is non-union, and the afternoon employs union men. The new daily, it is certain, will employ union men exclusively. Readers of Madison are anxiously awaiting the newcomer.

Typographical Union No. 106 is looking forward to a large membership this year. Two men, formerly employed in a non-union office, have joined the union and are now with the Mayer Printing Company.

Edward Delabarre has returned from Terre Haute, and is back on the job—make-up man on the Daily Cardinal, a daily owned and controlled by the students of the University of Wisconsin.

Louis Schillinger, operator of the only model 9 Mergenthaler in the city, was elected chairman of the State Journal chapel. DAVID WEISS.

LINCOLN, NEB.

The entire jurisdiction ought to congratulate THE JOURNAL for publishing the picture of the delegation at the Home day celebration at Colorado Springs. It made a fine supplement and will be preserved and no doubt framed by many for preservation. I wish I could get a picture like that of the laying of the corner stone twenty-five years ago. The Home does not look much like it did then, for there was not much there to see, except the natural beauty and the scenery surrounding same. I was out there at that time, and it was with the deepest regret that I could not attend this last meeting. There is no place like the Union Printers Home for the worn-out printers, and the union is to be commended for the good work it is doing in the preservation of printers' lives. Lincoln Typographical Union has sent several out there and they are all robust and in almost perfect health. The only thing we regret is that they have concluded to remain, and we will not be privileged to see their faces again, except perhaps for a few moments when they visit us.

H. C. Peate is quite a figure in labor federation circles in this community. He rode at the head of the great procession that marched through our streets recently, when the state federation of labor convention was the guest of this city, and he presided over a part of the deliberations. He is president of the central labor union of Lincoln, and sets up the want ads on that great paper, the Lincoln Daily Star.

Cards deposited: C. D. Hanson, James Wilson, James D. Hayden, Victor D. Wisda, George Markel. Withdrawn: Charles S. Boag.

M. L. Adams, delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, gave a good report at the September meeting and made an eloquent appeal for the Home, classifying it as "your Home," and describing the excellent management, surroundings and beauties connected with it. W. H. Creal gave a report of the state meeting of the federation of labor, which recently met in this city. Resolutions were read and adopted recommending F. M. Coffey, secretary of the federation of labor, for the office of compensation commissioner, the office soon to be appointed by the governor. A municipal coal

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plant was discussed and a committee appointed to present the proposition to the mayor and council. A great deal of business relating to the local government of the union was discussed and the following change in the by-laws presented for adoption.

Section 29½. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help, and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted), or of the laws of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employes or as extra employes, as the exigencies of the matter may require. Should there be an increase in the force the persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in reverse order in which they were discharged before other help may be employed. Upon demand, the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations, and the substitute oldest in continuous service shall have prior right in the filling of the first vacancy. This section shall apply to incoming as well as outgoing foremen. Provided, further, that the priority rights established herein shall apply to substitutes when employed by offices or members.

The president stated that the printers of the country had contributed about a million and a half dollars in the purchase of the Liberty bonds, and as far as I can learn Lincoln Union has placed about $6,000 in this enterprise. (It might be called an enterprise, for it is for the benefit and maintenance of this country and the whole world.)

HENRY ALLEN BRAINERD.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL.

Work was good the past summer, especially on the Morning Press, but is normal now, with plenty of men, except Saturday night. The Press chapel is made up of the following material: George Weber, foreman; J. M. Hammond, ads.; "Jerry" Sullivan (late of Riverside), E. D. Donaldson and L. J. Shanks, the latter three on the machines. Manuel ("Kid") Carrillo is working on the day shift.

No. 394 has three members serving their flag. They are Edward Espinoza, enlisted in the navy; Walter Stronich and A. F. Neil, in the California field artillery (the "Grizzlies"); Charley Cole in the ambulance corps. Carl Jensen went with the first draft to American Lake; also Marshall Selover, of the editorial staff, enlisted in the navy and is now a yeoman.

A. H. Holland, who for the past six months has been president of No. 394, has taken out his card and left for Los Angeles. Leo J. Shanks is now holding down the job, being elected at the last meeting. Frank Morley, our secretary, recently spent a week at Bakersfield. Dave Hammond is adding a new machine to his plant. Clinton J. Smith is now running the Carpenteria News, and we are glad to say it looks like a regular newspaper.

H. L. Erwin, who for twenty years has been connected with the Morning Press, has left us, and members of the union speak with a smile when they say that Frank M. Selover is now manager. He has nothing but friends in the composing room and every man is trying to do his best to help him in his present undertaking, which we know will be a success. He has been editor of the paper for a number of years and has always shown cool judgment, and is familiar with each department.

F. C. Huebner and W. G. Brown passed through Santa Barbara en route to Los Angeles, having been on a tour of California in Huebner's "tinlizzie."

J. M. HAMMOND.

PASSAIC, N. J.

"Nap" Bourgeois has been elected recording secretary to succeed J. Nealy Ernest, who is now holding down a Merg. in Paterson.

Messrs. Jenkins, Gott and Cheethan were elected delegates to represent Passaic at the quarterly convention of the New Jersey State Printers' League, held at Newark, N. J., on October 28.

At the last meeting Passaic Union voted to subscribe for its second Liberty bond, and its members individually subscribed for over $3,000 worth.

Harold B. Lord, of the Herald, has taken out a traveler and gone to New York. John Pedrick, of New York, deposited his traveler and is working at the Polish Sokal office. GEORGE W. RASP.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

This local, with a membership of fifty, has lain dormant for some time, but it seems to be waking up somewhat and the future looks rosy and promising. All members are working steadily and quite a bit of overtime is being put in.

Lewis Abel, of Harrisburg, has deposited his card and intends to remain here.

Local shops are reaping a harvest from the presence in this city of the concentration camp of the United States army ambulance service. Between five and six thousand men are quartered here, the majority of them college men. Besides a weekly paper with a circulation of 2,500, carrying the label, all sorts of job work, such as theatrical and glee club programs, etc., are at all times being ordered, the bulk of which goes to the label shops.

Miss Fincher was here for a few days last month. She is touring the country and working her way by operating linotypes in each town. From here she was headed for Harrisburg. A traveling woman printer is a novelty in these parts.

The draft has not hit No. 534 very hard, but one member, Frank Haas, having been drawn up to this time, but quite a few are on the list for future examination.

ROY D. SHERRY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Following up the victory of the newspaper workers in securing a handsome increase, the jobmen have concluded negotiations for a new scale of wages by adding $2 a week to the sum paid floormen and $1 a week to the earnings of machine men. George F. Middendorf, vice-president of No. 10, and Julius Sagalowsky, foreman at Jobson's, represented the union, and C. C. Ousley and Edward Gottschalk represented the employers in the arbitration proceedings, which were terminated by the four original arbitrators, much to the satisfaction of both sides.

Charles Borntraeger, who assisted Fred Roth as machinist at the Evening Post, is now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis. He enlisted in June and was called in September. Charles is the second to join the colors from the Post chapel. The first was Harry Hopkins, who enlisted in the navy.

Fred A. White has returned to Louisville from an extended trip to Cuba, New England and Can-

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ada. He speaks glowingly of printers he met during his trip and says he was especially delighted with the treatment he received from the boys in the city of Boston, Mass., where he states he was treated in royal style. Fred says he was extremely lucky in obtaining work and did not have to pass his card during his long trip.

Louis Heitz, son of Fred Heitz, oldtimer on the Evening Post, is among those present at Camp Zachary Taylor in the service of Uncle Sam.

Mrs. Alma Cone and Miss Margaret Haney, both excellent operators of the monotype, have joined the Herald's efficient force.

By the authority of the war department, the Courier-Journal is now issuing a Camp Zachary Taylor edition for the soldiers, the first number of which made its appearance at the cantonment Sunday, October 7.

Frank Fahey was called into service, but after a short stay at the camp was exempted.

The Courier-Journal and Times companies have offered prizes of $10 and $5 to employes for the best advertising slogan. Considerable competition has been aroused.

The Times want ads bowling team has tied for first place in the Commercial League.

John N. Rees, foreman of the Evening Post, recently made a trip to Washington and Annapolis, where he has two sons in the naval academy. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rees.

Leon Schmelzer, who is a very popular member of No. 10, is suffering with pulmonary trouble. His case has been brought to the attention of the union.

Ed Dean, well known to many oldtimers in Indianapolis, Chicago, and elsewhere, who recently gave up his situation as proofreader on the Courier-Journal, writes to friends in Louisville from Portland, Ore., describing his trip through the west, where he is seeing all the points of interest.

Joe Barrett, of the Herald, writes from Greensboro, N. C., where he is visiting, that the Boches have captured an outpost of his lungs and that his physician declares him a candidate for the Home. True to his generous nature he belittles his affliction in a light and cheery vein of comment.

CLELL G. FOWLER.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Work is fairly good at this writing, with plenty of subs, although for the past two months there has been a great demand for operators.

Louie Michaels, formerly a member of the Fruit Grower chapel, has gone to Kansas City.

J. E. Murphy, one of our old members, had the misfortune to lose one of his sons by death on October 4.

Charlie Deacon came to town and sold a No. 9 and 18 linotype to the News-Press and also one to the Gazette several weeks ago, and from all indications there are several more holes that he will fall into ere long.

The following members have been appointed to constitute a committee to negotiate a new job scale: Ed Taylor, M. L. Brown and A. E. Orton.

There is a movement on foot to hold a ball this year, the proceeds to be used to send delegates to Oklahoma City to the conference meeting in January.

If all the members of Oklahoma City Union are of the same caliber that the writer has met, the members who attend as delegates will be well taken care of in the way of entertainment

M. WALTER HABERT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Miss Clara Sauerwein, formerly proofreader of the News chapel, has accepted a position as copyholder in the state printing department. George Hoole, of the Register job chapel, returned from Oshkosh, Wis., where he and his new bride spent a week visiting relatives. H. C. Maddox, of Alton, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Typographical Union, spent several days in Springfield on business in connection with the state organization. George P. Lischer and R. E. Woodmansee represented No. 177 at the state typographical meeting in Joliet.

In the rearrangement of the housing of the departments of the statehouse, the superintendent of printing and its various departments have been moved to the fifth floor of the capitol building, where the boys have an opportunity of getting plenty of fresh air. Superintendent Williamson's office is now No. 30, and it is quite a joke among the employes that the superintendent, who is a member of Typographical Union No. 177, should be given "30." However, those on the outside will find that Superintendent Williamson is the livest corpse in the big building.

Ralph Guymon, of the Guymon Printing Company, has moved his printing office from South Sixth street to 727 East Adams street, where he had larger and more commodious quarters for his plant, and is giving employment to more men.

Rose & Weis Printing Company is the name of a new job office, which opened for business recently on South Fourth street, in the DeWitt Smith building. Mr. Rose was formerly connected with the state printing department.

R. E. WOODMANSEE.

LA CROSSE, WIS.

The attendance at the October meeting improved by a few more members than the previous meeting. A great many more would do no harm, but at the same time it would do good to some of the members. Come up and get acquainted.

Work in the different shops has improved somewhat, but is far from needing to employ any extra help.

The Labor day picnics which have been given by the La Crosse Trades and Labor Council have been so conducted as to raise the ire of La Crosse printers. Suggestions and a resolution were presented at the last two meetings requesting the printers not to participate in the Labor day festivities unless a picnic is held in a different manner, but after discussion the matter was laid over to a future date.

John Eddy, of the Serres & Eddy Typesetting Company, has again left town. This time he joined the engineers' corps of the United States army and at present is stationed at St. Louis.

Charlie Thompson, who has been in Duluth, Minn., for some time, called on old-time friends here during the month. He says this is the first visit in eleven years that he has been in La Crosse. He has taken a leave of absence from work but says he will not return to Duluth. He wants to be one of those printers who are to go to France and has made application for a place.

Gustave Nolzahn has accepted a position as operator at the Tribune and Leader-Press office. He was formerly employed at the Nordstern office.

Active steps were taken at the last meeting to start an allied trades council in this city. The council will be composed of the pressmen and

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printers, and President Hoelzer, of the printers, has appointed John Janskey, William Kiefer and the chair as delegates to the council to draw up the by-laws and constitution and do all other work in connection with the organization.

Carl Prinz has taken out a traveling card from this local and reports say he has accepted a position as operator with a Racine (Wis.) newspaper.

HENRY J. HOELZER.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 305 was held Tuesday evening, October 9. Two new members were elected, one being an apprentice, and one apprentice application received. Three former members of No. 305 deposited travelers—Fred Hilliker and Charles W. Wiltsie, who are now employed at the American office, and William Fulton. It was voted to hold a smoker and "Dutch" supper at the November meeting. The committee in charge is composed of Fred W. Borath and Fred Wehrle. Every member is urged to be at the next meeting and answer present at roll call.

The Herald, of Beacon, N. Y., now carries the "little joker." Beacon is under the jurisdiction of No. 305. During the past month a committee, composed of Vice-President J. H. McCausland and Thomas Carrigan, interviewed the owner, Mrs. K. H. Donaghue, in regard to unionizing the shop, and was successful in having the contract signed. The scale of No. 305 will expire October 1, 1919, being a five-year contract, which became effective October 1, 1914. The scale is a graduating one. Machine operators receive an increase of $2 in two years, making the scale $21; hand compositors an increase of $3 for three years, making the scale $20; machinist-operators receive $24 per week.

Two men were brought into the union from the Herald office. Both daily papers of Beacon are now run under union conditions, the other being the Journal. A weekly paper, the Standard, is non-union. Mrs. Donaghue has charge of the Herald since the death of Mr. Donaghue.

MILTON K. BARRUS.

ITHACA, N. Y.

Thanks to a live president and scale committee, the printers of Ithaca are now working under a new wage agreement, of which we are not ashamed. At the last meeting of No. 379 the union approved of a new scale contract calling for $4 a week increase for the handmen and $3 for the operators, making a flat scale all around, with another dollar increase next year. This contract was signed up without any great difficulty, and already the employers are paying over the scale to a majority of the men in the city.

Ithaca has been doing some missionary work in this district recently. We are so filled with enthusiasm that we have to spread some of it around to the neighboring unions. Through the efforts of No. 379 a union has been formed in Geneva and a delegation was sent from this city to visit them in their first meeting. President McCray, George Rundle and C. C. Testerman made the trip, and from reports received here they helped the new union in getting off on the right foot. A couple of weeks later a delegation visited Auburn and reported a pleasant meeting with the members in that city.

The problem of attendance at union meetings seems to have been solved in Ithaca. With an average of 75 per cent attendance, the meetings are growing in interest each month. The real reason of this good attendance is "Pop" Nevins' social club, started over a year ago. After the regular meeting the social club meets and refreshments, liquid and otherwise, are served by a committee appointed each month. The 25-cent rebate for attendance at union meeting is turned over to the social club and every one has a good time. At these social sessions any topic may be discussed except the war and the world's series.

Never has there been such a scarcity of printers in this section as in the past few weeks. At one time three or four situations were open and employers were scouring the country for help. At present all places are filled, but there are no subs in town.

We are all glad to have the convention come to Scranton next year and we will be there in force. Begin now to make plans to visit Ithaca on your way to or from the convention in 1918.

C. C. TESTERMAN.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The printing industry in this city has experienced a wonderful "revival of form," and it reminds one to some extent of the good old days when an employe, dissatisfied with conditions in one office, could walk across the street or around the corner and secure another situation or all the work he wanted.

Recently the Associated Press operator on the Gazette got a call from Galveston, Texas, to send them some operators. Shreveport, Dallas, Beaumont, San Antonio, Oklahoma City and Fort Smith all "butted in" on the wire, saying send operators their way also. However, there was no one to send, there being plenty of work for those here.

The new afternoon daily, the Little Rock News, made its appearance a few weeks ago, and is a very creditable-looking sheet. It gives employment to four of our members, two machine situations and two on the floor. T. J. Webster, for several years of the Gazette ad force, is foreman.

The Democrat Printing and Lithographing Company has installed a model 14 and a model 18 linotype to replace two older models, and will shortly add another machine to its equipment.

A model 14 and a model K linotype have just been installed in the plant of the Little Rock Democrat (newspaper), replacing older models. One of the machines displaced by the new models is model 1, No. 206, which was installed in the Democrat plant in 1892—twenty-five years ago. M. H. Guthrie, formerly machinist on the Gazette and now one of the Mergenthaler service men, erected the machines.

John Pruniski and Mike Siepela, both members of No. 92, have launched the North Little Rock Times, a small daily, and are meeting with much success. Ray Kesterson is doing the keyboard stunt.

At the October meeting a proposition was adopted to levy an assessment of $1 per month against each member for three months to assist the striking waiters and waitresses and the telephone operators, who have been locked out by the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company. The telephone girls will receive 90 per cent of the amount realized and the waiters and waitresses 10 per cent.

Theo Duwe, formerly foreman of the Gazette

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and one of our most popular members, has been admitted to the Union Printers Home.

The officers of No. 92 have recently signed arbitration agreements with both the Gazette and Democrat.

The 1918 meeting of the National Editorial Association will be held in Arkansas June 3-8, the sessions to be divided between the cities of Little Rock and Hot Springs.

T. A. Wilson, L. S. French and G. S. Lucas have been appointed a committee to draft a letter to the other typographical unions in Arkansas with a view of forming a state conference.

Arrivals: S. A. McIntosh, Thomas Deaton, A. C. Quarles, W. M. Johnson, Florence Brook, H. B. Hendrick, John Bennett, R. J. Milligan, P. W. Redding, M. H. Melanar. Departures: S. A. McIntosh, John Bennett, Tom Hartley, P. J. Redding. G. S. Lucas.

MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA.

James Thomson, formerly of the Hat, drew a traveler from Winnipeg Union, and is now holding down a keyboard on the Swift Current Sun. George Riley, who for some time was a member of No. 451, has been located at last. He is over in the trenches. George Bisson, president of Medicine Hat Union, has been spending a few weeks' vacation on the other side of the line. He took in some of the Chicago-New York world's series games. Billy Burgess' prize-winning poodle was run over by an automobile and killed on Thanksgiving day. It sort of took the spirit of thanksgiving away from William. Secretary Bellamy represented Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council at the trades and labor congress convention at Ottawa. Medicine Hat district has been experiencing the most beautiful fall weather in years.

No. 451 is negotiating a new scale, and the members are asking for a minimum of $27 flat for day work. The old scale expired on October 31. B. W. Bellamy.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Business fair, with about enough men to take care of it comfortably.

Since our last letter two members of the Toof & Co. chapel, Messrs. Gerard and Arnold, have each had a sad bereavement in the loss of a son. Both deaths were from diphtheria.

Guy B. Dawes, who went to Denver about a year ago for his health, having contracted tuberculosis, is again in a serious condition. This is a shock to his many friends here, as his health had improved very much during the first few months of his stay there.

Eugene Smith, who enlisted in Battery A here, which unit has since become a part of the 115th battalion of artillery, has been promoted to corporal. This was not altogether unexpected to those who knew him, as 'Gene is a boy with "get there" in him.

October 1 marked the end of the second year of the operation of our sick relief fund. During that time $1,000 has been paid in benefits. The cost of administrating the fund has been almost nothing, the assessments required have been practically no burden to the membership, and it has been the means of doing great good. We would not think of going back to the old "pass-the-hat" days.

Cards received: Edward F. McGaugh, H. J. Bradfield, Ray H. Norberg, Franklin Stewart, William Hamilton, Thomas R. Tew, Joseph L. Dunne. Issued: James H. Walker, E. W. Coulter, L. P. Scarborough, P. F. Barber, John R. Harrison, William Hamilton. Obligated: John R. Harrison. Died: Clarence B. Cox.

Albert Starrett.

LEWISTON, ME.

The October meeting of No. 532 was well attended. Members are taking more interest. Many local matters were freely discussed by all. Resolutions of condolence on the death of our late member, Emanuel Vachon, were passed and an engrossed copy ordered sent to the parents of the deceased. Two new candidates were initiated. By request of Representative Dallas the organization campaign was extended to December 31, 1917, and a circular to that effect was sent to all non-union printers in the jurisdiction of No. 532, also a copy of the new law relating to age and initiation fees passed at the Colorado Springs convention. A beautiful picture of the Home, received a short time ago, was ordered framed and hung in the meeting hall. The charter was ordered draped for one month in memory of Emanuel Vachon. We expect Representative Dallas to be with us at our next meeting. The women members are contemplating providing refreshments and entertainment next meeting night as an inducement to bring the members out. J. T. Morrissey.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

The imp of restlessness seems to have stirred up this peaceful nest of No. 449 lately. One of those to catch the infection was "Dave" Smith (and he is no fledgling, either), who is now making up the Morning Albertan instead of the Herald; then Fred Vettleson, in charge of the News-Telegram's ad alley, flitted to the Albertan; H. P. Smith, after a long spell at the Western Standard, trekked to McAra's, where, by the way, we hear a three-decker linotype is going in as well; W. Banks felt a tug back to his old stand, the Avenue Press; Sergt. Joe Atherton, who has been reading on the News-Telegram, has received an appointment in connection with the military tribunals.

Oldtimers joyfully welcomed the evergreen veteran, "Dad" Stevens, D. C. M., who paid Calgary a visit recently. He is on furlough from the battle front and is looking better than ever. He enlisted in the Fifty-first at Edmonton, being afterward transferred to the Fifteenth "Kilties," and he makes a braw Scottie, his D. C. M. being conclusive evidence of the fact. The boys are proud of him.

The calling up of the first class under the military service act has affected our ranks but little. We made a good showing under the voluntary system, keeping thirty members in good standing. Five have been killed in action, and the number of wounded grows. These come drifting back at intervals, one of the last to arrive being I. W. Rogers, who has started in at the Quick Print.

Secretary White has returned from his vacation and has had to run the gantlet of pointed reference to his somewhat less "attenuated" appearance and endure expressions of sympathy with the dining-car staff of the train. Freddie attended the

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Ottawa labor conference, and he reports some very useful work accomplished. There was a consensus of opinion that the formation of an independent labor party is essential—something on the lines of a soldiers and workmen's council—to deal with conditions which would arise after the war, when the professional politicians would likely endeavor to drive a wedge between labor and returned soldiers.

F. H. Newnham, who was appointed our correspondent, and whose departure from town caused yours truly to be enmeshed in the toils of "literary" effort, has returned. Another arrival is E. G. Quick, who has left his farm, which has suffered from a dry spell.

Cards received: A. C. Doyle, P. T. Redsdale, J. L. Pepper, W. J. Whitehouse, J. S. Harnett, E. G. Quick, I. W. Rogers, F. H. Newnham. Departures: C. E. Jeffries, A. C. Doyle, G. J. Marshall, W. J. Whitehouse, L. T. Olson, A. J. Bessette, H. Harker, A. R. Shields, D. Fairfull.

IVOR CURTIS.

OWATONNA, MINN.

Typographical Union No. 770 held a special meeting Sunday, September 30, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the members of this organization who are to serve their country.

G. T. Winberg, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Typographical Unions, and also G. W. Deacon, secretary and treasurer of the federation and member of the executive board of the Labor Loyal Union, were present and took part in the exercises. W. M. Merchant presided at the meeting and made an address marked with fervid patriotism. The members of No. 770 who left October 5 with the local companies were: Herbert Liljequist, Henry Oberlander, Basil Bierce and Orin Hovig. Steve Burzinski, secretary and treasurer, will soon become a member of the national army.

STEVE BURZINSKI.

DANBURY, CONN.

The principal industry of Danbury is the making of fur-felt hats, and up to last spring the hat factories of this city, with one or two exceptions, employed only members of the United Hatters of North America. At that time the hatters struck in one of the largest factories, employing 1,000, to enforce a new wage scale. Three others of the largest shops later shut down, practically locking out the members of the hatters' unions. These factories have opened recently as "open" shops, and have the backing of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut. It is now openly declared to be the intention of the manufacturers, bankers and merchants to make Danbury an "open-shop" town. Such a condition would seriously affect the local typographical union—even threaten its existence. The 70,000 members of the International Typographical Union can materially assist No. 143 and organized labor in general by purchasing hats that bear the union label.

F. G. Capron, a charter member of No. 143, and for twenty-eight years employed on the Danbury News, took a traveling card recently and went to Newport News, Va. The News chapel presented a traveling bag to Mr. Capron, and the members expressed their regret on his departure. At the same time William Stark, who had been employed on the News for several years, and who was lately drafted, was presented a wrist watch.

WILLIAM J. CURRAN.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

The bumper attendance at our October meeting was reminiscent of the boom days. It was a real eye-opener—in fine, a sight for the gods. There were young new faces intermingled with old familiar ones. Our worthy president smiled his satisfaction, everybody was in the best of spirits and the meeting went as merrily as the proverbial marriage bell. Mentioning "bell" reminds me that A. Bell Bennett's motion making the dues $1.25, with a rebate of 75 cents, just lost out on the three-fourths vote. Another of the brethren is trying his luck along practically the same line, his motion reading $1 with a rebate of 50 cents. Anyway, another colossal crowd is expected on the Elk campus on November 3.

The latest member of the Times mechanical staff is M. Morrissey, from Saskatoon, from which city H. Crooks also hails. The latter is on the River West news sheet.

No. 627 has accepted an invitation from the ladies to attend their inaugural social, to be held at Mr. Brown's residence on the south side. An enjoyable evening is anticipated. By the way, the ladies, with kindly thought, are sending little Christmas parcels to our gallant members in khaki now overseas. Willie Adair is now operating back of the lines as a full-fledged groom, including spurs and breeches. Said Willie is now enjoying comparative peace, being just out of reach of Krupp's kolossal krumps. He reports being in the "pink of condish."

Work is good.

HERBERT GRAY.

TULSA, OKLA.

One by one the employing printers are voluntarily raising the scale here. On October 1 the Democrat and Times and the Tulsa World began paying $2 per week above the scale. Most of the job shops are paying from $2 to $3 above.

There has not been an available machine sub in Tulsa for many days. Work for the floormen has not been quite so plentiful, but there is always a shortage of men the last of the week and there has been quite a bit of overtime marked up as a result.

Perhaps one reason that Tulsa does not keep some of the good men looking for a new location is the lack of comfortable, reasonably-priced living apartments. For instance: One of the Democrat and Times chapel members went house-hunting a short time ago. He found four rooms in an apartment house which suited his fancy. "The rooms suit me very well," he said. "How about the rent?" "We make that just as reasonable as possible," said the landlady, smiling. "Those rooms are only $90 per month." Of course, there are cheaper places and there are some that are higher. But this is Tulsa and these are war times; so remember that when you come to the "wonder city"—do not bring the whole family with you unless you bring your tent also. Several late comers here, not being able to find suitable places in which to live, have located their families in nearby towns, even as far as Muskogee (fifty miles distant) until arrangements can be made to secure homes here.

No. 403 has a few members who have been a little more venturesome than the rest, and have been rubbing up against the oil game. Rumor has it that John Hildebrandt, foreman of the Saturday Spectator, and O. B. Jones, of the Tulsa World chapel, have been fortunate enough to get in on some paying stuff. It is also stated that Orel Harper, of the Democrat and Times chapel, stands

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a fighting chance to get out of the printing business through the oil channel.

In the role of a lightning-change artist No. 403 is hard to beat. At the October meeting we had three presidents in less than ten minutes. Also three vice-presidents. Can you beat it? Here is the way it was done. President Hall resigned; Vice-President Hayes became president; H. W. Conway was elected vice-president; Hayes resigned as president; Conway became president, then Hayes was nominated for the office of vice-president, the office he had been forced from by Hall's resignation. Then L. R. Marston (better known as Louis) was nominated for the same office and when the smoke cleared away Louis had beaten all former records and was elected vice-president, which carries with it the chairmanship of the executive committee. And everybody is happy—that is, 'most everybody.

It's a fact that some people in Tulsa are preparing to get right on parliamentary proceedings if the booksellers of this city are to be believed. According to them, there is not a copy of Roberts' "Rules of Order" to be had. More than fifty copies have been sold in the last few weeks, and it is said most of that number was purchased by members of a certain craft which is a member of the allied printing trades council. We know it to be a fact that one printer could not buy, borrow, beg or steal one of the much-coveted books.

U. G. TUTTLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The October meeting called out a very small house, so small that Fred Schmidt smothered his report on the success of the outing until he could get a bigger gallery. Probably most of the members thought they had done a big enough bit by attending the meetings while the scale question was up, and have gone back of the firing line to recuperate until financial affairs need their attention again. President Kinskey was absent, there being some rough spots to iron out in connection with the new union in Geneva and some likely prospects in Ithaca and Hornell. Vice-President Harty is still on the sick list, so Harry Herbert was the man at the wheel. Secretary McLaughlin's report from the allied trades council showed that there was a possibility of friction with three label houses over a new contract. A lawyer has acquired an interest in one of the firms and he is so alarmed over what "might" happen that he wants a contract that would give him an open shop. Well, he won't get it. Four new members were initiated and Henry Wulff, a member of Typographia No. 4, was endorsed for councilman at the coming election. Chairmen reported business as being good, and the chairman of the Courier reported that the chapel would buy a book for the union library, selection to be made by the chairman and librarian.

Speaking of the library, Bud Fisher has a book of photos of printers in divers parts of the country that he will contribute, and that should be of interest.

W. J. Conners, editor of the Courier, is spoken of as the man Uncle Sam wants to handle the transport end of his business in France. Uncle Sam can't get a better man, although the red tape department of the government is due for the jolt of its life. Mr. Conners has a lingua franca vocabulary that will be understood the world over.

There has been so much camouflage in the war news that the question of who's who in military matters is a hard one. Captain McMichael is away with the old Seventy-fourths, Lieutenant Kinskey has a depot assignment at the Sixty-fifth armory and is waiting for his commission, and Frank Parmlay is with the naval militia. Among those registered with the secretary are, either as volunteers or selects, Messrs. Barber, Blair, Kendall, Luksch and Lendrim. There are others who have been chosen but not called.

Deputy Public Printer Daniel V. Chisholm, accompanied by Congressman Van Dyke, Attorney Rausch, Miss Virginia Ford, daughter of the public printer, all of Washington, and Miss Rae Leventhal, of San Francisco, were callers on Charles S. Beilman, of the News chapel, recently, en route to their homes from the United Spanish War Veterans' encampment at Cleveland.

P. F. Nugent has put himself in the Billy Sunday class by brightening up the corner where the flat linotype galleys are. He has put on a slug-tripper that really trips the slug and aids in the conservation of non-sectarian language.

The back pay received by newspaper men as a result of the delay in getting action on the scale amounted to about $10,000. It was nice to get the money, of course, but the precedent established has the future value of a Liberty bond.

W. P. Kilcawley has resigned as business manager of the Union and Times and is now publishing a labor paper called the Square Deal.

The state convention of the Universalist church and the world series coming in the same week in New York, made it handy for Charley Mix, who goes Billy Sunday one better, and believes in both forms of sport.

The "Proceedings of the First Industrial Safety Congress of New York State," held in Syracuse last December, is as interesting as a "best seller."

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was in Buffalo last month making arrangements for the coming convention.

John Schweigert has been dangerously ill at the Columbus hospital. An operation for appendicitis had been deferred too long, with serious results.

The absorption of the American Press Association by the Western Newspaper Union will make no change in the local plant of the American Press Association.

Daniel P. Horan, who has made his home in Buffalo the last few years, drew his card in October, with the intention of going to New York.

HUGH WALLACE.

BOISE, IDAHO.

In a measure of pleasure mixed with regret we make known the name of Elijah F. Caton as a member of the new Idaho Industrial Accident Board, which appointment was announced by the governor on October 4. Boise Typographical Union and the Idaho State Federation of Labor are losers, because when Mr. Caton assumes his new state duties on January 1, 1918, he will have left a gap in the ranks of organized labor that many a man may fail to fill. For six years continuously "Lige" Caton has efficiently filled the office of secretary-treasurer for No. 271, and just as efficiently has he piloted the Idaho State Federation of Labor, in the capacity of president, since its birth in Boise nearly two years ago. However, the whole people of the Gem state will profit by our immediate loss, and Governor Moses Alexander is to be congratulated upon his wise selection. We believe he has used good judgment in

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choosing the entire personnel of the Industrial Accident Board, but indeed wisely did he act in the selection of "Lige" Caton, who worked long and diligently to have a workmen's compensation law placed upon our statute books, and whose efforts were finally crowned with success during the last session of the legislature, and who is the first and major choice of organized labor for the position. "Lige" Caton is honest, and we bespeak for him—and for the industrial accident board with "Lige" as a member thereof—nothing less than complete success.

During the October meeting of No. 271, Mr. Caton resigned the secretary-treasurership which he has held so long, and Charles S. Bickley was unanimously elected to and installed in that office. A more worthy and efficient successor to Mr. Caton could not have been named. Mr. Bickley entered upon his new duties pronto.

Delegate R. H. Park, who rendered a comprehensive and interesting report of the Colorado Springs convention, has incorporated the same in an eight-page printed pamphlet, from which we clip the following bit of news: "At the Home I met Fred M. Judson, Fred Zeidler and Charles Maskrey, all former members of Boise Union, now residents of the Home. Maskrey is one of the few known surviving charter members of No. 271 and was sent to the Home from North Yakima."

Fred L. Allen, of the Statesman chapel, while imbibing freely of fresh air (nothing more) from the vantage point of his moving motorcycle on September 9, came out loser in a violent encounter with an also-moving flivver, since which time (a matter of four weeks) Mr. Allen has been "laying off" from his accustomed duties and "lying in" a plaster cast, for he sustained a double fracture of a collar bone and a badly bruised face and body.

George Brewster, one of the active members of No. 271, who for a number of years was connected with the Capital News chapel, departed September 10 for Portland, Ore., where he expects to make his future home. Pickin's must be rather slim in Portland, for the information comes to us that George is now employed on an Astoria sheet.

"An' it fell when sirris-shaws were sere,
An' the nichts were lang an' mirk,
In braw new breeks, wi' a gowden ring,
Oor Jockie gaed to the kirk."—Kipling.

But we did na ken that our own John T. Hawkes, morning Statesman machinist, was "fallin', fallin' fra' the band o' cantie single men"—we knew it not until he returned the first of October from a two-weeks' sojourn and honeymoon in Vancouver and Victoria, B. C. The fortunate lady is a Vancouver girl. She acquired the name of Mrs. John T. Hawkes on September 19. And, by the way, John T. himself says it costs $5 for a license to bequeath one's name in British Columbia.

Boise Typographical Union is well represented in Uncle Sam's army. Dan Banks, Hoyt I. Compton, Albert Jefferson and Otto Zimmer are now in training at Charlotte, N. C., with traveling cards in their possession which will be kept paid up by No. 271 during the war.

Jim Lewis has gone to Pendleton. A. W. Merrick and Roy Smith are recent arrivals from that place, and they both fell into situations on the Capital News. Harry Ball is an arrival from Seattle. Ralph York has returned to school at Moscow, and his position has been taken by Charles S. Bickley.

W. A. Korts, foreman of the Statesman job-rooms, has returned from an extended "camping-out" trip in Montana, "brown as a berry and fit as a fiddle."

Opr. O'Hare—"I'll get insured when I get a wife; not before."

Insurance Agent—"But listen, O'Hare, you may die of something else before you do."

LAWRENCE O. NICHOLS.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

The October meeting of the local union proved one of the liveliest for several months. Two applications for membership were received. It was voted to purchase one of the new issue of the Liberty bonds. It was reported that about $1,000 was subscribed by the members of No. 152 to the first issue of the Liberty bonds. Representative Dart, of the pressmen's union, was given the privilege of the floor and made a very earnest plea in behalf of the allied label. It was voted to appoint a committee to confer with a committee from the pressmen in the matter.

There is quite a little interest manifested in the letter from headquarters in regard to positions in the army open to printers.

Leon Sargent, who has been idle for several months, has so far recovered his health as to be able to return to work again, and is now employed at the Rapid Mailing Bureau.

P. Francis Storm, one of our fourth-year apprentices, is about to take up the I. T. U. correspondence course.

Secretary-Treasurer Senter and wife have returned from their annual vacation. T. J. Fellows, assistant night foreman of the Union-Leader, is on his vacation, and among other pleasures is enjoying a trip down on "Quaint Cape Cod," in Massachusetts.

FRED T. IRWIN.

BANGOR, ME.

North Adams and the Mohawk trail—1918.

Organized labor in Maine has never been very strong, and Bangor has had few and weak organizations. Within the past couple of years there has been an awakening and results have been gratifying. The central labor union is more active and influential than ever before, the local cigar makers' union having contributed most toward this desirable improvement. The printers are now showing some of the energy and ability which have brought success in other cities, and their example will encourage others.

The organization campaign recently started here has shown results which were surprising. Despite the pessimism exhibited by members, we now have more members in the Commercial office than ever before, and several others are about ready to join. A rumor that the management would discharge any employe who joined was emphatically disproved when one who became a member immediately notified the management, stating why he believed such a move was to his advantage. This member is still employed and the relations with the management are unchanged. The campaign committee has fully realized the size of its job and is pleased at results, as it did not expect to make much impression at first. It will continue to illustrate the truth of the saying that "the typographical union never lets go."

Two former members of Bangor Typographical Union have entered the army service at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Herbert S. Rand entered

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from the government printing office in Washington, and Joseph W. Sickles from the Daily Mercury, New Bedford, Mass. Both learned the trade in the office of the Bangor Daily News.

Business here is fairly good on both ends of the business, and all members of the union are employed.

Vocational training in the public schools of Maine is receiving attention in the press. The trade unions will watch developments with a view to protecting their interests.

The old school of journalism, to which the state of Maine has contributed many illustrious newspapermen, is well represented here by Lawrence T. Smyth, editor of the Daily News. His newspaper experience has been long and varied, and he is an encyclopedia on most subjects. His similes are famous. He says capital is a man on horseback; labor, men on foot. The horseman can easily ride down individuals on foot, but when they mass together the horseman can not force his way through. Many prominent newspaper men owe their success to training under the eye of Mr. Smyth.

Liberty bonds to the amount of $1,100 have been purchased by members of this union at the time of this writing.

The organization committee is composed of Secretary Elmer E. Roberts, Charles G. Johnson, Frank E. Connor, Martin J. Burke and John F. O'Leary. The work is under the direction of Representative Dallas.

As there are but five typographical unions in Maine, we are naturally very much interested in each other's progress. Portland always has letters in THE JOURNAL, and Lewiston has been doing well lately. We want to hear from Waterville and Augusta. Surely they can send in a few lines each month. JOHN F. O'LEARY.

DULUTH, MINN.

Two new members and one apprentice member were obligated at the October meeting of No. 136.

Delegate Reeves reported his experiences and impressions of the convention at the "Home city" to a good-sized audience of members.

The proposed changes in the laws as submitted to the referendum of the membership by the convention came in for much discussion and was finally settled by the union going on record as being opposed to passage of three of the propositions, viz.: increase in the officers' salaries, increase of 10 cents in the International dues, and to the requirement of 150 petitioning unions to invoke a referendum of the membership on a proposition. The fact that two changes in one section of the law were embodied in one question was pointed out, and that a member who might favor one change and be opposed to the other, would if he voted be forced to vote against his convictions in one respect.

George W. Glenn, delegate to the allied printing trades council from No. 136, was elected secretary-treasurer of that body and William E. Towne was elected president. Much interest is being evidenced in the meetings of the council, full delegations being present at the sessions and the work of promoting label propaganda being placed well under way.

Bennett Brothers Typesetting Company sold out its interests to the Duluth News-Tribune, and the machine was installed in the composing room of that paper.

Articles of incorporation of the Wendtlandt Printing Company appeared in the daily publications recently. Large printing interests in the Twin Cities are backing the new company. The officers of No. 136 are using every effort to secure signed agreements and make another label shop here.

Both newspapers are installing new machines and placing electric pots upon some of the old ones. These appliances are very much welcomed by the operators.

Work in both branches of the trade continues good and steady, with all members working forty-eight hours and better. WILLIAM E. TOWNE.

WESTERN CANADA CONFERENCE.

Saskatoon Union lost one of its most energetic workers when Michael Morrissey left for Moose Jaw to accept a situation on the Times.

Moose Jaw reports trade as good. The membership has increased to thirty-nine. No subs are reported.

The women at Medicine Hat held a concert on Sunday evening, October 14, to raise funds to purchase comforts for members of No. 451 at the front. Doctor Boyd presided, and addresses, orchestral, vocal and other music, rounded out a splendid program.

The prevailing opinion in Western Canada seems to be that, while plan B (referendum proposition relating to protection of members enlisted) is a commendable policy to pursue, that provision should have been included to reimburse Canadian unions to at least some extent for the large financial burden carried by them for the past three years in keeping their members in good standing. A feature that may affect the vote in Canada is that some unions have previously used the general funds of the union for this work, while in other unions special levies were made, in some cases running well onto the dollar mark per head monthly.

The conference secretary was a delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention in Ottawa, and three resolutions which he presented were adopted: Instructing the congress executive to take up with the National Council of Women the matter of the union label and the position of organized labor in its relationship with the council. This resolution was presented as a result of the recent convention of women in Winnipeg, which has been commented upon in THE JOURNAL's editorial columns, and at which convention, upon efforts being made to have the union label placed on printed matter, misleading statements were responsible for the shelving of the proposition.

Another resolution calls upon the congress executive to collect data from all centers in Canada where union-made wearing apparel is manufactured and to at least once a year issue and forward to all affiliated bodies lists containing the names and addresses of manufacturers of said union-made goods.

The third resolution is in line with one adopted by the conference at the Regina convention, criticizing the methods adopted through patriotic funds of providing for the sustenance of soldiers' dependents, and demanding that sufficient allowance be made by the government to soldiers' families to eliminate the necessity of such a fund. In the meantime, however, the congress pledged itself to support the fund until such time as the government assumed the financial obligations.

At the congress convention in Ottawa, out of a

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total representation of fifteen members of the International Typographical Union, which included four from Ottawa besides the International delegate, the west had five delegates on hand: F. J. White (Calgary), W. R. Trotter (Vancouver), B. W. Bellamy (Medicine Hat), H. W. Falconer (Moose Jaw), William McCormick (Winnipeg), and T. M. Molloy, of Regina, was also present.

Vice-Presidents White and Falconer and the secretary, while in Ottawa, conferred with President Doughty (Guelph), president of the Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions, G. Francq (Montreal Union), Aicheson (Hamilton Union), Hadden (Toronto Union) and others. The conference secretary spoke at a smoker given by Ottawa Union, spent a couple of days on a trip to Peterboro, where he took up conference matters with George H. Myland, secretary of the Ontario conference; conferred with the officers of Fort William and Port Arthur Unions en route to the west, and addressed Winnipeg Union.

Fort William has affiliated with the Western Canada Conference and the secretary has been assured that Port Arthur will immediately affiliate. This gives the conference a total affiliation of thirteen locals, an addition of four during the past year.

Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Fort William and Port Arthur Unions are in the throes of scale negotiations, and Swift Current's scale expires in a few weeks.

Edmonton local has increased local dues from 2½ to 3 per cent, wtih a rebate of 75 cents for attendance at meetings.

D. K. Knott, president of both the Western Canada Conference and Edmonton Union, is being urged to become a candidate for the city council, but feels he has too many irons in the fire.

Edmonton reports 107 members, with seven subs, averaging forty hours.

Medicine Hat, Alberta. B. W. Bellamy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Bow to the Drovers' Telegram chapel. After running for twenty-five years as non-union it was signed up last month, a contract secured and the entire force of nine men made members of this union. The members of this chapel could have been taken into the union many months ago, but the officers preferred to wait till the opportune time when a contract could be signed. The printers were given the obligation gradually, and when all were in, President Traylor and Secretary Duke called on the owner. They were told nothing doing and the publisher said he would continue employing a non-union force. A few days later a hurry call for the officers was sent in, and this time they were given the glad hand and the publisher signed the contract. The force at the Drover have been union men at heart for several years and only circumstances kept them out. They were introduced at the last meeting and received quite an ovation. An average of $4.50 per week raise was given the force.

The job scale committee reported at the last meeting and the report was adopted. Nearly all jobmen are now receiving more than the scale and an increase is expected.

Working conditions are better in Kansas City than for many years, both jobmen and newspaper printers getting good time.

Carl Reed Taylor, who was a delegate to Colorado Springs this year, has gone to St. Louis, where he will engage in welfare work. Mr. Taylor was rector of St. John's church here and did not work at the trade, but always took an active interest in this union. He was on several committees and rendered valuable service to No. 80. A purse of $50, given by members and the union, was given him before he left.

Frank Klunk, who was struck by a motor car several months ago, is now out of the hospital, but unable to work. F. L. Starks.

READING, PA.

This town of pretzels and beer, and other things too numerous to mention, is beginning to realize that eastern Pennsylvania will be on the map next August, when our coal-region neighbor, Scranton, entertains the 1918 convention. The ex-delegates of No. 86 have organized, with M. Luther Mason ("ex," Cleveland, 1912) at the helm. They expect to take good care of everybody who drifts through this way on the pilgrimage to Scranton. Now, let the band play, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

Fire prevention day was observed on October 9. There were fire drills, lectures, etc., and an inspection of the city's fire-fighting apparatus on Penn square. Deputy Marshal M. Luther Mason was the prime mover in the affair. He had as his guests Chief Marshal G. Chal Port and other high officials of the department. He was highly commended for his endeavors. This is another instance where No. 86 can point with pride to the progressiveness of one of its members in another calling.

Miss C. P. Fincher deposited her card and worked in several of the offices. Miss Fincher attended the October meeting and expressed her appreciation of being among the "Pennsylvania Dutch." She is making a tour of the eastern part of the state. Although she is handicapped by being of the gentler sex, the boys all acknowledged that "mere man" has nothing to brag about when it comes to holding his own when she is about.

William Elbert, assistant make-up on the News-Times, resigned and left for Scranton. He is a partner in the Machine Composition Company, of that place.

Paul Petree and Floyd Fett received notice to hold themselves in readiness to depart for Camp Meade, Maryland. These are the first members of No. 86 to be drafted. Both are employed on the Telegram.

Harry Bright, Eagle jobroom, and John Laufersweiler are both incapacitated by grippe.

President High was absent at our last meeting. This was the first time since the Nashville convention. Vice-President Mason ably filled the bill.

The boys on the Eagle feel highly flattered. They have been asked for individual photographs to be used in the fiftieth anniversary edition next January.

There are five candidates for delegate to the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union, namely, Mason, Diehl, Marcks, Wright and Sherman. Three to be elected at the next meeting. Oh, you politicians!

Bowling enthusiasts are limbering up with the advent of cool weather. Quite a few of our members are some "pippins" in this indoor sport.

The election results in this town were rather disappointing on the second proposition. I would like to know the idea of a man with stanch union principles voting to deny an increase to our Inter-

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national officers, handling the business of over 750 locals, having a membership of almost 70,000 members, handling funds totaling over a million dollars in a year, and then expecting them to serve at a salary less than what the superintendents of some composing rooms are getting today. Furthermore, when these same men are expecting a raise in scale, they are the biggest kickers when the increase is not up to their expectation. Maybe these members took President Scott's letter in the October JOURNAL as their basis for voting. President Scott deserves credit for the brief manner in which he passed over that second proposition, but printers might have given the proposition a little thought, notwithstanding his views.

HARRY W. SHERMAN.

ROANOKE, VA.

Scranton, 1918; Albany, 1919; somewhere in Texas, 1920; Roanoke, 1939; the visiting convention, forever and a day.

Roanoke Typographical Union No. 60 held its annual election of officers at the regular October meeting. All were re-elected, except A. Ross Taylor, who succeeds C. S. Gookin as vice-president, and C. J. Bennett, who succeeds R. J. Britt, who has joined Uncle Sam's army.

No. 60 has three members in the American army —R. J. Britt, C. S. Carlton and W. C. Anderson. Our oldest member, W. E. Nichols, is a member of the state district exemption board. No. 60 has also subscribed to the Liberty loan to the extent of $50.

No. 60 is adding new members to the roster at almost every meeting; some of these being members who "went out" in the unpleasantness of 1905.

N. N. Lazenby, who had been foreman on the Roanoke Times for more than two years, resigned the position last month to accept a position on one of the big dailies in Washington, D. C.

The Roanoke Times now has a battery of seven machines and is installing a new press. The plant will hereafter have two presses and will thus be prepared for any emergency.

Recent arrivals: R. W. Kendall, H. S. Speidel, J. D. Foote. Departures: N. N. Lazenby, Frank Sherman, F. C. Hubbard, W. R. Crockett.

C. S. GOOKIN.

BALTIMORE, MD.

According to the article in the Trades-Unionist of Saturday, October 13, President Thomas P. O'Rourke and the building trades council were "fighting mad" at the meeting of the council on Monday evening, October 8. If what President O'Rourke said is the fact, he has a just right to be mad. The attention of the council was called to this matter by a letter received from the allied printing trades council stating that the absence of the label on their Labor day program should not have occurred. President O'Rourke is taking the right step in trying to have the parties who sprung this "fake" program rounded up. If President O'Rourke will take a trip to Towson and make a few inquiries among the newspaper offices in that vicinity he might find out that the parties who had the program printed didn't even have the decency to have the linotype matter set up or the presswork done in Baltimore, where there is an abundance of union offices which could have done the work much better than it appears in the program. The composition and the presswork both seem to have been done in non-union offices. President O'Rourke seems to be quite right when he calls these parties who "faked" this program renegades, because it appears that there is a combination of men who try and secure the contract for every affair that comes off in the city by securing the rights for the program. This combination should be broken up and the sooner the better, not only for the allied printing trades council, which should co-operate in this matter, but for every convention and gathering that gets out a program. President O'Rourke should have the hearty co-operation of every union man in this city in his effort to round these fakers up. To show how sore President O'Rourke is he states that "he will take this matter up with the police, with the state's attorney and with the postal authorities, for I understand that some of their dishonest operations were carried on by mail, and they used the United States mail to defraud." He also proposes that the building trades council will not stand to be bilked in any way or allow its many friends to be victimized.

Lucas Brothers have printed a little booklet, which contains the words of all the latest "war songs," and 2,000 of these booklets have been sent Colonel Sweezey at Camp Meade. Colonel Sweezey has also been notified that there were more of the books in Baltimore and if he desired any more they were his. The boys at the camp appreciated this little gift on the part of the Lucas Brothers Company.

The following is the Evening Sun bowling league standing to October 11, 1917:

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Picas	5	1	.833
Minions	4	2	.667
Breviers	3	3	.500
Nonpareils	0	6	.000

High score, one game, Pattison, 115; high score, three games, Fries, 302; high team score, one game, Picas, 379; high team score, three games, Picas, 1,106.

P. Warren ("Pete") Rinker has been appointed assistant foreman of the adroom of the Morning Sun. A better selection could not have been made. Mr. Rinker is one of the best ad hands in the city, is liked by all who know him, and under these conditions Mr. Rinker's appointment should prove a big help to Joe Wildner, who has charge of that department.

The Evening News has purchased four more linotype machines—two new ones and two machines that have recently been rebuilt.

King Brothers, whose property on East Lexington street has been acquired by the city for the new civic center, have purchased the property at 208 North Calvert street, formerly occupied by the Evening World, and will move into their new quarters in a short while.

J. M. Matthews, formerly of the Evening Sun adroom, has been appointed sergeant of Company K, Fourth Maryland infantry, Anniston, Ala.

George R. Tydings, an old-time printer of Annapolis, who learned his trade in the office of the Maryland Republican when George Colton owned that paper, has just died at the age of 64 years.

Stuart Olivier, general manager of the News Publishing Company, met with a slight accident by the discharge of a pistol he was carrying in a holster, the bullet taking a downward course, going in above the right knee and coming out six or eight inches lower. He was removed to the Union Protestant infirmary. The most serious

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injury was to the controlling nerve governing the muscles and tendons, which nerve was shattered by the bullet.

Owing to the ill health of his wife, Edward G. Kamp, of the American chapel, has been compelled to resign his position as linotype operator. Mr. Kamp wishes to thank his many friends in Baltimore Typographical Union for their efforts in his behalf. In the hurry to get his wife away, he was unable to say farewell to his many friends, and takes this means of doing so. Mr. and Mrs. Kamp will reside in Asheville, N. C.

Vice-President Greenfield has given a decision that Baltimore is still working under the "sixty-day priority law." The vice-president gave his decision on the letter of President Scott, which appears in the January issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

The Monumental Printing Company, which has been located for some time in the Equitable building, has taken larger quarters in East Baltimore.

The Maryland Board of Public Works has held up the bid for state printing. Governor Harrington, when the bids were opened, showed he was very much dissatisfied with the working of the present system of giving out the big contract. He intimated that he would try and work out some other plan than the lump-sum bid. The original appropriation is $22,000. One of the bids opened called for the full sum appropriated. King Brothers, who have had the contract for the past two years, were the lowest bidders at $21,000. This year the firm bid $3,000 more than they did two years ago, which was $18,000. With the high cost of every article used by the printer this advance is very modest on the part of the printer, when you figure the high price of paper and printing materials. The governor, while admitting that he is not an expert, estimates that the items eliminated this year should total $5,000. The items eliminated are copies of the executive message and 9,000 copies of board reports. The governor believes that the price per page bid should prevail as the most satisfactory to all concerned.

Columbus Norman Steigelman, widely known in fraternal circles in Baltimore, dropped dead from heart failure on October 9. Mr. Steigelman was a printer, lawyer, fraternalist and philanthropist. In printing circles he was best known. He was a delegate to the Nashville convention of the International Typographical Union, secretary-treasurer under President William H. Stubbs (now with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company), a delegate to the local federation of labor, of which he drew the present constitution, and a member of the Evening Star chapel; in law he was a graduate of the University of Maryland; in fraternal circles he was a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, recorder of the state judiciary of that order, and was marshal of the order in the parade held during home-coming week some years ago; he was a director in the Skin and Cancer hospital of this city. Mr. Steigelman was a man who always fought for his convictions, whether it was for or against his friends, and his loss will be greatly felt in all the circles in which he mingled.

Lemuel C. Baldwin, of the Evening News chapel, died September 30, of paralysis, at his home, 2619 Guilford avenue. Interment was at Woodlawn cemetery, the Masonic rites being performed by Doric Lodge No. 124, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Baldwin was in the fifty-third year of his age. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 12 and a district superintendent of the federated charities.

Fred Thomas, chairman of the Evening Sun chapel, was elected president of the Public Athletic League walking club on October 3.

The Morning Sun and the Evening Sun both have duckpin leagues at the present time. The prizes offered in the Morning Sun league are as follows: First prize, $45; second, $40; third, $35; fourth, $30. The season will wind up on March 27. George Taylor is high man with 134. High team scores, Agates, 496.

The condition of Arthur L. Jackson, president of No. 12, is improving each day. Mr. Jackson is now able to sit up, and visitors are allowed to see and talk with him. WALTER H. MULES.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

In furnishing the readers of THE JOURNAL with a few items from Evansville it will probably be in order for me to start by saying it has been many years since this city has been represented in the columns of our official paper. Just why this should be has always been more or less a mystery. We have plenty of talent in No. 35, and quite a few of our members seem to enjoy breaking into print in the local press. In fact, so pronounced is this desire to stand in the limelight of public print recognition that in one of the news chapels in this city there is published occasionally a paper called "The Bull," which offers as the main excuse for its existence the desire on the part of its editors and contributors to furnish a medium for the expression of thoughts and opinions which otherwise might be forever lost to posterity. It also serves as the "tie that binds" this particular chapel together in a spirit of friendliness and good fellowship.

As to general printing conditions in the Pocket city, we have made great strides in the last decade. Ten years ago, when anti-unionism was on the rampage, not only here but all over the country, the typographical union suffered in the general condemnation by unthinking and unreasoning men. But today an entirely different atmosphere prevails. Through conservative leadership and the adoption of a liberal, broad-minded, progressive policy, many of those who in former times bitterly opposed our every effort, have been brought to realize that there is some good in a trade union properly conducted. Our union owns a membership in the chamber of commerce in this city, and regards it as one of our most valuable assets. This is largely the result of the very able representation given the union in that body by our delegate, W. J. Rogers. Mr. Rogers has the confidence of every member of No. 35, and is also fortunate in standing close to the men who do things in the chamber of commerce, which makes a combination that is bound to get results.

Harking back to the days of '91-'94, and on down the line, a few words at this time from an old Evansville printer may be appreciated by some of the veterans. A letter from George Naeter, now in Cape Girardeau, Mo., to a friend here says he is now, with his two brothers, owner of a nice newspaper plant in that city, still a bachelor, bald-headed and greatly interested in church work. Those of us who remember George during his stay in this city are quite ready to believe the bald-headed part of his story, but find it difficult to accept that church stuff. George has many warm friends here who will rejoice that he has been successful in his business ventures.

A recent visitor in the city was Ed Bessette, of

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Chicago, he of the strenuous days of the 1906 eight-hour struggle. Fortune seems to have smiled on our old comrade of those trying times. Bessette was in "E-town" in the interest of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, and left here saying he was going to Richmond, Ind., to sell Karl Wolfe a Ludlow outfit.

There may have been some who were surprised when they read in the report of the recent convention at Colorado Springs that Delegate Mayer had placed Evansville in the running for the 1920 convention. If so, they are due for another shock. Evansville is going after the 1919 convention. At the October meeting of the local union, which was largely attended, a committee was appointed to organize a campaign to secure the convention for this city the year named. The personnel of this committee follows: W. J. Rogers, W. H. Byington, Henry Mayer, Charles Fitch, jr., Everett E. Moseley, George E. Ruddell and Charles F. Froelich. Excepting the writer, this committee is a bunch of live wires, and will "stay on the job" until the glad words of that joyous old refrain, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!" shall ring through the corridors of the new coliseum in this the second city of our good old Hoosier state. More of this later.

In conclusion, as president of the Indiana State Conference of Typographical Unions, permit me to call the attention of Indiana printers to the fact that the next conference will be held in Columbus, Ind., Sunday, January 20, 1918. Matters of vital interest to the Indiana printing fraternity will be discussed, and our friends Creech and Aldredge have promised a royal good time. A representation from every union in the state would be a record, but we are hopeful that the importance of the business to be transacted will show a 100 per cent delegation. W. H. Byington.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

The label committee of No. 51 is getting ready for a steady drive this winter in favor of the little emblem, and will collect all matter not bearing the label, and, after putting a sticker on it, return it to the person having the printing done. Of course, the co-operation of the members of the union will be necessary, for they can help or hurt the project. Many are the instances where a customer is approached who has had printing done without a label, and the customer says he brought it to a union shop. The proprietor of the shop is approached, and he will inform the committee that the labels are there and the men should use them. So in some cases the member is to blame. Therefore, let the members do their part and it will make the work of the label committee much easier.

President Fred Medcalf, of No. 51, has resigned his job—in fact, surrendered his card, and taken a job on the Christian Science Monitor in Boston. The matter is being looked into by Lawrence and Boston Union authorities.

The new president, F. C. Hinckley, has made good as vice-president on several occasions and will undoubtedly make a good presiding officer. After installation a short program was given and refreshments served.

No. 51 has a new bowling team which is ready to grapple with any five in town. Its members are old stagers and can render a good account of themselves in any company.

Charlie Spear, for many years an employe of the Sun-American, has severed his connection with that firm to accept a position with the Telegram. The boys wished him success in his new position. He was very popular with the employers of the Sun-American, and while the boys were sorry to lose him, they were glad to know he was bettering himself. B. J. Keaveny.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Knox Magee, the founder of the Winnipeg Saturday Post, has taken over the editorial chair of the Telegram. The Telegram is now sure to become more popular than ever.

With its issue of October 13, the Winnipeg Saturday Post ceased publication.

B. W. Bellamy, secretary of the Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, passed through Winnipeg during the month on his way from the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and addressed the members of No. 191 at the monthly meeting. He was able to report the affiliation of Fort William and Port Arthur Unions with the Western Canada Conference. This gives the conference a total of thirteen affiliations—an addition of four during the past year. As thirteen is generally credited with being an unlucky number, it is up to the conference now to rope in another union.

William McCormick has arrived back safely from the convention of the Trades and Labor Congress at Ottawa and will report at the next monthly meeting. If B. W. Bellamy is to be taken seriously, it was owing to his loving care that Mac got back at all. Next year's congress goes to Quebec, Winnipeg being beaten out by a narrow margin. According to one of the returned delegates, Winnipeg's being a "dry" town was partly responsible for the victory of Quebec. If this was so, then the delegates have fooled themselves, because Quebec has since voted dry. Anyhow, Winnipeg is not quite so dry as some people seem to think.

The second annual edition of the Telegram Chapel News Christmas effusion will make its appearance early in December.

The Stovel Company is publishing an oveaseas edition of the Stovel House Journal, monthly, which is being mailed to the fifty members of the company now on active service. It is an interesting and chatty little journal, containing information about the boys at the front, and also of the boys and girls they left behind them, and must prove a veritable blessing to the boys in the trenches.

Two hundred dollars was subscribed by the Stovel Company management and employes toward a fund to set up in business in Moncton, N. B., his home town, A. P. Gaudette, a member of the Stovel chapel who was stricken with blindness. Subscription sheets were sent around by the union, and at time of writing were meeting with a generous response. The women staged a concert and dance in Travelers hall October 20, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the same purpose. Among the array of talent who were down to contribute to the evening's entertainment were: Ben Gilpin, J. K. Grant, Richard Pollock, R. J. Patterson, R. L. Smith, Walter Scott, George Leveque, W. C. Archer, B. Martin, Mrs. J. Richards, Mrs. G. Pingle, Mrs. A. Buchan, Mrs. C. Pratt, A. J. Williams, accompanist.

Arthur Moss has arrived back in the "Peg" after three years' strenuous life in the trenches in France. He enlisted in the 100th Grenadiers on

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the second day of the war, and left with the first Canadian contingent for England. His stay in England was short and he was soon in France, where for two years he was actively engaged until he was seriously wounded in the shoulder, the bullet tearing away part of the muscle of his left arm. However, Art is a hard man to kill, and he was soon back on duty. Shell shock put him back again in hospital. He was shipped back to England, where he received electric treatment, and was finally returned to Canada. His homecoming was celebrated at the home of Dave Hutchison, which was suitably decorated with the flags of the allies. Moss held machine situations at the Telegram, Free Press and De Montfort Press.

The ladies held a very successful whist drive and dance on September 22, the proceeds of which were donated toward helping to provide comforts for the members of the union on active service.

Bill Stevens, from Grand Forks, an old-time member of the Telegraph chapel, paid a flying visit to Winnipeg during the month. Bill will don the uniform shortly to fight for Uncle Sam.

Bert Martin, Public Press chapel, was presented with a handsome case of fish-knives and forks by the members of the chapel on the occasion of his being joined in the bonds of wedlock. Bert Quinton, the foreman of the composing room, made the presentation in a happy little speech.

Alex Argo, late of the Saturday Post, is now with the T. Eaton Company. J. Graw, also of the Post, is now with the Public Press. Frank E. Griffin, who was for eight years superintendent of the Winnipeg Telegram, has left for Bloomington, Ill. Lindsay Park has once more pulled his slip in the Free Press, and left for Vancouver, B. C. Bun Foley is now managing the Stag poolrooms.

CHARLES RYAN.

TACOMA, WASH.

"Tacoma—the home of Uncle Sam's newest and largest cantonment—Camp Lewis, 70,000 acres."

It was reported at the last regular meeting that the contract for the printing of the Tahoma, the Stadium high school publication, has been placed in a union shop. The publication to be issued by the Lincoln high school students will also be printed in the same shop. The Tahoma has been the product of a non-union shop for several years, and the change is a direct result of work carried on by this union for several months and is very gratifying to the membership.

Following work done by officials of the union and after proceeding through the proper channels the jurisdiction of Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170 has been extended to the city of Kent, Wash., adding two more members to our list. In the acquisition of Kent and its membership this local has acquired two members, B. E. West and R. R. Rotter, the latter depositing an honorable withdrawal card, who realize full well the advantage of craft organization. These men, members of the Journal chapel, are not only interested in organization work along their own lines of endeavor, but also in that of other workers. Some time ago when the employes of the Carnation condensory at Kent were on strike these printers, with the assistance of the editor, gave a dance, clearing $300, which was turned over to the employes. It might be well for members to bear in mind, when buying products of this kind, that the Carnation company is still fighting organized labor.

No. 170 has endorsed the retail clerks' demand for an eight-hour day and 6 o'clock closing every day of the week. This is one of Tacoma's new organizations and various other locals are endorsing the stand taken by the retail clerks.

Delegate Haines and Charles Perry Taylor made lengthy reports on the sixty-third convention at the last regular meeting, which ran well into "overtime" before adjournment was secured.

A. Leduc has secured a brand new Oldsmobile eight in exchange for his Maxwell, which he has on the Tacoma-Camp Lewis run. Arthur Reid has placed a Paige on the same run, which is now covered by many of the best makes of cars in the city. H. C. Haines is now the possessor of an Overland touring car, and Secretary-Treasurer Goodrich and O. C. Davis of Ford touring cars.

T. L. Jacobs, of the Tacoma Printing Company, has installed a new press.

Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Morris celebrated their twenty-eighth wedding anniversary on October 2. James Haines has returned from a month's sojourn at various points in California. President Jennings' son, residing in Montana, received a broken ankle while riding an unruly horse. He was brought to Tacoma, and after spending a few days in the hospital is now able to get around on crutches. Leslie E. Aller was elected to membership of No. 170 at the last regular meeting.

Cards received: C. C. Fiske, R. R. Rotter, C. M. Anderson, R. M. Nisbett, L. A. Haskins, D. D. Ray, Sherwood Blackburn, C. C. Crain, A. Worthing, D. H. McHugh. Cards drawn: A. F. Wilson, C. M. Anderson, J. L. McKean, Sherwood Blackburn, F. L. Miller, B. Fortier.

S. A. Beadle, delegate to the central labor council from No. 170 and a member of the labor temple committee, has been elected president of Tacoma Central Labor Council. Mr. Beadle has been active in union matters in this city for many years and has held numerous offices in Tacoma Typographical Union since his membership here, and there is no doubt but that he is the right man for the present office. H. Roy Harrison, former president, has resigned and is expecting to enter the restaurant business.

L. G. WHEELER.

MIAMI, FLA.

Business is rapidly picking up here now and work is plentiful in all the shops. In fact, at this writing two or three good, steady linotype operators, a make-up man and a floorman or two could be used to advantage, for there is much overtime to give out and help is needed as well for extra work. This is the time of year when extra men are badly needed for the usual winter rush of work, and the early bird lands the job, providing the early bird is capable and no four-flusher. The scale is $24 for day work and $27 for night work.

Paul Albury, who was drafted last month, was rejected when he took his final examination. He returned to Miami and again is holding down a job on a machine on the Metropolis.

Quite a change took place in the mechanical department of the Metropolis last month, when Will Glenn, who had been foreman for the past two years, resigned his position and resumed his old job as make-up, while A. R. Wood, who had been in the ad department for several months, assumed the position of foreman. The change seems to have been one of purely mutual agreement, for the parties concerned appear to be satisfied.

J. W. WITTY.

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BEAVER VALLEY, PA.

One of the most interesting meetings of Beaver Valley Union No. 250 in years was held Tuesday evening, October 9, interest being centered in the adoption of a scale for 1918, the election of officers and first reading of the new constitution and by-laws. The new scale carries an increase of $4 per week for floormen, $2 per week for foremen and operators. If approved by the International officers and signed by the proprietors this will give us a flat scale of $24 per week for job and ad men and operators and $25 per week for foremen. The scale is to run for a period of three years.

J. Lester North has deposited a Youngstown card and has been working at the C. W. Retzer Company job plant, Rochester. T. C. Wilkinson has deposited a Warren card and has secured a machine job at the Tribune, Beaver Falls.

The Beaver Valley Labor News, published at Beaver, has a contest on for 500 new subscribers by December 10, and it looks as though they would make it, having the hearty support of all unions affiliated with the central labor union.

Officers elected at the meeting October 9 will be installed at the November meeting and another large turnout is expected.

Joseph L. Irwin, floorman at the Daily News, New Brighton, was called in the selective draft and is now in training at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. A. T. Shafer, another local member who enlisted some time ago, is at Camp Robinson, Sparta, Wis. JOHN CLARK.

JACKSON, MISS.

Notwithstanding the weather was cool and exhilarating, we had only half of our members present at our October meeting; but much enthusiasm was manifested by those who did attend. Only the routine business was transacted.

The lockout is still on in our city. However, we have only a few locked-out members left, all having gone elsewhere and obtained employment with the exception of three.

Guy P. Clark, president of the Mississippi Press Association, having received a tip that the home printing law would be repealed during the sitting of the special session of the legislature which has just adjourned, wrote a letter to every member asking them not to permit the law to be repealed. There was no endeavor made to repeal the law. In his letter to the members Mr. Clark says: "During the past few years many printing plants in this state have put in machinery for doing difficult and first-class work, which will compare favorably with work done anywhere."

L. J. Clontz, our former locked-out president, was with us at the monthly meeting, having come up from Hattiesburg to see his family, still living here.

Leon Orman is now working at Cleveland, Miss., along with James H. Walker, one of our old members.

The central labor council has submitted a proposition to move the meeting place to West Jackson, and our union has acquiesced in the proposal.

Oscar F. Brown, who accepted work at Opelika, Ala., after the lockout, has removed to Meridian, the old home of himself and wife, and where they "spent their childhood hours running wild among the flowers." He has a machine on the Dispatch. Guy J. Moore, who went home to Chillicothe, Ohio, at the time of the lockout, has assumed the work of running the machine at Opelika. Mr. Brown was secretary of the union here and Mr. Moore was secretary of the Elks.

Hederman Brothers have purchased a second-hand machine at Vicksburg and are having it put in fine condition for their job shop. Mr. Hederman had a transfer company take the contract of hauling the machine over here on a large truck. When nearing Vicksburg the truck became unmanageable and toppled over a high embankment near National park, crushing a negro, who when extricated was hurried to the Vicksburg sanatorium in a government ambulance by some soldiers at a mile-a-minute race with Death; and Death won, for when they arrived the negro was dead.

It does seem strange that, year after year, the state fair association should have its printing done 'way off yonder at Brockton, Mass., by the Talman Printing Company, and without the label. Almost any country printer could do the work, which is a large card with the word "fair" left white. Still, the association would be shocked if a union man would decline to buy a ticket.

In the October JOURNAL we noticed the death of two men who formerly worked here, but many years ago—C. B. Cox, who died at Memphis, his home, and Charley Hilbert, who died at New Castle, Pa. Mr. Cox was foreman of our morning paper here about nine years ago, and stayed several months. Mr. Hilbert worked here about thirteen years ago. He was one of the original "Missouri river pirates," and when he first went west worked at the Western Newspaper Union in Omaha. He had quite a large family. We also noticed the death, several months ago, of Mr. Garrett, who died in Monroe, La. I think Mr. Garrett was the only printer in Monroe holding a card three years ago. Think of that! The only one in eight! In the same JOURNAL was chronicled the death of Pete Travers, in New Orleans. Mr. Travers was the most jovial man we ever met. Many a Mardi Gras visiting printer of years ago will be sorry to learn of his death.

Almost every one is working.

FRANKLIN HEIMBACH.

TORONTO, ONT.

The feature of the last meeting of No. 91 was the report of the delegates to the International Typographical Union convention, and also the report of delegates to the Dominion Trades Congress. President Elliott dealt at length with some of the important business of the convention, especially the questions which were to be submitted to the referendum, which the union went on record as unanimously endorsing. Criticism of the expense account of some members of the recent scale committees was also another feature of the business, and in the discussion which followed the president (who was chairman of both the newspaper and job committee) pointed out that as far as results were concerned, Toronto Typographical Union was enjoying one of the best agreements and one of the highest scales ever negotiated by any scale committee in the history of the organization.

D. S. Johnston, in his remarks, claimed he was criticizing the method by which bills were received and passed, and suggested that any member incurring expense for work done on any committee, same should be endorsed and ratified by said committee before submitting to union for payment.

A communication from Walter Hammond, resi-

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dent at the Union Printers Home, was read, in which he stated he wished to make the union a beneficiary of his mortuary benefit in consideration for a loan of $150. Mr. Hammond's physical condition is such that he never expects to get well, and pointed out in his letter that he would like to see his family once again, but has not the necessary funds to do so. The writer thought that this would be establishing an unwise precedent, as it would tend toward making the mortuary fund something for which it never was intended, and moved that the matter be left in the hands of the relief committee to investigate whether Mr. Hammond would be physically fit to make the trip, and if not, to arrange with his wife to pay him a visit, expense to be borne by voluntary subscriptions to be collected by said committee. The motion was carried. Mr. Hammond has since notified the writer that he does not think he could stand the trip, as he is confined to his bed most of the time, and wishes to thank his friends and the membership generally for any support they may give toward enabling his wife to pay him a visit.

The Ontario government employment bureau had an interesting request on October 16 from a large printing house in town for experienced women compositors. "They have never employed women in that capacity before," said Miss Weaver, the lady in charge of the bureau, "but there are a number of old country girls here who have learned the trade and who would be very useful in that capacity." Acting Secretary George Murray was notified of the action of that firm and the union's interest will be closely watched.

"Jimmy" Simpson left for England about October 20 to take part in the big national educational prohibition campaign which is now being conducted throughout the United Kingdom. The entire temperance forces, including the National Temperance Federation, United Kingdom Alliance and National British Women's Temperance Association, have united with representatives of Iceland, Finland, Russia, France, United States and Canada to take part in this campaign. "Jimmy," who was born in Lancashire, England, has been specially invited to address meetings in the large industrial centers of Great Britain. The invitation was extended to him as the result of an address he delivered before the Temperance Federation of the British Trades Congress last year, when he was the fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Mr. Simpson's chief address before that body also received many complimentary references from the British press, and in the report of Fraternal Delegate David Rees, who went from Canada to the British congress this year, is contained the following reference to that address: "I would be remiss in my duty were I not to mention the numerous unsolicited testimonials that I heard for our 'Jimmy' Simpson, it being claimed by all who spoke to me that his fraternal address last year was the feature of the Birmingham congress." In the itinerary prepared for Mr. Simpson he will be privileged to speak in some of the towns and cities near his birthplace.

We congratulate Charlie Honeyman, of the Monetary Times chapel, on his great success in gardening work this year. He gained first prize for the best backyard garden, and also won the silver cup (value $30) for the best collection of vegetables (twelve square feet) open to the backyard gardeners of Toronto. Mayor Church, accompanied by members of the city council, paid a surprise visit to his home and expressed their delight at the beautiful garden. This year he earned twelve first prizes, four seconds, two thirds and one fourth. Charlie earned the $100 prize two years ago.

George Myland, secretary of the Provincial Conference of Typographical Unions, has left Peterboro and is now located in this city, subbing on the Daily Star.

An unprecedented slackness exists in the printing department of Warwick Bros. & Rutter.

At present writing Secretary Sam Hadden is enjoying his customary two-weeks' annual vacation, the secretarial duties being performed by George Murray.

The Methodist Book Room reports business quiet, and this condition is quite general all over the city in the book and job trade.

With the municipal elections and prospective federal elections in sight, the probabilities are that the "one-horse" printshops that boast having the label will have a busy season. The allied printing trades label is really a joke in this city. A case in point was brought to the attention of the writer recently of a one-man office with the union label, said man being a suspended member of No. 91.

William J. Wilson, late foreman of the Daily News, and now on the pension roll, has been appointed by the dominion government to the tribunal that will examine those applying for exemption under the military service act.

Seventy-six is Brother Bill,
You bet your life, he's working still;
Quick of wit and light of step,
This good old sport is full of "pep."

Congratulations, Brother Bill. November the first has perpetuated itself in the memory of the writer and associates with it the name of William Joyce.

JACK WELSH.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

In these troublous days the thoughts of the printer are almost exclusively turned to whether he shall continue work amid the gases and noxious smells of the average composing room or don the king's khaki and go forth to combat the gases and other death-dealing devices of the Germans on the battlefields of Europe. In answer to the call of country, and even before the proclamation calling out the first class under the selective draft, the boys of the stick and rule have been presenting themselves before the military medical examiners to ascertain their status. Some have been found O. K. and placed in class A, which calls for enlistment for overseas duty; others were relegated to the subordinate classes, while some again have been declared unfit for military service and placed in class E, which means that they are exempt, and may continue to aid in the dissemination of the news of the day.

Percy Long, of the ad department of the Times, was found fit and enrolled with the ninth siege battery. This left an opening which has been promptly filled by Frank Galvin.

It does not follow that all who are placed in the first class will go to the front, for there is a low rumble that the managers of some of the shops, fearing a serious handicap in getting out their papers and producing the mercantile work that the approaching season is sure to require, will make strenuous endeavors and use their "pull" with the powers that be to have at least some of the eligible fellows exempted from the call.

There has been a persistent murmur that girls were to be placed on the street cars as conductors if the military draft threatens to interfere seriously with the service. How the street railway men's

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union will regard this innovation is a matter that has not been made known. The service is now 100 per cent union; but the men for the most part are a husky lot drawn from the country districts round about, and it is just possible that the military draft will interfere to some extent with the labor problem in that line.

J. C. Merrill, foreman of McMillan's, has again been on the sick list for about a week. His is not a robust nature and he has been obliged to "stand over" quite frequently for short periods.

The Fredericton Gleaner recently sent an emergency call to St. John for an adman to take a permanent "sit," but the order couldn't be filled, as all the boys capable were at work and the inducements were not sufficient to warrant making any changes.

Business in both newspaper and job branches is about normal, with all hands on the job.

Before this reaches the eyes of the readers of THE JOURNAL the Saturday half-holiday, enjoyed from May till November, will have closed for the season, and there will be no more getting to business forty minutes earlier in the mornings to make up for Saturday's pleasures.

Frank Stanton, of the Times chapel, has received word that Gordon Smith, who is doing his "bit" for his country, is doing well and sends his regards to his fellow-printers in old St. Jack.

Many of the older printers of the city were grieved to hear of the death in Boston, September 13, of John Smith Mitchell, who was for many years connected with the News and Sun of this city, both of which are now only a memory. He was a member of Boston Union and highly respected both as a workman and a man. He is survived by one daughter and two sons.

E. L. Sage, of the Telegraph, has been compelled to give the keyboard a rest for a time on account of a painful malady, which, while not serious, acts as a strong deterrent to work done in a sitting posture.

The marriage of Miss Ada Morgan, one of the monotype keyboard operators at Barnes & Co., removes one of the obstacles to making that office 100 per cent union. A. D. COLWELL.

PATERSON, N. J.

It was decided at the October meeting to buy $100 worth of Liberty bonds.

Franklin A. Doss, one of our members, is seeking the position of dance-hall inspector. It carries a salary of $600 per year and will not interfere with one's employment at day work.

Congratulations to my old friend Al Trumble, of Binghamton, and here's hoping he lands the political job he is seeking.

George Graebner, one of our jobmen, is running for collector of West Paterson borough on the republican ticket. He has no opposition.

Charles Atta, assistant ad foreman on the Press-Guardian, has been drafted and is now at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

The undersigned has created the position of business agent and organizer for Paterson Typographical Union No. 195. The object is to try and make the town 100 per cent union, or as near as it can be reached to that point; also to get a line on all workmen who are not members. My first two weeks have given me enough encouragement to keep on with renewed efforts.

Delos Davis has left the Press-Guardian and is now on the Evening News. Henry Van Houten has left the day side of the Morning Call and is now on the Press-Guardian. William Marshall has forsaken the Commercial Printing Company at Hackensack and is working on the day side of the Morning Call. Neal Ernest resigned from the Passaic News and came to the Press-Guardian. James Lister has left the Evening News jobroom and is now in New York city. Gustave Nuen, after a two-years' tour through the west, is back at the Evening News jobroom.

Morris S. Grossman, one of our members, and proprietor of the Quick Printer job shop, is running on the democratic ticket for alderman of the Sixth ward. H. L. VANDERVELD.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The October meeting of No. 20 was held on the afternoon of the 7th, with President A. E. Hill in the chair. Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, our chaplain, was present and opened the meeting with prayer. He also later made an interesting talk along the line of food conservation, which was appreciated by the membership. On account of his duties in connection with the Baptist State Education Board, this was the first opportunity Doctor Weaver had found of being with us for several months, and all were glad to see him again. Messrs. Lytton Alley and H. P. Newton, who represented No. 20 at the Colorado Springs convention, brought up the matter of the organization of a conference of the local unions for the southern and southeastern states. This had been made a special order of business at the preceding meeting. As no one seemed to be familiar with the plans or proposed operations of such a conference, a committee was appointed to gather information on the subject and report at the November meeting. Such a movement may be all right, but the writer's opinion at present is that there is no necessity for such an organization, if that it may be called, and that we had best go a little slow in such matters.

Chris Kittell, of the Brandon chapel, wife and baby, are visiting relatives in Lafayette, Ind. They will be absent several weeks and will visit Chicago and other cities before returning.

Mrs. Sarah Eckelkamp, wife of George Eckelkamp, of the Banner linotype force, died during the past month, and her remains were interred at Mount Calvary cemetery. Mrs. Eckelkamp had been in failing health for a year or more. She was a young woman possessing many lovable traits, and besides her husband leaves many friends to mourn her loss. The sympathy of the entire membership of No. 20 is extended to the bereaved ones.

Charles Slater, of the Brandon chapel, at this time is on a visit to his family in Louisville.

Van Ratteree, who has been a sufferer from locomotor ataxia for nearly two years, has so far recovered as to be able to do a little work. For some time his condition was serious, but his many friends now hope he may be entirely and permanently restored to health.

J. Carlton Loser, a young and popular member of No. 20, has received appointment as secretary to Mayor William Gupton, who was successful in the recent election over his opponent, former Mayor H. E. Howse. Mr. Loser is a linotype operator, but has until recently been traveling in southern states for the Mergenthaler company. During the race for mayor he had charge of Mayor Gupton's campaign headquarters and will no doubt fit into his new position with the ease and grace

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that has characterized all his former endeavors. He is a son of Financial Secretary H. J. Loser, and a son-in-law of Mayor Gupton.

A serious accident happened recently to Leonard White, a son of J. J. White, of the Banner chapel. The young man is attending St. Bernard college at Cullman, Ala., and while playing baseball was struck on the head by the ball from the pitcher's hand. For several days his condition was critical, and Mr. and Mrs. White were called to his bedside. At this time he is reported out of danger and recovering rapidly.

The writer's little son, whose illness with typhoid fever was mentioned in the October JOURNAL, has so far recovered as to be able to sit up after almost two months.

F. L. Waggoner, assistant foreman of the Ambrose Printing Company, is fortified in one way at least against the high cost of living. He got busy during the summer, and now has harvested fourteen barrels of fine sweet potatoes. It would be well for all our members who have the ground to next year follow Mr. Waggoner's example.

The writer heartily accords with the article by Stuart Shaw, of Temple, Texas, in the October JOURNAL. There are several good and sufficient reasons why the president and secretary of our International organization should be paid higher salaries. If there are any who did not read Mr. Shaw's article, dig up your last month's JOURNAL and peruse it.

Work in book and job shops continued dull. Newspapers are getting busy, with enough men to handle the work. E. ROY MOORE.

SASKATOON, SASK.

The composing room of the Phœnix was visited by fire early on a Sunday morning recently, the fire starting from an unknown cause. Damage to the amount of about $1,000 resulted, the mailing list forms being entirely destroyed, also a proof press. Water and steam played havoc with some of the machines and other equipment of the office. The entire staff was called out, and after strenuous work all day Sunday managed to lick things into shape and issue a paper on Monday morning as usual. Since then the staff has been busy resetting the mailing lists. The loss was covered by insurance.

Although this is always considered to be a dull season, business in the several shops has kept up to above the average season, and all members are working.

Mike Morrissey drew his traveler recently and is now located on the Times at Moose Jaw. Richard Clarke, of Montreal, is a recent arrival and is holding down a machine on the day side at the Phœnix.

The proposed new agreement is in the hands of the employers for their consideration, and it is expected the scale committee will have its first meeting with the employers early next week. An effort is being made to have the new agreement signed before the date of the expiration of the present one at the end of the present month.

A letter to the secretary from Von Rekofski gives the information that he is now a full-blown pilot attached to the coast defense squadron somewhere in England. Von seems to be enjoying the life.

The sympathy of our membership is being extended at time of writing to Alex Cruickshank, of the Star staff, whose young daughter died October 16 of pneumonia, after a short illness, age eleven and a half months.

Conscription will not affect the members here to any great extent, although some of the boys come within the regulation age of the first draft. Some have already been before the board, although as yet the writer has not learned with what result, except in the case of Joe Flynn, make-up on the Phœnix, who says he was placed in class E, as his "heart leaks and his right foot is flat."

R. J. MOORE.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

North Adams, 1918!

Walter Bard, operator on the Herald, has accepted a like position on the Shelburne Falls Weekly. W. H. Sullivan, secretary of the Worcester local, was a caller at the offices here in town recently. Frank Murphy, apprentice on the Transcript, has resigned from that occupation to take up music. George Dempsey, adman on the Herald, has accepted a position with the Gorman Print, of Pittsfield.

"Bill" Haswell, over 88 years of age, is recovering slowly from his recent illness and will again be back on the "proofs" at the Transcript.

Edward Ryan, formerly of this local, but now holding down a machine "sit" at the J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, N. Y., is to be married shortly and will make his future home in that city.

Warren Osborn, another member of No. 316, was united in marriage in this city Thursday, October 11. "Ossy" was well remembered with a lot of nice things by his shopmates at the Excelsior Print, where he is employed.

William Marr, who holds down the positions of captain and shortstop of the Marshall A. C. baseball team of this city, has closed a successful year with his team and was given a house warming recently by his teammates. "Bill" is known to his teammates as the "crab," for the resemblance he displays of Johnnie Evers.

WILLIAM H. CONNORS.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

W. M. McNair passed away on September 27, after an illness of several months. He was afflicted with tuberculosis, and his application for admission to the Home had been approved, but he was not able to undertake the journey. He was buried in the union lot at Woodland cemetery on September 29. He had been a member of this union four years. He was 46 years of age, and is survived by his widow and four children.

Walter M. Evans, who had been a member of the News chapel for several years, has drawn his card and contemplates locating in Montana. O. W. Miller attended the opening games of the world's series in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Phillips made a visit to the home of the parents of the former at Albia in October. Miss Irene Griffin, a member of Madison Union, recently visited here with Mrs. Luella Stevens and daughter Elizabeth. F. W. Humphrey and R. H. Parish last month made a trip by auto to St. Louis, returning by way of Peoria and Davenport. A. S. Condon, who returned a month ago from Grand Forks, N. D., has accepted a position with the Telegraph-Herald at Dubuque. The American Lithographing and Printing Company has installed a casting machine, and the force no longer complains about the lack of sorts. W. G. WATERS.

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SANTA FE, N. M.

Max Berueffy, of Fort Worth, Texas, has accepted the foremanship of the New Mexican jobrooms.

William D. Starkweather, for many years machinist-operator on the New Mexican, has resigned his situation and is at present on an extended deer hunt in the mountains near here, after which he expects to go to California to engage in fruit-raising. Marvin Yates succeeds to the place of machinist-operator. E. C. Brame, of Trinidad, is filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Starkweather's resignation.

Jack DeMotte, who has been on the night side for the past several months, picked up a situation at Tucson recently and has shaken the dust of old Santa Fe from his shoes. He has been succeeded by J. W. Stevens, of Kansas City.

Marvin Yates visited his old home in Missouri a couple of weeks last month.

Felipe Ortiz, of the New Mexican jobrooms, spent a two-weeks' vacation by taking an auto trip to El Paso last month.

Stephen Dominguez, who had been a member of Santa Fe Typographical Union for fifteen years, died last month from a complication of diseases. He had been in ill health for the past two or three years.

W. H. MARTIN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Much of the time of the September meeting of No. 33 was given to listening to reports of delegates to conventions. President Murphy, who was a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention, gave a detailed report of the proceedings of that body. With other business of interest transacted at the convention attention is called to the change in the law regarding the registration fee to be charged in the future to those desiring to affiliate with the union. This change calls for the payment by each initiate less than 25 years of age at next birthday of $3; more than 25 years and less than 35 at next birthday, $5; more than 35 years and less than 45 years at next birthday, $10; 45 years and over, $20. Through the influence of members working in offices with non-union men several applicants have been admitted to the union within the last few months. In pursuing this work in the future, while not intending to offer any bargains in membership, it would not be out of place to call the attention of any detached printer to the increased admission fee soon to be made.

After four years of "watchful waiting" No. 33 has reached its highest altitude in its present scale of prices, and on November 1 $1 per week was added to the weekly pay of its members. An increase in overtime rate and more money for piece operators is also received. Locally we were considered at one time to be the highest paid of any craft, with the added distinction of being the leading factor in organized labor in this community. The report of Delegate O'Connor, who with Samuel R. Macready represented No. 33 at the Newport convention of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, revealed some figures regarding wages paid in other trades than the printing industry that were certainly most startling to most of us. The plumbers, who only a few years ago were without organization and whose wages were most meager, now receive $5 per day; the steamfitters, whose history of existence hardly equals that of the plumbers, at present get $5.20 per day. The wages of the electrical workers, who claim no antecedents whatever, receive $4.80 per day. The pattern makers, still less remote in existence than the electrical workers, have increased their pay (get this!) $2.25 per day in twenty months. Besides these almost unheard-of increases in wages within a few years, only forty-four hours is required for a week's work in some of the trades mentioned. We are all agreed that these stupendous changes have been brought about by unrelenting organization work by the local members themselves. Few of us have realized the coming into being of these and other trades, until now they dominate the central federated union, dictate the policies of the allied council and influence and control the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. They are organized for a purpose and one of these objects is to get and to keep wages at a dignified rate. Let us be as wise as they and when the scale of No. 33 expires in 1918 not be too lenient with ourselves.

James Moore, one of the oldest and best-known printers in Providence, died September 30 at his home in this city, at the age of 63 years, after a lengthy illness. He was born in Providence and lived here all his life. Mr. Moore commenced his apprenticeship at the printer's trade in the office of the Providence Journal in 1878. He joined Providence Typographical Union April 15, 1883, and at the time of his demise was on the old age pension roll. He worked for many years on the Journal and was also employed in various other newspaper offices in the city. His last place of employment was as proofreader on the Providence News. Some four years ago he was taken ill, but recovered and was able to work again. A year or more ago he was again taken sick and was never able again to resume work. He had many friends and acquaintances in Providence and throughout the state and was highly regarded by these and by his employers. He left a wife and a sister.

Miss Alice E. Meehan and Dennis A. Hurley, treasurer of Providence Union, were united in marriage October 10 at St. Joseph's church. The felicitations of No. 33 are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Hurley and all wish them unbounded happiness in their life together.

Edward Fitzpatrick has been elected a member of the executive committee of No. 33, taking the place of Alex Fraser, who has become a member of the national army. Both men are employed on the Bulletin.

The forty-first annual convention of the American Humane Association was held in this city in October. We wonder if this society ever heard of a double-header on a seven-day newspaper?

John J. Livingston, a brother of Frank Livingston, who is a member of No. 33 and now a resident of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, died in this city last month. Burial was at Worcester, Mass. Deceased was employed as a pressman and was well and favorably known among members of the typographical union, who extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Frank H. Farley has returned to his work in the composing room of the Providence Tribune, after an absence of several weeks. Mr. Farley will be remembered as the official photographer of the 1915 convention held in this city. During the past summer Mr. Farley has "snapped" many fine pictures and had the rare distinction of making photographs of the naval apprentices at the government reservation at Newport. One of these shows a group of 5,000 naval apprentices and another 3,000,

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attending Sunday morning service. Mr. Farley was commended very highly by government officials at the training station for his excellent work.

Benjamin P. Moulton, president of the Remington Printing Company, of this city, has been elected president of the United Typothetæ of America. In honor of his election Mr. Moulton was a guest of the Master Printers' Association here at the Crown hotel. Albert W. Finley, of Boston, was one of the speakers.

What came near being a fatality occurred at the Home of Adam Callender, who is employed at the Livermore & Knight office, last month. In the absence of her parents, Anna, the four-year-old daughter, in some unexplained manner turned on the gas, and on her return the mother found the child unconscious. The child was taken to the Rhode Island hospital, where she was confined for some weeks, with many anxious days of uncertainty as to the final outcome.

Providence still shares in the ubiquitous patriotism now so manifest and the local union continues to be honored by enlistments in the national army. Besides those whose names have been given as having joined the colors, from the Tribune has gone John Sullivan and from the Standard Printing Company William Horn, who are now members of Uncle Sam's navy. Harry Norton, of the Standard office, has gone to Toronto, where he will join the Canadian forces. Mr. Norton was presented with a wrist watch and Mr. Horn with a purse of gold by their shopmates as parting remembrances. Howard D. McGuinness, who was employed at Westerly, is with the 102d field artillery, with the rank of corporal.

The Brown Herald, a publication formerly issued six days a week under the supervision of the students of Brown University, is now published but three days a week. The European war is given as the reason for the curtailment.

EDWARD N. GRIFFITHS.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Publication of the Rundschau, local German newspaper, was suspended September 27, for the period of the war, by order of its owner, William F. Maag. The publisher's statement sets forth that he is a member of the Mahoning county draft board, and owing to the misunderstandings which frequently arise through German papers, he considered suspension of the Rundschau advisable. The paper, which was a weekly, had been issued regularly for forty-four years.

Charles F. Etter represented No. 200 at the October session of the Ohio State Typographical conference, held at Akron, October 13 and 14. The meeting was very successful from a business standpoint and likewise socially. The affair ended with a banquet at Young's hotel, on the lake, near the city, followed by an inspection of the famous O. C. Barber farm. Among the Youngstown visitors were Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Woodfield, Gus Kreuger and Harvey Green. Akron printers certainly went the limit in providing entertainment for the visitors, and we want to take occasion now to extend our thanks. The next meeting of the conference will take place in Dayton next April.

Joseph Fleming, one of the owners of the Standard Printing Company; Edward Weil, a Vindicator apprentice, and Earl Smith, a pressman and a son of L. T. Smith, an ex-president of No. 200, are now at Chillicothe, with Uncle Sam's honor men. Paul E. Nixon, who left for the same cantonment last month, was honored by being placed in charge of the men of his district en route to the training camp. Since his arrival, Nixon has been made a corporal, and is also captain of a basketball team, and a member of the camp's football team.

Ray T. Genuske has accepted a situation on the Telegram and William Edmunds is running a machine on the night side at the Vindicator. Both are former employes of the Youngstown Printing Company. Frank Sherman, of Roanoke, Va., is an addition to the Telegram force, as is L. C. Young, who deposited an Ashtabula card. W. F. White, who recently went to Canton, has returned and is employed on the Vindicator. S. P. James was in Chillicothe several days last month to see his son, Sergeant Fred James, who is in training at the cantonment. Henry W. Raisse represented No. 200 at the Ohio State Federation of Labor meeting at Cincinnati in October.

C. F. MCCARTY.

NEWARK, N. J.

The Newark Evening News chapel has formed a Liberty Loan club, and about fifty members of the composing room have enrolled. In the first loan the compositors very liberally subscribed—some through the office and some through other sources.

The Matthias Plum plant, which is over one hundred years old, has lately been sold to L. L. Slater, who came to the firm in the capacity of efficiency expert.

James Clarkson, an apprentice on the Sunday Call, who enlisted in the infantry several months ago, has been advised for appointment to a two-year course at West Point by the colonel of his regiment, owing to exceptional ability shown.

Roscoe Menagh, member of the News chapel for the past twenty years, was recently married to Miss Florence Hatfield. He was the recipient of a chest of silver from his fellow-employes.

The State Printers' League of New Jersey will hold its quarterly meeting in this city on Sunday, October 28. It is expected that the mayor and several prominent speakers will address the convention and attend the banquet which will follow the business session.

A member of the Evening News chapel, Thomas G. Bell, was the recipient of a comfort kit, regulation sweater and wrist watch on September 20. It was indicative of the personal esteem of his fellow-employes, following his demonstration of patriotism and enlistment in Company B, Second New Jersey artillery.

Members of the News chapel held an outing on Saturday, September 29, at Stoll's farm, Springfield, N. J. Several automobiles were used to convey the members to their destination, and when they arrived they found that everything had been arranged for their comfort. Sausage, clam chowder, chicken and beefsteak sandwiches were served on their arrival, and at 6 P. M. a course dinner was had.

Charles Shoenart is again foreman of the Morning Ledger. This is the second engagement of Mr. Shoenart, who succeeded Thomas J. McHugh. The latter also has held the position twice since the inception of this publication.

The Trades Union Anti-Tuberculosis Association will hold its annual ball in Krueger Auditorium on November 19. This organization, composed entirely of the labor unions, is doing a

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wonderful work among those who are suffering from the white plague. Recently they took up the matter of tuberculosis in the children, and during the summer sent to the country nine children who had shown traces of the disease. Most of these came back with a negative test after six weeks spent in the country. The revenue for conducting the work of this organization is mostly secured from the receipts of the ball, and this year, with the high cost of eggs and milk, it is necessary that a much larger sum be made. The only other source of revenue is a per capita tax of 35 cents levied upon each member of the different organizations affiliated.

The Baker Printing Company, which has consistently opposed the adoption of the eight-hour day, has adopted the union standard workday—eight hours—and it is understood that this is to be effective in all its departments. The fight has been a long one, and it is hoped that at a not very distant day the Baker company will be using the allied trades label. The firm has not recognized the unions, however.

Commission government has been adopted in Newark, and now the printers and allied crafts will have to start a new campaign to corral the work for union printshops.

For the first time in the history of the city and county the ballots for this year's election were printed on union-label paper—and, of course, in union-label shops. CHARLES J. SMITH.

DENVER, COLO.

Lawrence C. Matthews, a former member of No. 49, but who recently was employed in Pueblo, died very suddenly in that city the past month, of heart failure. He came to this city just a few days before his death, to visit his wife, who was in a local hospital. While here he greeted his many friends and seemed apparently in the best of health. Matthews served his apprenticeship in this city and was employed on the Denver Republican when that paper became defunct. He was a member of the Denver printers' baseball club and played in several tournaments of the Union Printers' National Baseball League. Funeral services were held at the family home in this city and interment was at Crown Hill cemetery.

M. J. Collins, an active member of No. 49, died at the county hospital in this city the past month, after an illness of only a short duration. He was confined to his bed about a week before his death with an attack of grippe, and was removed to the hospital, where he died a few hours later. Asthma and heart trouble is given as the cause of his death. Deceased was well known among the printing trades throughout the west. He returned to this city from Butte, Mont., some time ago and opened a cigar store, Mrs. Collins, who is a member of the cigar makers' union, assisting him. The remains were shipped to his former home in Wisconsin for interment, accompaned by Mrs. Collins and a sister.

William E. Tanner, of the Post chapel, has been touring the southern part of the state, doing organizing work among the farmers for the Non-Partisan League.

Sam Greene, who has been visiting his son in Winkleman, Ariz., has returned to Denver and is showing up on the ad side of the Post.

The newspaper scale committee reported its efforts at the October meeting. The scale was adopted by the union as presented, with a few minor changes. The new scale calls for $5.75 for day work and $6.25 for nights. On evening papers publishing Sunday morning editions the second shift of the double-header calls for the night scale, with six hours constituting the shift. The scale under which the union has worked the past three years made no special provision for the second shift, either in hours or pay. Prior to that time the second shift on Saturday was paid for at the overtime rate. Another section adopted provides that the publishers pay a weekly sum equal to one-half of 1 per cent of its total composing-room pay roll to the secretary-treasurer of No. 49, said sum to be transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International and be converted into the old age pension fund. This measure would put into practice a theory that has long been prevalent in printing trade unions, that after an employe has worn himself out in the service of a publisher, the publisher should pay something toward keeping him off the scrap heap. The present scale has been very unsatisfactory in many ways, principal among which was the straight time for the double-header, the empowering the foreman to be the sole judge of a man's competency, the restraining of the union from disciplining a foreman for any and all acts he might commit against unionism or members by claiming he was carrying out the instructions of the publisher, etc.

At the last meeting of No. 49 an application for membership was denied. Such action by this union is seldom indulged in, and while the members' sympathies were inclined to sway their judgment, their convictions were too strong that a man who will ignore the union for twenty-five years should not be welcomed with open arms when he finally decides he would be benefited by joining the union—and with a steady union situation in his pocket when he fills out his application.

During a tense moment while the newspaper scale was being considered at the last meeting of this union, Merrill Fish, of the News, arose to a point of order and said: "I wish to announce that the score at the end of the seventh inning is Sox, 7; Giants, 2." The point was well taken, and the union proceeded with its business.

FRED L. ZIMMERMAN.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

The October meeting of the union passed off very quietly. The newspaper situation report showed no material progress. The executive report as presented by Chairman Tardif was one of the lightest on record for business. The remainder of the meeting was occupied in discussing the formation of a relief or sick fund, and eventually the following committee was formed to take the matter up and report: Messrs. Cloake, Drury, Tilley, Carter and Cantwell. (Should this notice catch the eye of a president or secretary of any local having a sick or relief fund in connection with his local, a copy of rules and regulations addressed to room 35, Herald building, Craig street, west, Montreal, would be appreciated.) An interesting report was submitted by President Black on his "tour round the small offices."

The Montreal Mail, which suspended publication last month, is to be purchased by a prominent ex-cabinet minister, according to a rumor current in Ottawa. Edward Beck, formerly editor of the Winnipeg Telegram, is understood to be identified with a project to start another newspaper in Montreal.

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Patents have been applied for by Jim Pringle for an improved matrix block, claimed to be away ahead of anything produced, and can be used on linotype or intertype machines to cast up to forty-two-point. From all accounts the promoters reckon the invention will benefit the printer considerably.

"One of us" was the salutation to Stanley Cloake on the word being passed round that "Stan" had gone and got married. Congratulations.

Jack Pilatzke is reported very ill and now in the Royal Victoria hospital. We hope for a speedy recovery. Mr. Wheeler, of the S. B. Foote chapel, is now at home and expects to be back to work shortly. He thanks the many friends for their kindly assistance during his period of sickness. Jack Bradley and Davy Smith are still confined to the house.

We extend our sympathy to Messrs. Whitaker and Wooley on the recent accident to both of their sons. Sydney Whitaker is an apprentice member and had just recovered from a long sickness when he met with this accident on a motorcycle.

The members of the Mail staff are gradually leaving us for pastures new, the latest being Alex Hird, George Ebert and Charlie Hadwen. Word has arrived that I. Machanic has joined the American navy.

Arthur Read's son has arrived home from the front, shell shocked. Rene Proulx has been reported missing. He was a member of No. 145, but was well known in No. 176 circles. The following letter was received from Sergeant W. C. Morrison, of the Thirteenth battalion, after receiving the pamphlet "Somewhere in France":

It is with great pleasure that I received, and read, the most interesting little pamphlet showing the great work performed by the union. After reading it one could not but feel the need of giving to the union one's whole-hearted support and standing by it in all eventualities. You may be sure that I am looking forward to getting back to Montreal and to the old circles. Three years is a long time to be away from the good things of life.

On Thanksgiving day the employes of the Federated Press held a get-together which was a great success. Big strings were made. It is said some South Shore members took all day to make a strike. Ask their wives.

Vice-President Barrett at this writing is here to assist in the newspaper deadlock.

Traveling cards received: J. Clachrie, P. J. Fynan. Issued: Fred A. White, W. T. Tucker, J. Clachrie, W. Strowe, L. A. Durisseau, B. Brown, W. R. McDonald, J. Larose, P. Morgan, A. Charbonneau, Richard Clarke, J. H. Thomas, Charles Hadwen, J. E. Patry, P. A. Boudreau, George Ebert, A. Hird. JAMES PHILIP.

Jacques-Cartier No. 145.

Our last regular meeting was poorly attended. In this regard it reminds me of a resolution passed lately by Edmonton Union, which has raised its monthly dues to 75 cents, which is remitted to every member present at the monthly meeting. For a wise measure, it is hard to beat. It is impossible to make any progressive move with little attendance. I am sure that there is among our many young members good ideas that are asleep that would render our meetings more interesting and aid in the advancement of their local if they only attend once a month. It is very little to compare with their own betterment.

It has been decided to hold a euchre-dance next month, and it is hoped that every one will help to make a success of it.

The big anxiety is over, and a general disappointment seems to reign in most of the local unions. The vote regarding conscription, taken by the Canadian congress in Ottawa, is certainly not a clear pronouncement, and many delegates misunderstood the complicated resolutions presented to them to vote upon. Let us hope that the anxiety existing will not interfere with the progress of the labor movement and the welfare of the local unions. After all, the congress, no more than the delegates present at the convention, are responsible for the drastic measures that the parliament has carried through. ARTHUR LECLAIRE.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

At the October meeting of the union it was decided to purchase $200 worth of Liberty bonds. A donation of $25 was voted to the leather workers, who have been on a strike in this city for the past eight weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Nordhaus, of San Antonio, spent a week in this city during the month and took in the state fair. Mr. Nordhaus is a member of the legislature from Bexar county, and author of the bill to be voted on at the next election authorizing the state of Texas to have its textbooks printed in Texas.

It is with regret we chronicle the death of Walter E. ("Chuck") Mileham, who died October 17, 1917, at the home of his mother at Georgetown, Texas. Mr. Mileham was 42 years of age at death. He had been prominent in labor circles for years, and represented San Antonio Typographical Union at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. E. White, who made San Antonio their home for several years, are now located in Dallas. Mr. White is showing up on the News, and seems to be getting in about all the time he cares to.

Jeff Gilbert, of Austin, took in the fair at this place last month.

The Dallas union printers' mutual aid society has been organized six months and not a dollar has been paid in benefits for sickness. The society has about fifty paid-up members and is now earning about $2. This is a remarkable showing, but we are sorry to say that more of the members should join the society and help it along. It pays to sick or injured members $1 per day while not able to work. The membership fee is only $3, with no dues thereafter.

C. A. Shutt, who for a number of years has held down a machine on the News-Journal, has withdrawn his card and expects to go into business for himself as soon as he can find a location.

The Times-Herald and the Morning News issued special automobile editions Sunday, October 14. These editions gave work to a good many men, and business for a week or two was on the boom.

Colonel Hughes, proofreader on the News, has been on a vacation for the past several weeks.

At the last meeting of the union a committee was appointed to open up the job scale in this city and regulate the working conditions in the job offices. For some time things have not been going along as smoothly as they might and considerable complaint has been made as to conditions among some of the offices. It is to be hoped the committee will have success in regulating these without opposition by the employing printers.

The new intertype machines (eight of them)

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have been installed in the News-Journal composing room and are being handled by the men with good satisfaction. These machines replace a number of the old ones which have seen service on the News for many years, but were still good for work where so much speed was not required. Messrs. Butters, Fairburn, Guard and Beewarder have charge of the battery and are well pleased with the change.

Local option went into effect in this city on October 20, and in consequence Dallas is bone dry.

Mr. and Mrs. Manard, who came here some time ago from Oklahoma, are well pleased with Dallas. Mr. Manard, who is an electrician, was compelled to undergo an operation at a sanatorium. While there, Mrs. Manard, who is a linotype operator, went to work on the News and had splendid success. Both are unstinted in their praise of the treatment they have received from their fellow-workmen.

During the state fair the Southern Methodist University issued a daily paper on the grounds. Ralph Fisher, a member of No. 173, operated the machine for those in charge of the publication.

L. K. WELLS.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

A surprising incident happened in this city recently that involves our apprentice problem, if I may call it such. The Evening Day, with a circulation of 10,000, advertised for a boy to learn the trade for three successive days without a single boy applying for the job. The next day the ad was changed to girl wanted, and the following morning four young ladies applied for the position. The foreman had no trouble in making a choice, as all four were capable of filling the opening. It has been said that some of the old boys in the composing room have spruced up to make a shine with the new devil girl. The young woman will not be alone in the room, as there are two other women running lino's there.

The Globe had a lot of trouble in trying to land an apprentice a few months back. After about a month one was finally secured from the vocational school and he has proved very capable in mastering the trade.

George Connor is now working nights on the Telegraph, James Flanagan is on the Globe, Mr. Morrell is now working in the Telegraph jobroom, and a new man, John Manson, is doubling up on a machine and ad alley on the Telegraph. Mr. Anderson, of the Telegraph jobroom, is taking a two-weeks' vacation, this being one of the most pleasant months of the year in this vicinity for fishing and hunting.

Ralph Burnett entertained a few of the printers on a fishing trip out in Long Island sound after mackerel. A pleasant sail was enjoyed, although no fish were disturbed from their slumbers. Harry Lezarde, James Flanagan, Mr. Morrell, Dan Daly, John Connell and Ralph Burnett made up the party.

Among the numerous sailors and soldiers at this port are many former printers. The writer had occasion to entertain a couple of the boys whom he chanced to meet and was pleased to show them a letter from headquarters in regard to printers wanted in the United States engineers' division in France. Both boys were anxious to confer with Washington so they could be transferred to France for that branch of the service.

A new organizing committee was launched at the October meeting, which looks as if that work has been placed in the right hands this time. The committee comprises Messrs. Ham, Donovan and Driscol and has been given full power by the union to carry on their work. There are many job shops here that are all non-union, and with the right kind of encouragement these offices could be brought into the fold and a brighter outlook would be in sight for the job business in the future. At present we have only one job shop signed up, and this one only employs two men. A little assistance from all the members in this line of work would help put New London Union where it belongs in regard to membership and help make it, as John Murphy, of Providence, says, "North Adams and 5,000 members," for the New England Typographical Union next summer.

William A. Donahue and wife, of Cokato, Minn., were here October 17, attending the wedding of the former's sister Margaret to Edward P. Gharrity, a ball player on the Washington American League team. Mr. Donahue was formerly employed here on the Evening Day.

In answer to a former New Londoner in regard to David Reese, we can say that he may be seen most any day on the streets of this city very well preserved for his age, but not working at the trade.

Thomas Morton took a withdrawal card at the October meeting. Mr. Morton is to manage an animal reserve and kennel in this vicinity. He was formerly a reporter and proofreader on the local papers.

Mr. Rosenberg, of Hartford, was a caller at the Globe recently. He installed the two new linotype machines there a few months ago and was interested in how they were acting. He left a card with Machinist Burnett which we were glad this time bore the union label.

Joseph J. Dallas paid us a visit recently. He was passing through here and dropped off to congratulate the scale committee on their success, and also gave a few suggestions for the organizing committee.

Our new officers seem to harmonize, and as the last few meetings ran along very smoothly things look good for a successful year.

Ralph Burnett says it is about time for a little cheer-up party to get out the chowder members and let them see what is in the works for the winter months. New London is growing, why not make the union grow with it? We want the forty printers of this town instead of twenty-five that we now hold. Let's go get them.

JOHN P. CONNELL.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 399 was held on Monday evening, October 1. Reports from the different offices indicate that they are very busy, including Westfield and Crawford. The following scale committee was appointed: George H. Rockefeller, chairman; Edward Koechlein, Robert Kent. On Sunday, October 14, the committee held a meeting, which shows a very good sign for an increase in the scale.

"Cy" Seymour, known to all printers as "Washington on the Delaware," is engaged as operator on a No. 19 linotype at the Lenox Press, Inc., at Plainfield.

One of the busiest offices in Plainfield is the Courier-News, publishers and printers, which has seven linotypes, and a better equipped plant can not be found in the state of New Jersey. Charles H. Frost is at the head of the concern. He is a man of wide experience both in the publishing and the printing business.

GEORGE H. ROCKEFELLER.

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PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

All Arizona mourns the loss of its greatest man in devotion to the cause of labor. John McBride was accidentally killed at Globe while associated with the federal commission in the investigation of labor conditions. His was a life of active work, beginning previous to 1883, when he was president of the Ohio miners' union during the noted Hocking Valley strike. When the coal miners organized in 1885 he was selected as national president, and, when, in 1888, an effort was made to combine the Federation of Miners with the International Trades Assembly, No. 135, of the Knights of Labor, that is, the coal miners' national district of the Knights of Labor, and what was known as the National Progressive Union, he was made head of that organization. As the president of the National Progressive Union he still continued negotiations with that portion of the Knights of Labor, National Trades Assembly, No. 135, of which refused to go into the combination creating the progressive union. These negotiations resulted in the convention of the two organizations in 1890, when they were amalgamated under the title of the United Mine Workers of America. He was second president of that organization, a position he held when he was elected president of the American Federation of Labor for the term beginning January 1, 1895, and ending December of that year. He is the only man who ever held the latter position except Samuel Gompers. Mr. McBride is the father of the closed shop, signed agreement and check-off system, now in vogue in the coal fields of America. Of him Secretary of Labor Wilson said: "His heart was big, his sympathies were wide; he had a broad experience, and because of these facts, when trouble arose in the state to which he had moved from Ohio, and when these troubles seemed to require the mediation of a big, broad, level-headed man, with a warm heart in his bosom, I selected Judge McBride for the work." Judge McBride was 62 years old and is survived by a widow and a son, Joseph K., secretary to Chief Justice Cunningham of the state supreme court. Both reside in Phœnix and the local trades council had charge of the funeral services which were held here. Flags were lowered throughout the state and organized labor marched in a body to pay respects to his memory. Floral tributes were received from all sections, together with those presented by the different locals, including the typographical. The remains were shipped to the old home in Ohio for burial.

The Phœnix printing industry is furnishing its quota of soldiers. So far four printers and one apprentice, three pressmen and two binderymen have been called, besides a number connected with the business in other departments. Walter Righetti and Dick Porter went with the last contingent and H. D. Triplett will leave with the next. All Arizona boys have been sent to Camp Funston, Kansas, but it is now probable they will be transferred to Linda Vista, Cal., on account of climatic conditions.

At the October meeting two candidates were obligated—Raymond Edwards and Mrs. Ruby L. Watson. J. H. Digges, R. N. Moorehead and W. N. Baus were elected delegates to the trades council. Ben F. Wood, field man for the campaign to keep printing at home, resigned to join the force of the Blade-Tribune at Florence. The Five Points Herald plant was shipped there, Editor Wren having lost his equipment by fire. Thomas H. Adams was re-elected a trustee of the state federation of labor at the recent annual election.

The Republican is making extensive improvements. A thirty-two-page perfecting press, monotype caster and modern fixtures are being installed and another linotype will be added. Another situation has been given out on the hand side, Clifford Hanlon being the man to whom it fell. The Gazette also recently furnished an additional berth by transferring C. G. McQuesten to the proof desk. Conditions generally are improving, and while there is no idleness, at present there is nothing to warrant additional permanent employment. At this season letters are received from all sections, necessitating considerable correspondence, if replies are made to all, and it seems only just to ask any who may read these lines and think of making further inquiry through the secretary, to enclose a stamp.

D. C. Stevens, father of Mrs. John F. Phy, passed away at Long Beach, Cal. Burial was given in the Masonic cemetery, the deceased having attained the thirty-second degree in that order. Mr. Phy is employed as stoneman at the McNeil Company.

Senator Davis of the State Press is home from a business trip to the coast. Mrs. C. C. Williams, wife of the foreman, and their little daughter also have returned from Denver, where they spent the summer. G. A. Corbus, who foremanized here in early days, has taken the place of Walter Righetti in that chapel. "Cowboy" Jones is here again separating the good from the bad in linotype metal. O. L. Hitchcock is back from Mesa and H. N. Harmon is home from a hunting and prospecting trip. W. M. Moore is now with the Cactus Blade at Winkelman. Late arrivals are R. L. Hiatt and George H. Golden. W. S. SWENSON.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Typographical Union No. 79 does not issue permits to any member of the International Typographical Union entering the jurisdiction without their traveling card, and the only way a permit can be obtained is by receiving an O. K. from the union holding their card. The secretary has had considerable trouble of late with members coming in without their traveling cards. The writer wishes to call attention to the following particular case: A man, giving his name as Colbern, applied for a permit, saying he had been a printer for eighteen years, had learned his trade in Pennsylvania, and had been working out west. He said he was penniless and wanted the secretary to issue him a permit to work pending his application; said he had worked in other towns on a permit issued by other unions, and had worked six weeks in Chicago on a permit without paying on his application. He became very indignant when informed he could not get a permit from this union until he had filled out an application blank and deposited a fee. Characters like this one should be made to stay out or get in and do the right thing.

Melvin J. Morgan, of the Register force, who was drafted for the national army, and who left for Camp Lee in Virginia on October 6, was tendered a farewell by his fellow employes at a chapel meeting held Friday, October 5. As a memento of appreciation and good will, Mr. Morgan was presented with a wrist watch beautifully engraved, and a box of Wheeling stogies. Robert B. McLeish made a very neat speech concerning the object of the meeting, and introduced the foreman, John H. Winder, to make the presentation, which

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he did in a very satisfactory way, informing the soldier that the management and the Register force wished him good luck and that No. 7 machine was there for him upon his return, which he hoped would be soon. Mr. Morgan responded feelingly of his appreciation and thanks for the honor shown him by the Register.

There has been a scarcity of machine operators in the Wheeling district for the past two months. The secretary has been requested to look up quite a few in that time, but has been unable to meet the requests.

Richard S. Meek, who has been foreman of the News composing room for the past eighteen years, has resigned on account of his health. Mr. Meek took a short vacation and is now subbing on the machine. Earl F. Bradbury, formerly with the Fisher Typesetting Company, is now operating the new model 17 linotype for the Owl printshop. George M. Rogers has again resumed his duties with the Owl printshop, after spending six weeks in the linotype school at Brooklyn, N. Y. Everett Cody, of the Register force, has enlisted in the aviation signal corps and left for Columbus, Ohio, October 23. Charles Laymon has returned to the city. He had been attending the monotype school in Philadelphia for the past three months. John Killeen has resigned as operator on the Intelligencer and is subbing on the News.

Arrivals: Felix McCarthy, Floyd P. Hastings, W. F. Osborne, C. F. Parker, T. J. Little. Departures: T. J. Little, Floyd P. Hastings, John D. Doyle, C. F. Parker, Felix McCarthy, Charles Layman.

E. D. Conner.

RAHWAY, N. J.

Rahway Typographical Union No. 235 now meets the first Wednesday evening of each month. We now have twenty-three members "doing their bit" for the government at the front, and proudly the members are keeping them in good standing by paying their dues and assessments.

Rahway also has signed a new scale, which adds $1 per week to the pay of floor and job men, making it $23.

Several members have signified their intention of investing in the second Liberty loan.

R. D. Uhler.

CONCORD, N. H.

North Adams and 5,000 members.

James M. Cox and George W. Conway left for the Ayer (Mass.) camp on October 3. These are the first members of No. 297 serving the United States in the army. We are going to keep the dues of these two members paid up and also any others that may go.

President Bruser is in the hospital, where he is making a quick recovery from an operation.

The Rumford Press has lost seventeen men from its force by enlistment and the draft. The company is filling their positions as rapidly as possible, and at the same time making plans to give these men jobs upon their return.

We just barely had a quorum at our October meeting. Something has got to be done to make the members come to the meetings. It was told to me after the October meeting by one of our best members and one that is a regular attendant, that if the members did not come out to the meetings this winter, he was going to offer an amendment to our by-laws which will put the rebate system into effect again, and instead of a 50 cents rebate he was going to try and make it $1. I certainly hope he does, and I will do all I can to put it into effect. We need something like this to make the boys realize they need to come for their own good.

Business in all branches of the trade is exceptionally good.

Representative Joseph J. Dallas was in Concord one day recently laying plans to help us in our organization campaign. He promised us a more extended stay a little later.

The Rumford Press closed down from 1 until 3 o'clock Wednesday, October 5, to allow the help to see the parade in honor of the men leaving Concord for the camp at Ayer, Mass. Any fifty-five-hours-a-week shop can well afford to do these little things once in a while to keep the men satisfied, and then some.

There are five union men on the ticket for our primary election, which was held on October 9. The union men at Concord certainly can support a union man here all right.

Thomas J. Dyer is equipping his new press with an individual motor, and also replacing some of his old type with new and up-to-date faces.

E. B. McCauley.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

George Noonan, Eddie Smith and Jim Coddington, of the Republican-Herald, and the writer attended the recent world's series ball games in New York. All agree that the Zimmerman-Collins footrace was the funniest ever held. Zimmerman is blamed for several of the boys hereabouts being financially embarrassed just at present.

Charles H. Blossom, of the night force at the Vail-Ballou plant, was married at the Episcopal chapel in Delhi, N. Y., September 18, to Miss Margaret H. Franklin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Franklin, of that place. Charlie's many friends all wish them all the success and happiness in the world.

John Wyrough, of Vail-Ballou's, has left for Camp Dix in New Jersey to become one of Uncle Sam's best soldiers. Johnny was given a farewell send-off by many of his friends. He has the best wishes of all his friends for a successful career as a member of Uncle Sam's finest.

Joe Dowling, of the Press, recently suffered the loss of his father by death. Joe has the sympathies of his many friends in his sad bereavement.

Bill Dillon has been placed in charge of the new monotype caster recently installed on the Press. Bill says he intends to become the champion caster man in the country. He is being ably instructed by Mr. Massey of the monotype factory force.

Bryant Stohmann, one of our young members, has accepted a situation on the Elmira Herald.

Members of the Republican-Herald chapel gave Earl Simpson Miller a surprise campfire at the Carton Saturday night, September 22, in honor of his selection as a representative of the United States in the imbroglio which is to end when the world has been made safe for democracy. He was surprised for the moment when he was escorted into the presence of so many knights of the keyboard and "stick." Seated about the campfire were soldiers headed by General Baldwin of the editorial brigade, and Lieutenant-Colonel Corby of the typoistic caravan. Aide-de-Camp Marty Collins and Adjutant George C. Noonan were decorated with the Order of Double Cross for bringing Earl Simpson Miller into camp without resort-

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ing to "blinders." Lieutenant-Colonel Corby and Adjutant Alex Pye "jeffed" to determine who would make the presentation address and Corby won. He presented to Private Miller a safety razor with all necessary paraphernalia. There's nothing too good for Earl Miller. He has proven his worth to the Republican-Herald. It takes courage to dive headlong from a newspaper office into the world's conflict and say you're glad, but Earl Miller is glad—a typical soldier of the U. S. A. His old pals are "proud of him."

Cards received: George C. Graham, L. B. Nye.

JULIAN H. WALKER.

NEW ENGLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

September was the busiest month the printers in New England have ever experienced. There were more positions open than could be filled. The employment bureau received calls from New Bedford, Woonsocket, Taunton, Providence, Fall River, Pittsfield, Meriden, Lawrence, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Danbury, Springfield and Attleboro, during the month, which kept the bureau busy endeavoring to find printers to fill the vacancies.

There are a large number of non-union printers in the district who are competent and should be brought into the union. There will be a far greater number of calls for union printers in the next two months than there was in September, and we should be prepared to fill them by adding non-members to our ranks. The district secretary is sending out a circular letter with the name and address of every non-union printer in each locality to the secretary and organization committee of each local union, urging them to endeavor to bring the competent non-union printers into the union.

The Springfield Homestead, a non-union office since the eight-hour day struggle, ceased publication during the week of September 28.

The union printers employed in the chapel of the American Graphophone Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., have been granted an increase of 5 cents per hour for day work, making the job scale for that chapel $24 and 75 cents per hour for overtime.

W. W. Farnsworth, financial secretary of Fitchburg Union, has been appointed instructor of printing in the local high school of Fitchburg, Mass. There is to be no attempt to teach the boys the trade, but rather to acquaint them with the proper division of words and punctuation, etc.

James Moore, a pensioner, and one of the oldest and best known printers in Providence, died on Sunday, September 30. Mr. Moore was initiated into Providence Union April 15, 1883.

Warner Brothers, manufacturers of corsets in Bridgeport, have decided to enlarge their printing plant so that in the future they will be able to produce all their own printing. This firm has always been friendly to the union and is one of the best shops in Bridgeport.

The Evening Standard of Bridgeport has changed its name to the Standard-American and is publishing three editions—noon, mailing and home. The paper is to move into new quarters on January 1 and it is expected to publish a morning edition.

Portsmouth Union has voted to affiliate with the New England Typographical Union. This leaves but one union outside the fold—Waltham. We can now boast of fifty-one of the fifty-two unions in the district being affiliated.

Waterbury Union was one of the first unions to purchase two of the second Liberty bonds.

Providence Union, at its September meeting, acted favorably upon eight applications, obligated six new members and received seven applications for membership. The union voted to pay a pension of 50 cents per week to its resident member at the Home, and adopted a resolution inviting Pawtucket Union to consolidate with No. 33.

At the October meeting of Pawtucket Union it was voted to take final action upon the proposition of consolidating with Providence Union at the November meeting.

On Saturday morning, October 6, announcement was made in the Boston papers of the purchase of the Journal by the Herald. At the time of the closing of the Journal plant there were thirty-two situations held by members of No. 13, with forty-four men and boys on the last week's pay roll. Work being exceptionally good in Boston at the present time makes it possible for those displaced to secure work in other offices.

Representative Dallas is making progress with organization work in Bangor. This is the hardest territory in the jurisdiction, but once those who try to block the progress of the typographical union learn that this organization has been organized to stay in Bangor the better it will be for all those engaged in the printing business of that city.

Several of our locals are engaged in the drawing up of new scales at present, and it behooves each and every member in these locals to attend all of the meetings of the union and to lend assistance to the scale committees in their efforts to draw up agreements that will be a credit to the craft.

By the terms of an agreement signed three years ago, the newspaper printers of Providence were given an increase of $1 per week on November 1. This brings the newspaper scale to $25 per week for day work and $27 per week for night work, with 75 cents per hour for overtime. An increase of one-half cent per thousand was also granted to piece workers, making the day piece rate 12 cents per thousand and the night rate 13 cents per thousand. The minimum number of hours under the piece system on day work is six and one-half hours and six hours for night work.

Hit the Mohawk Trail next June for North Adams.

JOHN F. MURPHY.

Providence, R. I.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Columbus Citizen chapel on Tuesday, October 16, dedicated a brand new American flag in the composing room, which had been newly decorated. Herman Maas, of the ad alley, conceived the idea and started a fund to purchase an American flag. The boys fell to with a mighty swing, like taking a poke at the kaiser. Charles Fisher, the business manager, was on hand and gave his hearty approval of the project in a few well-chosen remarks, and wound up by saying Bert Brown, of the composing-room force, was to be the principal speaker, and he would give way by selling all Liberty bonds who wanted them, while admiring "the prettiest composing room he ever saw." Mr. Brown began his remarks, thanking all who helped make this occasion possible by contribution or otherwise. Roy Kidwell, also on the ad side, dropped one corner of the flag and Sam Comfort, operator, turned the other loose when it was unfurled. The speech was as follows:

It is with a feeling of honor bestowed upon me that I speak to you on the occasion of the raising of the American flag in our composing

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room. In times such as these, one can not help but feel flattered to be chosen speaker on an occasion like this. The war has brought home to us its vivid realities; its sadness and its heartaches; and also it has brought to us the grand patriotism of the American men and women, who this very hour are making sacrifices to keep this emblem of our liberty floating over the grandest nation on the face of the earth. It is, therefore, fitting that you who have contributed to the purchase of this American flag should feel in a sense honored that you were given an opportunity to display some of the patriotism that burns within each one of your hearts.

The Citizen has no slackers in any of its departments. There have been men gone to the front from most every department except the newsboys, and they, too, would have enlisted had they been of legal age. The composing room has now purchased this flag and we are all happy to be in on the purchase, for our own use, of an American flag. But it is with a feeling of solemnity that we here reconsecrate ourselves to the principles which it stands for and look with pride upon the men who struggle in foreign lands to maintain its dignity—and reverence their blessed memory! When the flag of our government is before us and we think of what it means, it inspires us to renewed patriotism, thrills us with its crimson bars and snow white stars in their blue background and fills us with devotion when we think of what great price has been paid for it.

As the drum and fife inspired the soldier on the battlefield, so too, did this emblem of our liberty fill his soul with courage, and midst the roar of cannon he raises his wounded head to get one last look at the stars and stripes, e'en tho' torn by shot and shell.

Dear flag of our nation unfurl
  Thy folds before us again;
As into the battle they whirl
  We pray God to help our men.

Emblem of freedom's own claim
  We'll stand by thy colors true;
One country, one flag, one aim,
  We pledge the red, white and blue.

BERT C. BROWN.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

All over the conference district there has been an unusual demand upon local secretaries during the last two or three months for printers from the smaller unorganized towns. The army and navy have taken many printers from the larger cities, with the result that the small towns have been called upon to supply the shortage. The time, therefore, seems opportune for organization work in moderately sized towns that have enough printers to form local unions, since adequate scales and scale contracts will help toward a more equitable distribution of printers. With this idea in view, the conference secretary has asked the International officers for the services of Representative Gadd, of Oklahoma City, for organization work, with especial reference to Nebraska, which is the poorest organized state in the west. Aside from Omaha, Lincoln and Bridgeport, there are no locals in the cornhusker state. Fremont, Beatrice, York, Grand Island, Hastings, Nebraska City and other towns are large enough to support local unions. Representative Gadd has been instructed to give these towns his earliest attention, and results may be looked for in the near future.

The next annual meeting of the conference will be held in Oklahoma City, January 21-22. The local committee having in charge the arrangements for the meeting assure all prospective delegates and visitors a royal time, and those who are acquainted with the Oklahoma City brand of hospitality know these assurances will be carried out. It is said the badges will be similar to those of the Baltimore convention and will contain the portrait of T. W. McCullough, of Omaha, "Father of the Conference." President Scott has promised to be present, and very likely Secretary-Treasurer Hays will attend.

All local unions affiliated with the conference are entitled to three delegates at the Oklahoma City meeting, and it is hoped to break the attendance record next January.

Topeka Union is organizing a sick and accident relief association.

Twenty members of Omaha Union have entered the service of Uncle Sam and more are to go.

St. Joseph, Mo. CHARLES RHODE.

BOSTON, MASS.

On Saturday morning, October 6, the Boston Journal management announced that the Journal had been consolidated with the Boston Herald, and on Monday morning, October 8, the Boston Herald appeared, the heading reading, "The Boston Herald and Boston Journal." This amalgamation of the Herald and Journal was the cause of the men employed on the Boston Journal appealing to the executive committee for priority rights on the combined papers, and at a special meeting and a regular meeting of the executive committee, at which committees from both the Herald and Journal chapels appeared, arguments were presented from both chapels, after which the executive committee voted by a large majority that the Boston Journal chapel had priority rights with the Boston Herald force. The Boston Herald chapel took exceptions to this ruling and on Sunday, October 14, a special meeting of Boston Typographical Union was held at Ford Hall, at the request of the Boston Herald chapel, for the purpose of reversing the decision of the executive committee. Labored arguments were made by committees from the Herald and Journal chapels, and after considerable discussion and a masterful statement by President Edward M. Martin defining the position of the executive committee, a ball ballot was taken, and the decision of the executive committee was reversed by a very large majority. As was to be expected at such a meeting, statements were made which did not bear directly on the proposition before the meeting and it has been stated that many of them were ill-timed and unkind, but it must be conceded that on the whole the officers, committees, and all present were inspired to do the best they could for both sides in the controversy. As in the past, after meetings of this kind, the true spirit of unionism remained and flourished, and so will Boston Typographical Union and the International Typographical Union still live to advance the interests of all the members and continue to do good.

The September meeting of No. 13, after the most important business had been transacted, including the obligation of six new members, on account of a misunderstanding on the part of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H., who expected the hall for that afternoon to hear addresses of visiting delegates from historical societies connected with Faneuil hall, also his honor, Mayor Curley, was by vote courteously adjourned at 3 p. m. and the executive committee was empowered to finish whatever business might be necessary.

Clarence DeMar, a book and job printer of No. 13, won the marathon race for the second time in six years during the week of the Brockton fair.

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The start was made from the Boston Athletic Association headquarters. There were twenty entries from different parts of the country and Mr. DeMar's record for the course was 2 hours 24¼ minutes. In 1911 he won the marathon race conducted by the Boston Athletic Association in addition to the Brockton fair marathon of that year.

Jacob Glaser, secretary-treasurer of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, paid a brief visit to the union headquarters while visiting friends and historical points around Boston.

Joseph D. McKenna, who worked for a time on the Boston American and has been employed on the Advertiser-Record for quite a period, has succeeded George H. Fullerton as superintendent of that plant.

Finlay Bryce, job compositor, left his employ at the Christian Science Monitor jobroom and joined the Canadian regiment, Monday, September 24, and started for Toronto, October 1.

Victor C. Richardson of the Wright & Potter job room enlisted in the army September 24.

At the October meeting of the Boston Union Printers' Baseball Association, held on the 3rd, Andy Rogers was re-elected manager for the ensuing year without opposition.

John H. Cutting, formerly of the Boston Globe, a former member of the Washington and Boston baseball clubs, also night chairman of the Washington Star, has quit the printing business and is now located in New York city writing scenarios and short stories for the movies.

Carl Riley, apprentice member of the Globe, was presented with a wrist watch by the Globe chapel on the eve of his departure for the navy, Wednesday, October 10. Harold Hines, also of the Globe chapel, was presented with a wrist watch by the chapel and is now in training at the Harvard radio school.

Samuel Sherman, a pensioner, died September 27 at the age of 82 years. Many of the old-time book and job printers will remember him having worked in the large book and job offices. Mr. Sherman went to the Union Printers Home the first part of August to end his days, but his physical condition was such that the Home physicians returned him after he had been there about a week. He was then admitted to a state hospital, where he died.

The following letter of praise from A. A. Stewart, teacher of printing in the school of printing and graphic arts, Wentworth Institute of Boston, is self-explanatory, and it is with pleasure I reproduce it here:

Thomas C. Stephenson, Assistant Secretary Boston Typographical Union, 321 Old South building, Boston:

My Dear Mr. Stephenson—I am returning herewith the copy of the souvenir edition of the Printers Home anniversary book, with many thanks for the opportunity of looking it over. It surely is a fine piece of typography, excellent in every way and quite in keeping with the standards of quality and design that have been taught in the I. T. U. educational courses. It seems to me a good example of the practical results of systematic study of sound principles of type arrangement and careful craftsmanship—just the kind of thing that should be done by men who are competent and proud of their vocation.

The only defect, so far as I have noticed, is the absence in the historical record of reference to the late Mr. Prescott. Personally, I am of the opinion that Mr. Prescott has been one of the biggest men working for the interest of printers in this country. Both because of his activities in organization work, in the positions he occupied, in the sincerity and fairness of his expressed opinions, and in the good will which he drew from different interests in the craft, he is entitled to appreciative remembrances from every printing craftsman. Probably this record was made in last year's volume, or before, but I hope he will not be forgotten for many years to come.

Very truly yours,

A. A. Stewart.

The death of John T. Desmond occurred Monday, September 17, at the age of 31 years. He was a member of the Washington Press chapel, was a patient sufferer and a highly-respected citizen.

James L. Leahy has been transferred from the infantry at Ayer to the quartermaster's department in the printing office.

James H. Anderson, of the Transcript, entered eight Rhode Island Reds at the Brockton fair, of which seven were prize winners. A pen of five received first prize and a pullet, second prize. Good for Anderson!

President Freel, of the stereotypers' union, paid his respects to International Representative Bert G. Brady, President Martin, and other officials at the secretary's office, September 28, while here on business connected with his union.

Thomas C. Stephenson.

RICHMOND, VA.

At our meeting Sunday, October 20, the scale was opened for revision and it was decided that only the newspaper end of it would be "tackled" at this time. There are certain conditions which make possible a favorable outcome. Representative D. I. Campbell of Norfolk is here and will remain until the matter of scale is settled.

There was an unusually large attendance at our meeting, due possibly to the fact that the scale matter was to be presented. Several of our members who are not regular attendants—and they are our brainiest and best members—were on hand, including McCullough, Keller, Clare, Coates, Hardwick, Tom Freeman, Joe Beasley, and many others. Mr. Perkins, managing editor of the Virginian, was also in attendance, but he had to leave before the "good-of-order" head was reached, consequently those present were disappointed, as we expected "a few lines" from him. We hope to have him with us often. He carries a card. All the boys on the Virginian think he is the finest man the Virginian has ever had in this responsible position. Of course, the members of No. 90 feel proud of this, although Mr. Perkins is not originally a Richmond man.

Frank Lyon, of Newport News, a candidate for commissioner of labor, was a visitor at our meeting. We are always delighted to have Frank with us, as he was a member of No. 90 for many years. About the only thing that could attract Frank from "the Liverpool of America" (this is Frank's familiar reference to Newport News) would be to land the commissionership. It is said that C. G. Kizer, now chief of police of Norfolk, also member of Norfolk Union, is making a strong effort to land the job. R. F. Don Leavy and A. L. Vonderlehr are not saying much, but feel confident they will get the appointment. C. P. Harwood has said that he is out of the race. The last three are members of No. 90.

Printers and operators are very scarce in Virginia. There are ads appearing in the daily papers

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for men in the small towns very frequently. They are scarce in Richmond, also. Many requests come to Secretary Woody for men to go to other places.

At last the awards for state printing have been made. Davis Bottom, superintendent of printing, had three sets of bids submitted before he awarded the work. He threw out the first two as being too high. According to a statement in a newspaper of this city, the increases range from 10 to 30 per cent over the last awards.

The chairman of the committee to request employing printers in the city to grant our members 10 per cent increase in salaries reported that Mitchell & Hotchkiss, one of the large open shops, had granted the increase. We hope the few others who have not met the request will do so soon, as there is not the slightest evidence that Mr. Hoover or Mr. Garfield or any other bureau head is doing anything to relieve the wage-earner of the abnormal prices. There is plenty of food, clothing, coal, etc., but lack of money in the pocket of the wage-earner prevents him buying as he has been accustomed to. He finds difficulty in getting necessities.

While Representative Campbell was here last month he was called home by telegraph. We are glad to announce that his wife, who had to undergo a surgical operation, is now getting on nicely.

GEORGE A. JENNINGS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The hand of Death laid heavily upon the membership of No. 1 during the past month, six well-known members of this union having answered the final summons since our last letter to THE JOURNAL. Walter A. ("Shorty") Allen, a well-known job printer of this city, died suddenly of intestinal hemorrhage on September 14, at the age of 45 years. Interment was at Columbus, Ohio, where a surviving sister resides. William F. Jenks, age 49 years, who, although not an "oldtimer" in this city, had a wide circle of friends here and who was well liked by all fortunate enough to know him, died October 2 of typhoid meningitis.

On October 9 Thomas J. Steele, of the Star chapel, one of the oldest members of No. 1, who worked as a proofreader on the old Indianapolis Journal in the "handset" days, and in various capacities on other local newspapers in more recent years, died as a result of a complication of diseases at the age of 75 years.

On Saturday, October 13, William H. Potts, 57 years of age, for forty-one years connected with the Sentinel Printing Company, the greater part of that time as foreman of the composing room, died of organic heart disease while working in his "war garden" at his home. The funeral was on the following Tuesday afternoon at the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Potts was a devout member. The widow, a sister, a daughter and two brothers, of whom one is Robert L. Potts, also of the Sentinel composing room, survive.

On the same day, October 13, John C. Tutt, age 66 years, also succumbed to heart failure after having been confined to his home only three or four days with what was believed to be only a slight indisposition. Mr. Tutt had served in a number of editorial and mechanical capacities on local newspapers and at the time of his death was employed as a proofreader on the Star.

John N. Vestal, age 79 years, one of the oldest members of No. 1, was struck by an interurban car at Vestal's crossing, near Plainfield, Ind., October 15, and died an hour later at Plainfield without regaining consciousness. Mr. Vestal was for many years a resident of Plainfield, where he edited a newspaper in his younger days, and was returning from an afternoon's visit to his old home place when he was killed. He was at various times employed on the several Indianapolis newspapers, but had been on the pension roll for several years. He is survived by three children, Sidney, Mabel and May Vestal, all of Indianapolis. Funeral and interment were at Plainfield, several older members of No. 1 acting as pallbearers.

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After considerable discussion of the question and of the principles and ethics involved, No. 1 at its last meeting decided to pay up its per capita tax in full and return to the central labor union with its full quota of delegates. Good results from this move depend largely upon the delegates sent to that body and are awaited with varying degrees of anxiety and interest by the membership. The union listened to an interesting address by a representative of the library war council and made a substantial appropriation to the fund to provide books for soldiers—with the proviso that the books purchased with the money be produced under union conditions. The attendance was again greater than the preceding month and the job scale committee hopes to see a still greater increase in attendance of members from that branch. The hall is at 43 West Vermont street. The secretary was instructed to prepare a "war record book" to contain the names and records of members in military service, and it is up to the soldiers and their relatives and friends to see that the secretary is provided with this information, to the end that the membership of those who go to war may be protected. The application of Henry C. ("Deacon") Kersey for the old age pension was approved.

At the convention of the state federation of labor, recently held at Anderson, Alden B. Hattery, a member of No. 1, was elected fifth vice-president of that organization. Proper support by the federation of legislation of interest to the printing trades was lacking at the last session of the legislature, and it is for this reason that the members of the allied trades of the state are elated over their success in placing a member of our craft on the executive board of the federation.

Alonzo Wiley, of Denver, a delegate from that union to the Colorado Springs convention, spent a fortnight here during the past month. "Lon" is a native Hoosier and for many years was employed on Indianapolis newspapers before going to Denver.

J. T. Rogers & Co., linotype trade plant, are installing three new model 19 linotypes.

"The Long Boy Bulletin" is the name of a little sheet that has made its appearance here. The paper is published by the employes of the News composing room and contains general news and humorous squibs of the members of that chapel as well as letters from several of the chapel members who are with the military forces of Uncle Sam. Sergt. Paul Coleman, Sergt. Frank Borcherding, Chief Musician Arthur Vitz, Corp. Johnnie McCann, Berton Deegan, Russell Lampkin and Huber Martin are the representatives of that composing room "at the front." All have been presented with wrist watches by the day and night chapels.

Work is holding up well at present and there appears no reason to expect a slack period before the first of the year.

J. A. GIBSON.

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FRESNO, CAL.

The raisin city—and this section is blessed with a bumper crop of raisins this year. The very hot weather of our summer season has subsided, and about all hands have had a vacation and returned and settled down for the winter. Among those who took vacations were the following: Messrs. Callaghan, Brown, Salter, Giffen, Tanner, Bruesing, King, Longwell, Williams, Webb and Hunt, who attended the convention, and the pleasant memories of Colorado Springs, the Home, and the meeting of the officers, delegates and old friends still linger.

Members of No. 144 who have enlisted so far are John Chick and Ed Faddis, now in Honolulu; Craig Potter and "Kewpie" Bomer, now in camp near San Diego. Others have been drafted but not yet called.

Death took two of our members recently, Mr. Davis and Mr. Walters.

Kelly Crawford is domiciled at the Home, and reports say he is improving.

William Probit took a traveler and went northward. W. Seaberry departed for the south. W. C. Klemberg, another oldtimer here, also departed.

Jeff Welsh did not say much about it, but married a charming young lady of Hanford. We all wish you happiness, Jeff.

The Herald has moved into a brand new building, built for it. The paper is prosperous and the employes correspondingly happy.

The Republican (morning) has added another linotype, making twelve, and a monotype. Some plant for a town of this size.

At the last meeting No. 144 decided to revise and print its by-laws, and a committee is at work on the same.

The season for duck hunting is at hand. Several have tried their luck, made big promises, but no results so far as we can learn.

We have had a number of tourists lately, among them the following: Mr. and Mrs. Tapper, Stillwell, Baker, Pine, Hadfield, Campbell, Grainger, Kell, Valentine and others. R. A. HUNT.

PASADENA, CAL.

J. W. Wood, former newspaper man, and for twelve years postmaster of Pasadena, is writing a history of Pasadena and has engaged Secretary H. A. Huff to furnish data of all the unions in the city, of which there are eighteen.

President Swerdfiger has gone to Honolulu on a combined business and pleasure trip. Mr. Swerdfiger is greatly interested in Hawaiian music and dancing, and if he can secure the right material he will engage a band of ukulele players and Hawaiian dancing maidens to return with him to the United States.

Burdened with a wrist watch, a new pipe and lots of smoking tobacco, Paul Rowan left for Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., recently, glad to be chosen as one of the Liberty army boys. The presents were given jointly by the union, the Star-News chapel and the president of the Star-News. Don Gair is taking Paul's place until he returns.

Pasadena's job shops are in a healthy condition as far as unionism is concerned, there being but one or two places—and those are one-man shops—where union help is not employed. One of the growing concerns is that of Ramsay & Burns, which firm has recently found it necessary to rent larger quarters. James M. Ramsay was born in Ohio, but for many years worked in cities in the northwest, principally in the states of Montana and Wyoming. He has been a member of No. 583 for seven years. T. A. Burns is a New Yorker; that is, he was. He is a Californian now and always will be.

Bert Watson and R. A. Benedict, as members of the Elks' band, attended the state convention of Elks at Monterey, Cal. As a souvenir of the trip, Mr. Watson had a snapshot of himself taken in the center of a group of Japanese children.

W. R. Snow, who for many years published a daily paper in Bisbee, Ariz., has secured an interest in the Pasadena Press. Mr. Snow is an active member of No. 583, and has done much in the interest of union labor of all kinds.

Among Pasadena printers who not long ago were working for daily wages, but are now in business for themselves, are T. S. Heskett, A. V. Gilbert, L. P. Mitchell, L. R. Morehouse, E. H. Morse and George Linney. Mr. Linney is not exactly in business, he being one of those fortunate fellows who bought all the Tom Reed gold mine stock he could get hold of when it was cheap.

PHILIP G. GAIR.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Oklahoma City—in January.

There will be one sad incident to mar the occasion—the annual synod of the great Ecclesiastical Order of the Tom Cat. That is to say, the affair will be convoked, all right, but its ceremonial is a depressive circumstance, enshrouded as it is in a sort of holy immolation. But there is such a lot of rude and clumsy printers that not yet have felt its refining grace and become ennobled in its benediction. We always should be willing to do something for the profanum vulgus of our craft, you know. Supreme Starter of the Cataclysm Harry Berkshire will be here, and—well, leave it to Harry.

Billy Jenkins writes from San Antonio (on the Texas front) and loudly declares, "This is, I believe, the livest and best city in the li'l ol' United States." It is a good town—fat piece scale, six and one-half hours, good beer, etc.—but it has one drawback, it is not in the Missouri Valley conference.

Much shifting about is going on among Oklahoma City linotype operators. In the job offices, especially, is he becoming a most transilient person, if you please. Apparently they have ceased to be a numerous sort. One operator, getting a raise in wage each time, moved three times in one week. Some one asked the galley boy: "Where's Jim; has he gone to lunch?" "No," the lad replied, "he was here a while this morning, but he's workin' over at ——— shop now; got a raise. He may be back tomorrow, though."

Our old friend Grant Tuttle, of Tulsa, states in his Tulsa letter in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL that "W. A. Freeman and W. J. Dowell have gone into business in Oklahoma City." They sure have. Together with the Purcell brothers, they now form the New Printing Company, and the last time we saw them they were so all-fired busy on delinquent tax-list composition they nearly ran past lunch time.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. ("Tobe") Weatherby, both of them members of No. 283, have completed a new bungalow on West Thirtieth street in this city, and they will hereafter be classified as most worthy proper nouns, and in the possessive case.

Frank B. Faunt LeRoy is the second member of

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No. 283, and of the Oklahoman-Times chapel, to enter the great national army, reporting at Camp Travis (San Antonio). "Faunt" is an interesting and affable chap and a numerous coterie of friends certainly wishes him well.

R. E. Walker, for nearly five years a member of the Oklahoman-Times chapel, has yanked his slip and joined the Harlow chapel. Ray recently had the experience of attempting to join the army, and owing to some minor disqualification or other, was four times refused. Says he will try it again.

Another member of the Oklahoman-Times chapel to leave the city is K. T. Goldberg, who has settled himself within the environment of No. 16, which has seemed to have established itself as a haven for quite a number of our former members. "Goldy" had been a member of the Oklahoman-Times chapel since 1913.

Cards received: S. V. Barnum, Joseph Rotchstein, A. E. Blackwell, Eddie A. Boyd, G. E. Kurk, Henry G. Stahl, W. R. Quarles, William H. Schlueter, T. Roark, P. W. Redding, C. C. Clayton, E. W. Steed, Ben F. Oliver, William Muehleisen, John H. Moore, J. T. Steidley, C. W. Mansfield. Cards issued: William H. Devine, Gus Johnson, J. J. Wille, S. V. Barnum, W. H. Cook, G. E. Kurk, C. L. Boehm, W. R. Quarles. Honorable withdrawals: Dudley R. and William L. Tucker.

A. RAYMOND MORRISON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Hon. John P. Nichols, whose death occurred recently in Raleigh, N. C., served as a member of congress at the time when there were quite a number of printers in the house, among them Amos J. Cummings, Bob Vance, J. H. Gallinger and others, and he was one of the contestants in a typesetting match, the result of a wager between Amos Cummings and Walter Wellman, the well-known journalist.

Billy Watson was recently called here to attend the funeral of his sister. He has been filling a position on the New York American for a couple of years, after a residence in Chicago for an extended period.

Miss Julia M. Burke has received a number of complimentary letters from residents of the Home and others who have examined her "Scrap Book," which she presented to the library, and desires to extend her thanks to all who have written her.

"Jake" Stadtler has resumed the position of day foreman on the Post, after an absence of about a year on the road for the Keystone type foundry. He is a very useful man about a newspaper and received a royal welcome from his former associates.

"Connie" Ratcliffe, whose death occurred here on September 27, was well known all over the country from having "toured" it a number of times. He had been in poor health for a number of years, living here with relatives, and enjoying the benefits of the International pension. He was, I believe, a native of Alexandria, Va., and served at least part of his apprenticeship in the government printing office, and worked there a number of times in various capacities. He was 64 years of age.

Charley Deming has made a change of base since his return from the convention, having left the Herald to accept a position on the Evening Star.

Joseph Scannell has resigned an $1,800 position in the printing office to accept a clerkship with the shipping board, and Capt. Charles Slack has forsaken the proofroom to engage with the same board. Both are good men, whose friends are pleased at their advancement.

Jesse Lednum is in the training camp at Fort Meyer doing his bit to obtain a commission. He served as a lieutenant in a Maryland regiment during the Spanish-American war, and is of the right stuff that makes good soldiers.

Joseph E. Ralph has resigned as director of the bureau of engraving and printing, after a service of about ten years at the head of one of the greatest establishments of the government, and during that period he has been almost continuously in conflict with the labor organizations in which the people employed there are enrolled. Much was expected of him from the fact that he came from the ranks of labor and carried a union card, but he was found wanting in many respects, and his resignation is not regretted in labor circles. It is reported that he is to head a great corporation, yet to be formed, at a princely salary, which is to rival the bureau in magnitude, and engage in the same line of production.

The announcement of the death of Martin R. H. Witter was a surprise to many friends here, who had not heard of his illness. Mr. Witter was at the head of the International Typographical Union at its most critical period—during the time of the opposition of the Knights of Labor, when Martin Irons conducted the great strike throughout the southwest—and he proved the man of the hour at that trying time. Men here who had intimate association with him while president of the International Typographical Union speak in the highest terms of his ability as an executive and of his high character and pleasing personality.

Miss Teresa McDonald, who has been a proofreader on the Post for a number of years, and who had the honor of representing Columbia Union as a delegate to the St. Joseph convention, has accepted a position in the monotype section of the government printing office, over which "Spadge" Parsons presides.

George P. Nichols, while returning from Colorado Springs, had the pleasure while in Chicago of meeting ex-President Mark L. Crawford, who is still on Uncle Sam's pay roll in a congenial capacity and enjoying good health.

Jimmie Furbershaw, one of our best all-around good printers, is holding a position in one of the shops of Dave Campbell's town, and reports Norfolk A-1, notwithstanding it's awfully dry.

Henry M. Smith died at Kearneysville, W. Va., September 15, of general debility, at the age of 73 years. When John R. McLean became the owner of the Washington Post, Henry Smith came here from Cincinnati, where he had been a member of the Enquirer chapel for many years, and was employed in the Post composing room up to the time of his last illness. He was a man of strict integrity, a most congenial companion, and had a host of friends.

Three fine old printers who had seen long service in the government printing office passed away during the past month: Jacob C. Morgan, at Kansas City, age 75 years; Jeddiah Shaw, at Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., age 81 years, and Augustus L. Roberts, at his home here, age 75 years.

The bindery and pressrooms of the government printing office for months have found difficulty in getting competent men, and many who have come here have shown little disposition to keep in proper condition to do good work, which made some of the foremen look forward to November 1, when this became a dry town, as a good thing, in

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that it will minimize their troubles, while others are fearful that the government will have no attraction at all for the kind of help it so badly needs.

Ira E. Cole, who works every day as a pressman in the government printing office, was presented on his last birthday with a bunch of American Beauty roses—one rose for each year of his useful career—and it took eighty-eight roses, which is some record.

Thomas E. Kemp and Charles A. Riggleman, of the monotype keyboard section, each recently went away and came back with the added responsibility of a new wife.

Since his father's death Edward B. McLean has given his personal attention to the Washington Post, with the result that the paper is one of the best in the country, and few are more generally quoted. What is true of the editorial and news departments is also true in the mechanical departments; the best of paper and other material is used, and the presswork is first-class, Frank Pidcock, who has charge of the pressroom, being right up to date. He served his time here, then he took to the road, traveled all over the country, and also put in a couple of years in South America, and with the experience returned to his home town a craftsman as good as the best.

Cleveland, Ohio, was recently invaded by a number of Washington printers, members of the Veterans of the Spanish War, included in the number being Capt. Dan Chisholm, James A. Maynard, Alex M. Forrester, William T. Heritage and William A. O'Connell, and they report royal treatment by Cleveland printers.

Help of all kinds is reported extremely scarce in all the downtown book and job shops, and situations are said to be on the hook in some of the newspapers, especially machine operators. This would appear to be a good time to make a drive to clean up some of the non-union places, when inducements can be offered competent men to come out. GEORGE M. RAMSEY.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany, 1919!

The October meeting of No. 4 was fairly attended in spite of the beautiful weather and a Paragon board which recorded and showed all the plays in a world's series game, and which was being operated on the floor below. Eight apprentices were obligated, several interesting reports and communications were read, business was transacted in a snappy manner, and of course this resulted in a not long-drawn-out, tiresome meeting.

"Our band" is certainly in right as far as financial backing is concerned, and we are all wishing that their first dance, which will be held on Thanksgiving eve, November 28, will be a success. Henry Crance says they can play "America" now.

George Weiland, who some months ago left this city for San Francisco, Cal., with the intention of giving up the printing trade, has been forced to return, owing to his not being able to get acclimated to the 'Frisco winds—at least, that's what George says. But we are glad he is back with us again, as he is a "live wire."

The printers matinee bowling league, composed of members of this local, started the season October 8. The teams and players are as follows:

Breviers—F. Monette, captain; J. A. Flynn, J. Bearup, E. A. Dory, R. J. Daly.

Diamonds—T. Devlin, captain; C. Stack, R. E. Stiles, B. Harvey, A. E. Hoogkamp.

Long Primers—H. E. Wood, captain; F. Cox, J. J. Stack, J. J. Kenny, C. A. Fry.

Nonpareils—E. D. Jagarzeski, captain; D. V. Coughlin, W. M. Ahern, R. E. Marco, W. E. Welch.

Picas—E. S. Scofield, captain; J. L. Quinn, G. A. Harbinger, J. Fraser, W. B. Higgins.

Minions—H. J. Crance, captain; J. W. Howarth, G. F. Higgins, J. R. Condon, H. W. Schenck.

Agates—J. J. Nolan, captain; E. G. Lechner, G. A. Pfister, F. R. Putnam, G. E. Dillon.

Rubys—J. Shepard, captain; E. T. Graham, J. E. Hanson, T. C. Little, M. Kenneally.

All Albany is bestirring itself in its effort to dispose of its share of the second issue of Liberty bonds, and it is safe to say that there will not be many "slackers" in our ranks.

A new magazine, State Service, is being published by the J. B. Lyon Company, which deals with affairs and news of New York state-wide interest. The first three numbers have been put in circulation, and from all reports the magazine is making a hit.

No. 4 has now ten members on its honor roll.

Thanks, Baltimore, for your boost on page 352 of the October JOURNAL. ALFRED LUSSIER, JR.

At the October meeting former President James M. Lynch was unanimously endorsed for reappointment as commissioner of the state industrial department, and the secretary was instructed to forward the resolution to Governor Whitman.

The union purchased $25 worth of tickets for the ball given by Typographical Union No. 4 band at Knights of Columbus hall on Thanksgiving eve. The band promises to be a credit to the union, and every member should "do his bit" by purchasing tickets for the ball, the proceeds of which will go toward the payment of instruments. At a recent meeting the band, which is of thirty-four pieces, James A. Dunnigan was chosen bandmaster. Other officers elected were Henry J. Crance, president; James R. Bearup, treasurer; Henry P. Moffit, secretary. Weekly rehearsals are being held, and "Jim," the bandmaster, says that they will be capable of entertaining the 1919 convention delegates in Albany with some "Sousa stuff."

The delegate to the state federation of labor, T. D. Fitzgerald, reported the proceedings of the recent session. Mr. Fitzgerald also made a final report from the Labor day committee. The report was received, committee thanked and discharged.

President McCann appointed T. D. Fitzgerald, Earl Scofield and J. J. Skelly as the committee on consideration of subject-matter of all communications for the year.

"Chris" Hoff, all-around comedian, imitator, guitar juggler, and several other things, is "setting 'em up and knocking 'em down" at the Sunday Telegram. "Chris" says you never know what a hard world this is till you slip on a banana peel.

It was reported at the October meeting that Palm Garden and organized labor were on a friendly footing. Former President Rifenberick reported the work of the Patriotic League. John J. Skelly gave a synopsis of the work of the finance committee. Former President Quirk presented the report of the membership committee. Eight future aspirants of No. 4 cards were obligated as apprentice members.

The right of labor organizations to boycott the product of non-union shops among their members, if not done maliciously and with intent to injure, has been upheld by the court of appeals in reversing the lower courts, which enjoined the United Brotherhood of Carpenters from refusing to han-

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dle the mill products of Louis Bossert & Son, of New York, an employer of non-union labor. The Bossert firm manufactures building trim. The carpenters' organization prohibited its members from handling it in all construction work and called strikes where it was being used. The union also notified contractors to refrain from using the product of the Bossert company if they wished to avoid labor troubles. As a result of the strikes and boycotting the business of the Bosserts decreased from $525,000 in 1905 to $20,000 in 1911. The opinion of the court was written by Judge Emory A. Chase and is an exhaustive review of the decisions affecting the relations of workmen and their employers. He says:

The voluntary adoption by an association of employes of reasonable rules relating to persons for whom and conditions under which its members shall work is not illegal at common law. An association of individuals may determine that its members shall not work for specified employers of labor.

R. H. Parmelee.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The September meeting of the union was very well attended, the report of the scale committee being the main attraction. At this writing the scale proceedings at Indianapolis are nearing a close, and in a few days the newspaper printers in San Francisco will have a new scale. The union continued its 1 per cent assessment for the street car men who are out on strike, which is now in its ninth week, the men being very confident of ultimate success. The union unanimously concurred in the report of its delegates to the allied printing trades council and has taken an appeal from an action of the council in removing the union label from one of our union printing offices without just cause and over the protest of No. 21's delegates. Our delegates to the Colorado Springs convention submitted a very fine report of the actions of that body. The report was complete in every detail and the delegates laid particular stress on the splendid reception received at the hands of Colorado Springs Union, and also of the many kindnesses shown by Superintendent and Mrs. Daley. President Tracy and Vice-President Bebergall were both unable to attend the sessions of the state federation of labor convention, and at the September meeting Louis A. Bickell was elected alternate delegate.

Since the last letter the following members of No. 21 have gone with Uncle Sam: E. E. Fitzmier of the Morris-Sheridan chapel; B. Goldberg of the Hicks-Judd chapel; D. F. Malloy of the Crocker chapel; Carl E. Nelson of the Sanders Printing Company; Paul E. Nielsen of the Williams chapel; W. D. Rencher of the Dewey Publishing chapel, and Fred H. Richards of the H. S. Crocker chapel, who is now a drill sergeant at Fort Riley, Kansas. The following apprentices are now with the colors: Walter Seward, Jacob Silverman, Louis Guenley, Alfonso Moreschi, George Sorensen and Theodore Steffen, Jr. A letter received from "Bud" Brown (Chronicle chapel), dated American Lake, Wash., says that he is feeling fine and having the time of his life, and that the outdoor life is the only life. Jesse E. Baker (Crocker chapel) graduated this month from the government radio school at Harvard University and is now waiting to be assigned. (You can't keep No. 21 down.) Jack Phillips, of Belcher & Phillips Linotype Company, is a member of one of the local exemption boards, as is also James W. Mullen, trustee of No. 21 and editor of the Labor Clarion. James M. Scott has a son in the army, also Frank Magner.

C. W. Rhodes, who has been reading proof on the Chronicle, has drawn his card and moved eastward. Jesse H. Miller, of the Shannon-Conmy chapel, drew his card and is now setting type in Chicago. Both of these gentlemen were popular members of No. 21, and their many friends did not care to see them leave.

Eddie Sullivan has migrated from Los Angeles and now has his card here, showing up at the Chronicle. George W. Harris, of No. 16, and formerly a member of the Illinois senate, has been in San Francisco for several weeks and may stay here. He says it is the best climate he ever struck.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society held its quarterly meeting October 14, much business being transacted and a good attendance at the meeting. The society adopted an amendment to its laws which will make the fines for non-attendance at the four meetings of the society uniform, all now being 50 cents. The former law was 50 cents for the quarterly meetings and $1 for non-attendance at the annual meetings. An assessment of 10 cents a month per member was levied for one year to pay the dues of members who join the colors. The society has six members now in the service. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a gain for the quarter of nearly $300 and a total credit to the society of almost $10,000. Two applicants were elected and one obligated.

As this letter is being completed a notice has just been received of the death of Charles E. Boyer at the Union Printers Home. Death occurred on October 11 and burial was at his old home in Spencer, Iowa. He was admitted to the Home about a year and a half ago from San Francisco Union. Mr. Boyer had a host of friends all over the country, and especially in San Francisco, Chicago and Salt Lake. The news of his death came as a shock to his many friends here.

Fred F. Bebergall.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Frequently I am asked how many members from No. 8 are at the Home, or their names. At present writing there are nine: W. O. Edwards, Oscar Langford, W. J. Condon, George Dunnett, J. H. Thousand, John T. Smith, Herman Mulack, H. C. Haysler and Miss Mabel Wells.

Now that the baseball season is over and the fishing season nearly so, would like to see more of the members attend the union meetings. There is always something of interest transpiring.

Under good and welfare of the union it would be interesting to the members if President Hertenstein would again make arrangements to have prominent citizens address the meetings. The few times we had these ten-minute talks were certainly appreciated by those in attendance, and, I believe, is a good opportunity to make valuable friends among business and professional men. It would also be an additional inducement to attend the meetings.

We extend sympathy on account of the death of his wife to Oscar Boecke, mechanical superintendent of the Republic, well known to newspaper printers. Mr. Boecke is a brother of Henry Boecke, foreman of the same paper.

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Secretary Woods was the recipient of many congratulations on Thursday, October 18, the occasion being his thirtieth wedding anniversary.

The morning newspaper cocked hat bowling league opened the season October 9 at Tony Sax's alleys, Bremen avenue, North St. Louis. It is a sign of good fellowship to see so many bowlers year after year again taking up this form of exercise and sport.

At the October meeting the following chairmen were obligated: J. F. Kastler, of Woodward & Tiernan's, and W. A. Danbridge, of Curran's.

According to latest reports, Tommy Burns, for a long time machinist on the Republic, has retired and departed for Burbank, Cal., where he has a walnut grove. The reason for leaving St. Louis is attributed to his wife's health. Mr. Burns is a gentleman in every sense of the word, a clever machinist, a conscientious union man, and we wish him well wherever he goes. Ed Moore, since Mr. Burns' retirement, has been in charge of the Republic machines, and is now working on the day shift as head machinist.

Charles Tenny, of the Globe-Democrat, recently made a trip of a few days to Kansas City to visit his father, who was seriously ill.

We note that Hugh I. McSkimming, foreman of the Post-Dispatch, has a new automobile, the latest model Hupmobile.

We understand the Post-Dispatch recently had three women visitors who worked in the composing room of that paper when located on Olive street between Fifth and Sixth streets—Mrs. Finis Marlow, Miss Thornton and Mrs. George Bain, of Idaho, sisters.

Ed Bright is again working on the Republic after an absence of many months. He had an extended trip, visiting San Francisco, Panama canal, New Orleans and other places. Previous to returning to St. Louis he worked for a number of weeks on a farm near Jefferson City, and arrived in this city much sunburned, and certainly enthusiastic about farming life. If he could only get a sixty-acre farm he would soon have more money than any three or four other well-known moneyed men in the office put together, according to his statement.

The following members are reported on the sick list: T. H. Blakemore, John T. Coughlin, M. F. Heili, F. W. Kellogg, E. J. Kreppelt, E. C. McCormack, Gene Plochman, George J. Runge, J. M. Young.

The Globe-Democrat composing room, owing to the recent painting and rearrangement of the stands, along with the addition of monotype casters and racks, looks like a new place. Looks brighter and is cleaner.

President Hertenstein was head of the committee which received the British labor commission while in St. Louis. It is noticeable to our members the frequency with which Charlie is called on for services in numerous capacities and occasions. None more capable.

"Bud" Matlock, of the Chicago American, was a visitor in St. Louis for a few days in October. Having formerly worked at Woodward & Tiernan's and other job offices, he had a busy time looking up old friends.

Albert Sexton, lately of the Post-Dispatch, is now working on the Star. W. H. MacLain is now working on the night side of the Republic. "Bill" Petty, of the Zimmerman-Petty Linotype Company, was a caller on the Globe-Democrat recently. He is evidently prospering, having an up-to-date plant and owning his home, recently built.

While noting improvements in composing rooms, we must not overlook the Star, which now has eleven Mergenthalers and three intertypes, also two monotype casters (non-distribution system). Mr. Steenrod, the foreman, has made numerous changes, making quite a decided improvement in the appearance of this plant.

At the October meeting "Rube" Kendall, of the Star, was elected a member of the executive committee, a vacancy having occurred by reason of the death of L. L. Sawtell.

Along with other improvements on the Globe-Democrat are two new proof presses to take the place of the Washington handpress. For a number of days this press stood, already packed for removal, close to the elevator, as though reminding the workmen of many years of service rendered, a memory of the past—and regretting departure. The delay in its removal, no doubt, inspired the following farewell to the "old Globe-Democrat Washington handpress:"

THE LAST PROOF.

Good-by, Old Sport, your time has come,
You've served us long and well;
But now you're old and on the bum
And you can go to—well,
Why don't you go? Don't stick around,
Your services are not required;
Hey, Elevator! Going down!
This old skate don't know he's fired!

The Old Press creaked his rusty bones
And thus replied in hollow tones:
"You think I am no longer fit?
I go to France to do my bit;
Old junk ain't what it used to be;
They'll make a cartridge out of me.
And some day I'll go howling o'er
The blasted heath of Verdun moor,
And all the Dutch will then confess
The mighty power of the press."

—H. A. Danford.

We regret we report the death of John R. Love, which occurred October 9. Mr. Love was born in Hopewell, Washington county, Mo., and was initiated February 28, 1886. Burial was from Mullen's undertaking rooms, October 11, to Park Lawn cemetery.

Charles E. Robbins died at his former residence, 4418A Greer avenue, after a lingering illness, on Tuesday, October 2, 1917. His remains were laid to rest in Bellefontaine cemetery on Thursday, October 4, the obsequies having been attended by a large number of relatives and friends. "Bob" was born in Kentucky, but had passed most of his life in St. Louis, having for more than a quarter of a century been an employe in the composing room of the Republic, in recent years serving as a linotype operator. Always an active participant in the affairs of that chapel, and of Typographical Union No. 8, he made many acquaintances and friends, all of whom will greatly miss his presence in their midst. He had a high sense of that which is just and right in chapel affairs, and was strictly honest in his dealings with his fellow workmen. Using an office term, he never "worked the hook." Those qualities in a man's character of themselves constitute an enduring monument to his worth. Mr. Robbins was a delegate to the Toronto convention in 1904. The Republic chapel adopted resolutions on his death.

At a special meeting of No. 8 held Sunday, October 21, it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote that the board of trustees be instructed to purchase an additional $15,000 worth of Liberty

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bonds, the bonds to be purchased through Edward J. Diestelkamp, who was present at the meeting and made a talk on the subject. This now makes a total of $20,000 in bonds, using all the money in the sinking fund. The following telegram was forwarded to the president of the United States:

Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 subscribed to $5,000 of the first issue of Liberty bonds, and now, as an evidence of the patriotism and loyalty of its members to the government in the present crisis, we have decided to place the balance of our treasury, $15,000, in the second issue. This amount has been supplemented by over $30,000 individual subscriptions, and fifty-two of its members have responded to the call at the front.

We pledge the government our solid support in the battle for democracy.

Now that a substantial order from the Globe-Democrat has been received by Barney Chittick, Frank Hill, et al., representing the Intertype Corporation, in the words of the song: "Where do we go from here, boys; where do we go from here?" They worked consistently for this order. At this writing we understand a contract has been signed for the immediate delivery of seven model C intertypes to the Globe-Democrat. It is the intention of the management, as soon as business in general settles to a proper working basis, to have thirty-two new typesetting machines, throwing out all the old ones. There are being installed numerous new racks, stands and other much needed up-to-date material. George Windegger, the foreman, has been and still is a very happy person, seeing so many improvements installed.

The new sick benefit department of No. 8, in operation since July 1, has been working out in a satisfactory manner, according to Mr. Wilson, of the committee, there having been no assessment necessary as yet.

Members of No. 8 and friends of labor were grieved to hear of the death on October 5 of T. M. McAuliffe at Clifton, Ariz., where he had been for about two weeks in an effort to regain his health. McAuliffe formerly was connected with the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association. He was buried from St. Patrick's church, this city, October 12, in which parish he had spent boyhood days. Father Dempsey paid a splendid tribute to the benevolent qualities and friendship of Mac. The funeral was attended by numerous members of No. 8 and representatives of organized labor and prominent citizens. McAuliffe was always the printers' friend in any festivities which they undertook and we will miss him greatly. To his family we extend our sincere sympathy.

During the month George Windegger and Machinist Noortwick, of the Globe-Democrat, made an extended trip, visiting various large newspaper plants in Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Peoria and other cities. While in the last-named city Herman Noortwick greeted his brother Gus, whom he had not seen for some years. Gus has a fine lot of intertypes in his charge which are, according to reports, in perfect running order.

The following members have notified Secretary Woods of having entered some branch of the army or navy: William A. Lay and Edwin R. Kruse.

At the last meeting, during talks on the discharge of a member, stress was laid on the manner of discharge, that it was not done in a gentlemanly manner, being reminded of a warmer climate. This called for a rejoinder from Frank DeWarf, stating that when firing a man a foreman was not in his usually good mood and that one could hardly expect him to modify the dismissal by saying to him quietly, "Well, Dick, old boy! Sorry! I'll have to fire you! Take care of yourself! I wish you well!" A broad smile, to say the least, spread round the hall. The debate closed.

The following applications for the pension were endorsed by the union at the October meeting: W. T. Ratcliff and W. L. Stone.

Steve Tammany, of the Globe-Democrat, has returned after a vacation. We understand part of the time was spent fishing on the Gasconade river in company with Machinist Noortwick. He reports fishing fair. No postcards, however.

The following received situations in various departments of the Globe during October: J. P. Dorsey, E. B. Stewart, F. H. Walden, Otto Wulf, S. G. Katz, C. A. Gallagher, Ed Evers, E. H. Plummer and Joe Bonery (machinist).

Members should see that the label is put on as many jobs as possible, particularly where a proof is submitted.

Charles Deacon, former superintendent of the Home, was in St. Louis for a short time recently. He is looking well and evidently has gained many pounds in weight.

Homer Dunn, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, has become a member of the St. Louis Typo Athletic club.

Information has been received that Oscar Langford's wife is now an inmate of the old people's home at Kirkwood. Mr. Langford is a resident of the Home in Colorado Springs.

We are pleased to learn that "Mattie" Gannon, of the Post-Dispatch, is back at work after a siege of illness. "Mattie" has been employed on this paper many years. Indeed, I am informed the real problem in arithmetic is not "How old is Ann?" but "How old is 'Mattie'?" For answer see Jakie Rau, of the P.-D.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. Ryan on the death of his father, also to Mr. Burke on the death of his mother. Both are employed on the Globe-Democrat.

Quite a number of our members belong to hunting and fishing clubs. Among their number is Tom Costello, of Woodward's. He goes down to Wicks every opportunity for the week-end; says it is cheaper than staying in the city. No wonder, with coal in the city at present prices and brush so cheap in the country.

William Ewing Love, formerly telegraph editor of the St. Louis Republic, was in town a few days on account of the funeral of his brother, John R. Love. He is a member of Chicago Union.

We are glad to hear that Eugene Kreppelt is again at home from the Mullanphy hospital, where he was operated on for tonsilitis.

Secretary Woods was the victim of an attempted holdup during the month by two unknowns. By striking out vigorously he thwarted their efforts at robbery, though not without receiving a cut nose and a badly bruised face. He is again O. K. Glad it was no worse. A few days later Oscar Altman was also held up, according to his own statements, by two highwaymen. "Red" escaped a beating, but experienced a shortage of money.

We learn that Harry Lieberstein, machinist on the Republic, has taken advantage of the circular recently issued by President Scott with reference to positions in the army by sending an application to Washington.

WILLIAM BRADBURN.

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BROCKTON, MASS.

Owing to the fact that there is so much confusion and uncertainty as to the station the drafted men are to occupy, it does not seem advisable to publish the addresses of the enlisted men at the present time. Suffice to state, the members of No. 224 are doing nicely and fast becoming accustomed to the life of a soldier.

It is a well-known fact that the workingman, and union men in particular, fight the capitalists and bosses 364 days a year, and then on election day turn right around and vote for them. Such was the case in Brockton at the recent primaries, when Joe Poitras, one of this city's foremost and active union men, was overwhelmingly defeated for county commissioner. At the same time our own E. Gerry Brown received the democratic nomination for state senator. A man of splendid qualities, he is admirably fitted for this position and he should receive a substantial majority at the coming election. At any rate, he can depend upon the solid support of his fellow-members.

Fred L. Wright, of the Keith chapel, who enlisted in the naval reserve some time ago, has been called to serve the colors.

A corporal's guard (the regular attendants at our meetings) realize that No. 224 is fortunate in having a live and progressive apprentice committee. Hardly a meeting passes but what this committee has some important suggestions to make and their reports are always brimful of interesting and breezy information. Credit should be given William E. Norris, W. C. Harcus and J. J. Reardon for the good work this committee is doing.

At the last meeting it was voted to invest $100 of the union's wealth in the second issue of the Liberty loan.

At least 50 per cent of the membership in attendance at the meetings for the remainder of the year. With the election of officers a short distance away, a job scale being negotiated and several other important matters to come before the union it does seem as though 50 per cent was a conservative estimate. The fourth Tuesday in the month. Be there. CLIFFORD B. MAIN.

PORTLAND, ME.

"The Electric City, 1918."

The impulse was to boost for Scranton, but judging by the letters which the able Scranton scribe is producing for THE JOURNAL, such an effort would be like trying to gild fine gold. Evidently he is akin to what the down east farmers call "a whole team and a horse to let."

The Express-Advertiser has added to its battery of machines a model C intertype with side unit. It has six fonts, ranging from six- to thirty-point, and is equipped with an electric melting pot.

Many changes have been made in the personnel of the local offices. Charles Libby, machinist at the Argus, has gone to the Press as operator. Bert D. Weymouth has become night machinist on the Argus. Mrs. Dorothea Gray, of the Express-Advertiser, has taken charge of a machine at the Press. Bernard Goan has left the Argus to take a position in Bath. Albert E. Brewer, of the Argus, has enlisted in the engineers' corps, printing department, and has been called to Ayer, Mass. Philip G. Owen and John B. Murphy have made application for similar service and are ready to answer if the summons comes. John L. McNeil, who has been in the Express-Advertiser stereotype department since his apprentice days and was its head, is now in Boston in the employ of the Western Newspaper Union.

Helen Marie Cassidy, of the Press linotype force, was married October 15 to Edward Dempsey, of Bangor.

Vacations still go merrily on when subs can be obtained. A. E. Pollard, foreman of the Express-Advertiser, passed his two weeks enjoying suburban trips and attended the Great Sun Council Fire of the Improved Order of Red Men, held in Portland, of which body he was great prophet the past great sun. Allen Cobb and Judson Nichols, with their wives, went to Jackman by auto, thence into the happy hunting grounds. Annie Henley had a delightful auto trip with friends to the Rangeleys. Mrs. Maude Center went to Boston, Mass., and Rochester, N. H. Carl C. Verrill and Mrs. Verrill made the trip to Boston by trolley, as did also the writer, who continued the journey to Barnstable by auto.

J. J. Dallas was warmly greeted by friends on a short stopover en route to Bangor.

No. 66 has five members in the service of the United States and is taking care of their cards.

Everybody is at work, the advertising in the newspaper offices is brisk and linotype operators are in demand. A. GILLIATT.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

The Electric City—one week—1918.
The Diamond City—one day—1918.

One of the convention days will be taken over by Wilkes-Barre. This much has been decided. At the last meeting a committee was appointed to plan and arrange for the entertainment of those delegates and visitors who will attend the next convention. True to our past reputation as entertainers de luxe, we are not to leave anything undone to make this one of the best days of the convention, which at this writing gives every indication of being the largest convention ever held by the International Typographical Union. Those boys that are always to be found on the firing line in Scranton, President "Bill" Hughes, "Commodore" Walton and "Tony" Langan, paid No. 187 a fraternal visit in the interest of the convention and were given every assurance of Wilkes-Barre's co-operation and that our end of the affair will be right up to the queen's taste. Visit Scranton and Wilkes-Barre next August and the "Commodore" will welcome you in both places.

Death visited the ranks of No. 187 during the month and removed therefrom Joseph Wehner, our vice-president, and one of the most active members of the local organization. Mr. Wehner had passed his fiftieth milestone on life's highway. He had always been identified with the printing industry and had been continuously a union man since the termination of his apprenticeship. He was not without honor among his fellow men, having represented No. 187 at the sessions of the Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical Union and at the Baltimore convention of the International Typographical Union, and will be remembered by those in attendance at that gathering as having championed the resolution to extend the time of apprentices on machines from six to nine months, believing the time too short for apprentices to become competent on machine composition, as the law now, as well as then, provided. No duty was too arduous for accomplishment in Joe's hands, no matter how unpleasant. It will be recalled by

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those who passed through the eight-hour struggle that arrearages for the 10, 8, 7 and 5 per cent had accumulated to such an extent that it seemed to be beyond human possibility to collect. These were placed in Mr. Wehner's hands for collection, and let it be said to his credit that he performed this duty so thoroughly and systematically that all arrearages were satisfied in a remarkably short time and without any hardship on the delinquent. He never faltered in his faithfulness, and it is the writer's belief that his record for attendance at meetings, taking his length of membership into consideration, will average higher than that of any other member of the local body. As chairman of the executive board he made one of the best officers No. 187 ever had in that capacity. For his faithfulness and willingness to be of service we have sustained a loss that will be hard to fill. The following members acted as pallbearers at the funeral: John Schappert, J. R. Haldeman, Charles W. Casey, James McGinty, Frank Veltum and Thomas Collins.

The contest between John Thomas and James McGinty for delegate to the sessions of the Eastern Pennsylvania Typographical Union developed into a red-hot fight and resulted in a tie vote. However, McGinty gave evidence of having a keen sense of political shrewdness and withdrew in favor of Mr. Thomas. That Mr. Thomas will make a capable representative goes without saying.

"Sammy" Gilger has departed from our midst and has left for Pottsville, his former home. Mr. Gilger's health has not been of the best for the past year and we understand that he has given up the business, temporarily at least.

John Graham has returned after spending a few months at the Home. He has resumed his former position as machinist on the News. Mr. Graham is loud in his praises for the curative qualities as well as the efficient management of the Home.

"DICK" RICHARDS.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

There are some members of No. 533 who have an interest in the union. The October meeting lasted from 1 o'clock until 5, which is unusually long for a session to hold, and notwithstanding that a world's series baseball game was being megaphoned play by play within half a block of the meeting hall and the cheers of the fans were continually floating in through the open windows, a majority of those who answered roll call stuck through the meeting.

The scale committee made a final report at the October meeting, and after some amendments and thorough discussion the report was adopted and ordered forwarded to headquarters for approval by the executive council, after which the contract will be submitted to the employing printers. Besides a substantial advance in wages, the new contract includes a number of provisions which are believed will be beneficial to both employer and employe. The present contract expires December 31, this year.

John M. Curtis, former linotype operator on the Advertiser, came from the training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis, with a lieutenant's commission and is now stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. "Chic" Frampton and Earl Jamison, former Advertiser reporters, were also commissioned lieutenants at Fort Harrison and are now somewhere in France, having been ordered to the front within thirty days after receiving their commissions.

T. F. Fitzgerald, for some time employed at the Standard and the Advertiser jobroom, was called in September and is now at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Fitzgerald was temporarily employed in Logan, W. Va., on registration day and was called from that town. This city has already sent more than the quota of men prescribed by the war department, so that none of the printers registered here have been called. Four companies of militia are enlisted from Huntington.

No. 533 failed to file a report on the subscription to the first Liberty loan, but it was not because we are slackers. The union purchased a $50 bond, and individual members subscribed for about $500 more.

Homer Klem, late foreman at Haworth's, has installed a job plant in his office on First street. Klem is a good printer and deserves success.

L. D. Atkinson, known to friends as "Tommy Atkins," came in from Athens, Ga., and located on a machine "sit" at the Herald-Dispatch. Atkinson is one of eight brothers, all of whom are members of the International Typographical Union, a record that has probably never been equaled in the annals of the organization.

A. J. Brookbank deposited an Atlanta card and is working in the ad alley of the Advertiser. George H. Lane came in from Clarksburg, W. Va., and caught on at the Paragon. George Coburn dropped in from Charleston, W. Va., and operated one of the machines on the Advertiser for a few weeks, but has returned to Charleston. A. T. Matthews arrived with a Springfield (Ohio) card and caught on for a few days before passing on.

Query: Does a "tourist" printer ever land and stay "put?" One of the "gentry" arrived here last spring on the troop train that brought the Second West Virginia regiment from the border. He had come all the way from Chattanooga with the soldiers, after a hard winter in the south, where a day's work had been hard to find. He found work good here and soon dropped into a good situation. He subscribed for a Liberty loan bond on the payment plan, and gave it out that he had "signed up" till the bond was paid for. He hadn't missed a day at the shop for some months. One morning he failed to show up and sent word to the foreman he was sick. A day or two later the foreman received a letter from our friend stating he was not feeling any better and thought a little trip would do him good, and that he had gone to a certain southern town and would be back on the job the following week. Here's hoping he gets back soon. He is a good printer and this local needs union men of his caliber. Such as he "stiffen the backbone" of many a card man and keep the small locals together and striving to better their condition.

The recent changes are rather numerous: William Gibb resigned as foreman of the Standard and went to New York. J. S. Dinkens, who was machinist-operator in the same plant, was made foreman. Fred Nicholson left his machine in the Advertiser chapel to accept an appointment at the state capital on the board of control. Harlow Smith left the Standard to take a machine "sit" on the Advertiser. J. L. Boswell resigned as foreman of the Advertiser jobroom and is operating a No. 9 linotype at the Standard. B. Lovins, of the Advertiser ad alley, was made foreman of the jobroom. J. C. York and Belvard Fannin left the Herald-Dispatch and went to the Standard.

Because this is a 100 per cent union city there is

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noticeable negligence in the use of the union label. A great deal of printing for local concerns is done out of the city and much of it in non-union shops. A liberal use of stickers and the return of some of this out-of-town printing to the parties using it would cause some of them to "sit up" and surely result in placing more work in union offices, either here or elsewhere. J. L. BOSWELL.

FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.

North Adams, 1918.

Anthony J. Clement has been accepted in the national army and is now at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Charles F. Warren, on the make-up in the Sentinel office, has gone to Springfield. He is to be followed by Maurice M. Klein, who has operated a linotype in the same office the past five years. Secretary Wallace W. Farnsworth has accepted a position as instructor of printing in the local high school. Bert Tiefenthal, our president, has taken a "sit" on the Sentinel.

The boys are right in the bowling game this winter, having two teams in one league, known as the Typos and News delegations. It is an understood thing that all meetings of the union adjourn to the bowling alleys.

Franklin S. Sherburne, formerly of the Gardner News office, who has taken a protracted rest, is back in his home town. He is representing the Worcester Telegram in Gardner.

In addition to the women members mentioned in my September letter in THE JOURNAL is one other, Mrs. Sina Liljequist, of the Raivaaja chapel.

Two of our members started on tours some time ago. Neither took a traveler nor have they been heard from for so long that it was necessary to allow them to stand suspended for non-payment of dues.

Our committee on apprentices has just started work for the winter, and it is apparent that the next few months will see good progress made in this phase of our work.

Business is good and everybody working full time. WILLIAM R. BYRNE.

SAPULPA, OKLA.

All offices in the town—two dailies, one weekly and one independent job office, signed up for an increased scale, operative October 1, without demur or protest. The former scale, $20 for floormen and operators, $22.50 for machinist-operators and $22.50 for foremen, has been increased $2.50 for day work and $5.50 for night work, with the exception of foremen's scale, which has been raised $2 on day work and $5 for night work. The scale has been signed for but one year, as this union believes that it should not bind itself for a longer time at that scale. As every proprietor in Sapulpa is a present or former member of the International Typographical Union, No. 619 looks for no trouble if future exigencies demand a further increase.

Roscoe Frye, former machinist-operator on the Herald, is in the service, under the first draft, and stationed at Camp Travis, near San Antonio, Texas, and writes that the early morning "hikes" there put it all over showing up at dewy morn to get a Mergenthaler mill started. Frank Price, also of the Herald, is elected for the next call.

George H. Davis, former foreman of the Daily Argus, who was stricken with paralysis about two months ago, has recovered sufficiently to walk with the aid of a cane. No. 619 will try to get him into the Home. Since his illness he has lived with a sister and brother-in-law.

"Bill" Wood, formerly of Sapulpa, but recently foreman of the Okmulgee (Okla.) Daily Democrat, has returned to Sapulpa and is working in Jennings' job office.

G. W. Kennedy, former machinist-operator at Jennings', has left with his family for Kansas City, where he has a machine situation on one of the dailies.

Camp Jones and wife (both machinist-operators) are in Sapulpa, from Pittsburg, Kan. Mr. Jones will run the machine at Jennings' and Mrs. Jones that of the Daily Herald. Mr. Jones is a brother-in-law of "Bill" (A. S.) Green, machinist-operator on the Argus.

Sapulpa in future will attempt to furnish regular correspondence for THE JOURNAL, as every, prideful local union should. The correspondence from the various organizations throughout the country is a much-liked feature of THE JOURNAL, and it is the duty of every local, both to its present and past members, to furnish its quota, not to speak of the benefit to the organization in general and to the localities themselves. CHARLES WOLF.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Some months have elapsed since the last letter from No. 248 appeared in THE JOURNAL. While we could have chronicled a few arrivals and departures, there was nothing of moment transpiring, hence no news. An excursion was held to Harwood in midsummer, the small number of members on board not meriting the term "printers' excursion." However, we came out ahead and had an enjoyable sail. There was no Labor day activity in these parts, little enthusiasm being in evidence along this line. Work kept up fairly well during the summer, and no idle printers were, nor are at present, reported.

The departures from this local to other scenes since our last letter include: George Hamon, to Galt; Arthur Meyer, to Prince Albert, Sask.; James Mason, to St. Catharines; Sam Tovell, to Guelph; George L. Myland, to Toronto; "Benny" Moore, to Regina; Harold Hummel, to the west.

W. A. Pratten, who came to the Review from St. Thomas about a year ago, and has had charge of the job end during that time, has taken an honorable withdrawal card, he having purchased the Barrie Advance, a town weekly. We wish him every success. Mr. Pratten is succeeded by Mr. Westcott, of Hamilton.

Sam Whittaker, from Montreal, and S. E. Anderson, from Toronto, have deposited their cards and are holding down "sits" in the Review job-room. Milton Lake and Ed Shanahan are "hitting the keys" on the Review, the former coming from Kingston, Ont., and the latter from St. Thomas.

The Review added a linotype to its equipment some time ago, making three in this office. The firm also took over the equipment of the defunct Morning Times.

It has been the rule of No. 248 to refuse newcomers permission to start work until their cards are presented O. K. As we can see no reason for any one traveling minus his card, this notice is to warn any coming this way to see that they are in possession of a paid-up traveler.

Ernie Smith was chosen at our October meeting to fill out the year as secretary, in succession to George L. Myland.

David Moore, Albert Martin, Jack Cook and

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Fred Dobbin, all of Toronto; Jack Thompson, Ottawa, and Sam Jamieson were all visitors here during the summer, and were welcomed by old associates.

Charlie Brownlee, an old veteran of No. 248, is still on our roster. Charlie is now proprietor of a general store at Minden, some miles north of here. He drops in occasionally to talk over old times. Charles looks well, and from what he says Mr. and Mrs. Brownlee are enjoying a fair share of prosperity in their northern home.

James Browne, of the Examiner chapel, joined the ranks of the benedicts recently. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have the best wishes of the membership of No. 248 for a long life of connubial bliss.

The ranks of our local will not be appreciably diminished by the first draft under the military service act, only one member in the jurisdiction being affected, and he has, we understand, been graded in class A.

No. 248 has met regularly once a month since scale negotiations were concluded in March. For two or three special meetings and one regular session every member was in his place and deeply interested. After the agreement was signed the falling off set in, and some members have not been in the hall since that time. Now, brothers, take counsel with yourselves. Think it over. Things are not what they should be. We don't know why you remain aloof. About twelve or fourteen are regular, and we know why they come. They are deeply interested in their union and their material welfare. It is often truly said, "There is no man who takes less interest in his own interest than the workingman." Our local is a standing proof of this. If you don't like the way things are conducted, come and say so, and see what can be done. We want the other fellow's viewpoint. Suggestions are always in order. If the fault lies with the officers, the annual election will be held Saturday, December 1. Come and nominate your choice. The present incumbents hold no mortgage on their jobs. But come anyway, and a few meetings with a full house will give inspiration to you and the others.

While a Dominion election is right at hand, organized labor in this city is not at this date (October 18) in a position to say what's what in regard to a candidate on the independent labor party platform. Perhaps before many days, and certainly ere this appears in print, the workers here will know what is expected of them. The trades council by that time may have a man away from the post. Some of the members of the trades council think the time was never more opportune. However, the writer is of the opinion that we must learn to creep before we walk. We believe it to be policy to first carry off some honor in the municipal field. Get an alderman or two in the local council, as a starter. There are men—no doubt plenty of them—holding cards in this city equal to holding an alderman's job. This would give the interest and inspiration to try for higher honors. It would gradually work up a healthy appetite, which at present is hardly whetted sufficiently for the larger purpose. There are many places in Canada much larger than Peterborough, with men who stand out prominently in the ranks of organized labor, yet what can labor be proud of today in the house at Ottawa, or at the provincial capitals? We hope and believe that out of seven independent labor party candidates in Toronto, at least two or three will come through winners. We have that much confidence in organized labor there. Later on one or two more will be sent down to represent (not misrepresent) labor. The day is coming, as it has in Britain, when we will have a direct voice in the councils of the nation. But we, like they, must grow by degrees, and be satisfied with a small beginning, seeing in each success the signal for another drive. It is our earnest hope that organized labor in this city will not stand supinely by and wait for some serious situation to rise up and bring them to a full sense and understanding of their opportunities and responsibilities.

A. J. Bolwell.

EASTON, PA.

"Good luck to Scranton, 1918."

At our last meeting, held on October 10, Harry Meyers was elected by a close vote for delegate to the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union.

After scanning The Journal I have noticed Reading classes Allentown, Harrisburg and Lancaster as neighbors and attendants of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union. What about Easton as a neighbor?

Easton fell in line for another $100 Liberty bond of the second series.

Chris Carroll, a machine operator, has taken a withdrawal card.

Business is the same as for some time—brisk.

Charles R. Hager.

TRENTON, N. J.

Warren M. Erwin, of the Trenton Times chapel, was elected secretary-treasurer at the last meeting of the union, replacing Harry F. Hart, resigned.

William Dingethal, Benjamin Wilson and Leon G. Basford were elected delegates to attend the regular quarterly meeting of the New Jersey State Printers' League, held in Newark, N. J., October 28.

Two cards, those of George H. Taylor, Somerville (N. J.) Union No. 628, and F. H. Ingele, Allentown (Pa.) Union No. 534, were received at the last meeting of the union.

Owing to the pressure of other business, Kenneth Buck, of the State Gazette chapel, has resigned as delegate to the central labor union, being replaced by Benjamin F. Wilson.

Carl Dietrich, of the Gazette bookroom, has returned from his summer home at Washington's Crossing on the Delaware. He is the owner of a beautiful bungalow at this historic spot and spends his leisure moments during the summer and early fall at this place.

Martin Jaroni, of the Times chapel, has enlisted in the engineers' division, United States army, and is stationed for the present somewhere in the south.

The scale committee is still at work, with promising outlook, although at present no settlement has been reached.

With the expiration of the contract between No. 71 and the Trenton Evening Times on October 8, that paper changed its policy in the composing room, giving out six-day situations in place of seven-day "sits" as formerly, to comply with International law. The innovation worked out very well under the management of Lafayette Hooper, foreman, and harmonious relations still prevail.

"Doug" Evans, one of the oldest members of No. 71 and a pensioner, is ill at his home in Parksburg, Pa.

Two members of the Times chapel "went and

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done it" last month, and not to evade service in the army, either, and two lovely Trenton girls are now sporting wedding rings. The lucky chaps were Thomas Williams and Henry George Guire.

Reuben Forker, editor of the Trades Union Advocate, secretary of the central labor union and a member of No. 71, was elected a member of the executive board of the New Jersey Federation of Labor recently at the annual convention of that body at Paterson.

"Al" Chalfonte, machinist at the Times, and a party of gunners brought home several fine deer from south Jersey recently.

"Gus" Homeier is tickling the keys of a new three-deck intertype at the office of Harrison & Van Fleet. LEON G. BASFORD.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

Bernard Middlebrook, for several years in the mechanical department of the Temple Telegram, has accepted a good position with the Beaumont Journal. Oscar Williams, formerly a member of this local, but now in the signal corps, paid a short visit to relatives and friends in this city recently. Hunton & Liles, who have been conducting a job shop for some six years, sold out recently to Messrs. R. E. Lee, of Waco, and J. T. Franklin, of Fort Worth. T. C. Houston, a member of this local, has joined the colors and will soon be "somewhere in France." Jules Soule, a member of the Belton local, was a caller recently.

Mills H. Starke has arrived and Bernard Middlebrook has departed. STUART SHAW.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Thermopolis and Hot Springs County, Wyoming, is the name of a neat magazine, containing industrial and historical sketches of that locality, received in this city. The paper was printed in the office of the Thermopolis (Wyoming) Independent, on which paper Al Bergseth, a former member of No. 23 and who later spent some time at the Home gaining strength, is employed. "Diversified Industries of Hot Springs County," by Al Bergseth, local editor of the Independent, is an interesting contribution in the magazine from his pen.

Hugo Miller, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, was in Milwaukee last month on official business, and paid our headquarters a visit.

President James F. Blakely will represent the federated trades council in the American Federation of Labor convention at Buffalo in November, being elected at the last meeting of that body.

Walter Ames, who has been engaged in farming at Three Lakes, Oneida county, during the summer, is back at the linotype on the Sentinel.

Charles G. Conrad, after an absence of about a year in St. Paul and Minneapolis, is back home.

James Garvey, for many years foreman on the Sentinel, who was obliged to lay aside his active duties, due to illness, has regained his strength—glad news to all—and returned to that office, serving in the capacity as efficiency man.

We always like to do things co-operatively—eliminating waste, needless expense and work—thus getting the fullest measure from the efforts contributed. Hence, we take this opportunity and medium to thank President Scott and the various unions and their officials who gathered data and information concerning the state printing in the various state and municipalities in America. This information was collected through International headquarters, Mr. Scott addressing a letter to various locals at my request several months ago. The replies were splendid in some instances and the material was used on the assembly floor in arguments, in an endeavor to have all of the state printing in Wisconsin done under the eight-hour conditions. Many states are in advance of Wisconsin in this matter. We didn't succeed, and this state continues to have about 90 per cent of its printing done in a non-union office—the Madison Democrat. Fourteen democrats, seventy-nine republicans and seven socialists constituted the assembly that permitted this, only the socialists and thirty-four other members voting O. K. The information, however, was not gathered in vain. We have it intact—and next year we will again take up the battle, which will make the third inning. Three times, and out—we shall win—non-union printing for the state of Wisconsin after next year will lose qut.

It is with deep regret and much sympathy for their families that we must chronicle the death of three of our members, two of whom had been for many years affiliated with No. 23 and co-workers with many members—Edward J. Pacholski, Arthur H. Beck and Albert L. Pratt.

Edward J. Pacholski died September 30, of diphtheria, after being sick for but a few days. He was born April 1, 1894, in Milwaukee, and joined No. 23 January 16, 1916. Commencing his apprenticeship on the Free Press, he had continuously been employed on that paper up to his death. He was unmarried, and was one of those likable fellows that won the friendship of all who knew him—being attested to by the respect in which he was held by his immediate co-workers in the Free Press office.

Albert L. Pratt, a member of the International Typographical Union since November, 1890, about sixteen years of which he spent in Milwaukee, died October 8, of Bright's disease, he having taken sick Saturday, October 6, while at work on the Sentinel. He was born September 12, 1869. Coming to this city from the south, he worked some time on the Daily News and Free Press and the past twelve years on the Sentinel. He leaves a widow and several grown-up children.

Arthur H. Beck, a member of No. 23 since April 7, 1899, who suffered a mental breakdown—his mind partially giving way—some five years ago while make-up on the Leader and remaining in that state since, died October 10. He was born July 29, 1878, in Milwaukee, and joined No. 23 April 7, 1899, working on the Journal, Free Press and later the Leader. No. 23 shares with the families the sorrow and grief caused them by the death of our departed brothers.

Milwaukee's newspaper scale, commencing with the week of October 13 and continuing for three years, will be $27 per week for afternoon and $30 for morning papers. The old agreement had expired in August, 1916, and negotiations had been pending since, going through the local arbitration board, with the award made by Judge John C. Karel, as local judge of the board representing the publishers and No. 23, of seven-and-one-half-hour day and $1 increase over the present scale, based on a one-year period. This was not upheld by the International Arbitration Board, as the local award should have, in its opinion, been made on the three-year period—the time period negotiated upon by the local parties to the contract. No

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agreement apparently could be reached after the International board had remanded the case back to No. 23. The union thereupon decided to remand it back again to the International Typographical Union for a decision on the merits of the proposition. The scale which will prevail for the next three years is the result. Back pay of $2 a week from April 1, 1917, is included. One apprentice to every five journeymen—not more than eight in any one office, is also included. The union's proposition was one apprentice for from two to five men; two for ten men; three for fifteen; four for twenty-five; five for forty. The superannuated scale was raised from $15 to $18, with back pay as in the regular scale. A ten-hour rest period was awarded between shifts. Apprentices will receive during their probationary time $7, with an increase of $1 every six months, and $16 in the final year of their apprenticeship. The publishers had offered No. 23 a five-year contract, dating from the expiration of the old one, at $27 and $30, which, of course, was not acceptable to our members. No. 23 desired this for a three-year period. We have not as yet ascertained the opinions of the members on the new scale and will comment further next month. Back pay is ready for members in the various offices, we are informed.

Considerable provocation has prevailed the past month—and still continues—among the thousands of citizens, and particularly among the workers, organized and unorganized, over the action of the postal authorities at Washington in denying second-class mail privileges to the Milwaukee Leader, a socialist daily, thereby greatly handicapping its usefulness and to some extent injuring it financially. The case, we understand, has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Victor L. Berger was in Washington regarding the Leader case and stated that there was no specific charge against the paper, save that the general tone was displeasing to certain officials. The Leader is a socialist paper and the voice of the socialist party here, and has been the one paper in Milwaukee that organized labor regarded as its real true champion in every struggle it has been engaged in in the past, and it realizes that its support will be on the side of labor in every battle for justice and freedom and liberty it may wage in the future. The paper is nearly entirely owned and managed by socialists and labor unions —about 12,000 persons have given of their meager means for its establishment and support. That loyal support is given the paper which has championed democracy was exemplified in a protest mass meeting in favor of maintaining the freedom of the press and against the action of the postmaster-general's department, held October 12, when over 6,000 persons gathered, filling Plankinton and West Side Turn hall, with about 2,000 turned away unable to gain entrance. This meeting pledged moral and financial support, many who were not even readers of the paper making handsome contributions to protest against what they termed unwarranted interference against freedom of the press. Big business, eager to stifle the voice for truth and justice, one after another ceased advertising in the Leader—a great unison of heart they received instantaneously, these gentlemen who have fought labor at every turn—and thus the paper was minus ads for two weeks, necessitating several of the employes seeking jobs elsewhere. If the action of the advertisers was to weaken the Leader, then they adopted the wrong methods, for the Leader is getting the biggest boost of its career. Merchants who hardly ever used space before are coming in with full page ads, and though there were no ads from Gimbel's, Boston store, the Grosses, Schuster's or Kroeger's, the paper had its usual allotted space for ads filled. The paper will be kept going and the merchants who withdrew their ads are coming back again, for they felt the pinch worst. They inferred to the friends and readers of the Leader by the withdrawal of their ads that they did not desire their trade, and so thousands who had patronized their stores because they advertised in the Leader voluntarily went to other stores, many withdrawing their accounts. The apparent knock resulted in a boost.

There was a rush on in the newspaper offices Saturday, October 20, about closing time, even greater than that which accompanies the issuing of an "extra." Anxious people on the street who, expecting possibly to read some big, startling piece of news, waited in vain—the "rush" was created by the boys when the time was at hand to get their back pay.

Cards deposited: G. A. Field, Fred Miller, A. P. Vaux, Charles C. Metcalf, F. F. Freirmuth, H. J. Kirk, James Sullivan, Riley Dickerson. Honorary withdrawal: W. A. Anton, Joseph Mallinger, Charles G. Conrad. Cards withdrawn: John Pinzl, V. Grady Hunt, T. W. Donahue, J. J. Beaver, Charles A. Frederick, Charles C. Metcalf.

HERMAN O. KENT.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

We notice a wail from Concord, N. H., about the lack of interest and non-attendance at meetings, and the wail ends by asking advice. We would advise the Bridgeport way—start something. Our local always has interesting and well attended meetings, for the reason that we always have something new to spring, and everybody comes around to help out. At our October meeting the piece de resistance was delinquents, and we advise those who are behind to get a hike on and see the secretary, or something is going "to drap as sure as preachin'" at our next meeting.

By the time Santa Claus arrives we expect to see the Standard-American in its new quarters, with a new press and many new innovations.

Miss M. R. Sherwood, formerly of the New York Life, has been secured by the Farmer as associate editor. Arthur Good has also become city editor in place of Daniel McNamara, who has resigned to enter business with his father.

Billy Brennan and Bob Cherry, of the Herald, and Hugh Plunkett, of the Farmer, went to New York to see the last game of the world series. According to all reports, Heinie Zimmerman was not the only one who "pulled a bone."

Frank L. Winfield, another one of our boys, has joined the colors. Frank was one of our best members and well liked by everybody, and while we miss him greatly, we are glad to see him help our Uncle Sam.

At our October meeting Secretary Cooper presented his quarterly report, which showed an excellent condition of health in our affairs. Our growth has been steady all along and, while we are not making rapid strides in placing new contracts, we are surely making some progress.

We believe that Bridgeport has an honor that few of our sister locals can equal, and that is that one of our members has four sons serving our

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Uncle Sam. John J. Broadrup is the proud possessor of this honor, and, while he misses his boys, he can truly say that he has given his all to his country. We congratulate both him and his wife, and also the boys, and hope ere long to see the whole family again together.

Charles Bent, operator at the Graph, recently slipped while stepping from a trolley and severely strained his left arm and shoulder. He is now back on the job, and will soon be as good as new.

The Connecticut Press has recently gone into the hands of a receiver. From reports received, the receivership will only be temporary, and the firm will again resume with renewed vigor and life.

ROBERT TARRING.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Nine journeymen and two probationary members were initiated at the October meeting. The organization work conducted by President Hoban has brought results achieved by few unions of the size of No. 53. At every meeting the large number of candidates presenting themselves for admission into the union gives evidence of the wonderful strides being made by Cleveland Union in bringing into the fold the unorganized workers at the printing trade, and if the increase continues No. 53 will be known as the best organized union in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

The four propositions voted on Wednesday, October 17, received a good vote and each carried by a large majority with the exception of plan A of the fourth proposition, which was defeated in favor of plan B. The following is the vote of each proposition: First—For, 485; against, 100. Second—For, 422; against, 164. Third—For, 482; against, 91. Fourth—Plan A—For, 129; against, 403. Plan B—For, 432; against, 107.

In respect of the members of No. 53 who are under service to the government for the war in Europe, the executive committee purchased a service flag, containing a star for every member of the union enlisted in the army or navy. The flag is a large one with a white field in the center, upon which are fifty-three stars, and with room for several more stars, which will find their places when the president of the United States calls for more of our members. The flag is unfurled each morning from a window at headquarters building, and, flaunted in the breezes, it gives voluminous testimony that there are no slackers among us.

Two very enjoyable events were held by the Printers' club last month. On Sunday, October 21, about 200 members gathered at the club and enjoyed an old-fashioned corn roast. Corn was not the only feature of the repast, as the bill of fare also consisted of Bibbs' famous clam chowder, a Dutch lunch and all the trimmin's. A company of cabaret performers furnished entertainment during the afternoon and evening. The other event was the club's annual Hallowe'en party, held Sunday evening, October 28. The clubrooms were decorated appropriately for the occasion and were thrown open to the members and their ladies. The large front parlor was converted into a ballroom, and dancing was indulged in during the entire evening. Two orchestras were engaged, one to furnish music for the dancing and the other for the entertainment provided between dance numbers. Singers and vaudeville artists helped to liven the affair, and all who attended acclaim the party one of the most successful ever held by the club.

JOHNNY HOGAN.

A MODEL NEWSPAPER BUILDING.

[From the Lexington (Ky.) Herald.]

The Herald has received a letter from D. I. Campbell, representative of the International Typographical Union, which it takes the liberty of publishing, with the approval of Major F. C. Leaming, foreman of the composing room. It is a gratification to the Herald to have its efforts to provide convenient, healthful and pleasant surroundings for those engaged in the work of its production approved by the representative of the typographical union.

There is no union that has throughout the years shown keener or more intelligent appreciation of the need for pleasant and healthful surroundings for its men than has the typographical union. It has persistently through a long period used all its influence to secure for its members such surroundings as would enable them to perform the best work and to retain their health. And, going a step further, it has conducted a propaganda to educate its members to take all precaution against preventable diseases, and, still a step further, has provided means for the treatment of its members when they contracted curable diseases.

There is not in the United States a more complete or serviceable sanatorium for the care and cure of tuberculosis than the sanatorium built and maintained by the contributions of the members of the International Typographical Union, all members of that union contributing voluntarily to the maintenance of that hospital for the treatment of their fellow workers who suffer from that disease that is so often developed because of insanitary surroundings.

Recognizing and appreciating the wisdom of the principles advocated by the union, the Herald spared neither thought nor expense in its effort to have for its staff in every department such surroundings as would make for safety of health, for ease of work, and therefore for maximum production. Intelligent self-interest only, it is described by some. Intelligent self-interest it most certainly is, for there is no newspaper in the country of which we have any knowledge the force of which does better or more work than the Herald force.

We should be glad if the readers of the Herald would visit the Herald building and see the arrangements for the comfort and health of its staff. The composing room, in which the members of the typographical union work, is as nearly open as it is possible to make a room with due regard for safety and for warmth in winter. With high ceiling, extensive windows on three sides, with shower bath and lockers, and every mechanical device for rapid and efficient work, it is, we believe, as pleasant and as safe a composing room as can be found in any newspaper plant.

PEORIA, ILL.

No. 29 has the following members in war service: R. E. Dumon in the Brooklyn navy yard printshop, Curtis Bennett and Fritz William Ritter, jr., at Salt Lake City, and Glenn Taylor at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

Fred Howeler has changed from the Transcript to the Star after serving for about twenty-five years on the morning sheet.

Delbert H. Hooker had his hip broken at the implement show. He will be laid up in the hospital for three months or more. Willard Frank has returned after being laid up in the hospital.

WALTER S. BUSH.

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MAILERS' DEPARTMENT

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Joe Baker, one of the charter members of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, has had a hankering for traveling for the last twenty years. But with the "ponies," the "fights," the billiard games at Graney's, and the moving picture shows, Joe was always "clean." However, at last his chance came. In May of this year the Automobile Association of America had a convention in St. Louis, and San Francisco was represented by about forty or fifty machines, which made the trip from here in caravan style. Joe got the opportunity to go along as helper. At Denver a stop was made, and that was the last the "caravan" saw of Joe. He was offered a "sit" on the Post and grabbed it. He held on to it, and also to his "mazuma," and last month started for his goal, New York city. From last accounts he arrived O. K. and is subbing on the Times. The members of No. 18 wish Joe all the luck in the world and hope that after he has seen all there is to be seen he will once again come back to us with his happy-go-lucky Joe Baker smile.

ARTHUR A. BERLINER.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Los Angeles No. 9 has, after nineteen months of negotiating, finally succeeded in getting a new agreement with an increase in wages and fourteen months' back pay. We have had meetings with the circulators week in and week out, month after month, in which we have pitted our most learned members, to no avail. We have been continually stalled off and delayed by every known reason the circulators could formulate, and they must have stayed up nights to gather new reasons for delaying a settlement. We have shuffled our committee and put a new member on from time to time, but still the same old story. Our last committee was composed of L. Jack, J. Jarvis and S. L. Brison. They finally concluded that it would be useless to go on any longer, as we were not going to get a settlement without International help. So they recommended that we ask Charles N. Smith to come here and see us through. The patience of our entire membership had long been exhausted and they were willing to go to any means to have our trouble settled. President Smith was wired, got on the job in record time, and immediately stepped over the circulators' heads by going direct to the publishers, thereby getting quick action. President Smith, in his quiet, masterful way, accomplished in a week what we have been trying for nineteen months to do. We can not praise him too highly and earnestly recommend him for a higher office. Our committee members are also praised for the efficient help they have accorded President Smith.

The Schleuter brothers have, after twenty years' residence in Denver, migrated to Los Angeles. They have given up snow and ice for beautiful, balmy, sunny southern California. Casper Maile, of Atlanta, Ga., is another mailer on the new arrival list. He did not come direct from Atlanta, but has been rambling around all the large cities before dropping his anchor here. Casper is so impressed with Los Angeles that we think it will take a team of horses to drag him away from here.

The membership of the Atascadero (Cal.) chapel is growing steadily. There are now four mailers on the job, with another man on the way. If business keeps growing like it has in the past six months we will expect to see a new local on the map.

J. E. CORNELSON.

DENVER, COLO.

W. E. Hedrick has deposited a Toronto traveler, and J. W. Baker, Casper Maile and H. R. Pierce have taken out cards. Joe Baker is from 'Frisco. He has been with us a few months, but wanted to see the world series and the white lights of Broadway. Casper Maile came from Georgia by way of New York and Cleveland. He is now working in Los Angeles, Cal. He is the third man from No. 8 to go there within the last few months, the others being A. E. and E. F. Schleuter. H. R. Pierce is reported in Kansas City. Henry Grauli, apprentice on the Times, was admitted to the union at the last meeting and Barney Frank and George Hoage at the previous meeting.

This local has an appeal before the International Allied Printing Trades Association to lift the label from the Brock-Haffner shop, due to the fact that the Western Farm Life, which is published by that shop, employs a non-union mailer. The printing firm claims it does not hire the mailer, but that it rents a room to the Western Farm Life and the latter hire whoever they please.

TRACY MENARD.

TORONTO, ONT.

There have been seven members of this local found fit, so far, for the firing line, among them President George Webber. Several were rejected outright for weak hearts, etc. Quite a number of eligibles have yet to appear before the medical board.

The job scale has been signed up. The increase was $4 per week, from $20 to $24. Overtime, time and one-half, 75 cents per hour; double time after five hours and for holidays. Term of agreement, August 10, 1917, to June 1, 1919.

The questions at issue between the publishers of the Mail and Empire, Globe and World will have to be referred to the International Board of Arbitration.

President Smith handled the Oklahoma City trouble in a resolute manner, which achieved the results desired after all other means failed, and the other members of the executive council were kept in touch by him with the situation from time to time.

The Louisville boys are very much on the map and your correspondent had the pleasure of renewing old acquaintance, on the way home from the convention, with the members of that local, and

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shaking hands and congratulating the "dean" of the mailing branch in the entire jurisdiction—Mr. Thompson, of the Courier-Journal, hale and hearty and good for many years to come.

J. G. GALLAGHER.

PORTLAND, ORE.

The tenth anniversary of Portland Mailers' Union No. 13 occurred last month. The union was chartered October 15, 1907, and five charter members are at present active members. They are M. H. Clark, W. G. Raymond, M. F. Kyne, R. F. Clark and E. D. Dewey. The local has steadily grown and now has twenty-five members. As to conditions, seven years of recognition has bettered them as nothing but unionism can.

There have been no arrivals or departures this month and work continues very good for all. One half-day position has been lost by the closing down of a small German-American paper, but subbing is fair on the larger dailies.

Once the proud owner of a fast Harley-Davidson motorcycle, Harry Benson, of the Journal chapel, is now mourning its loss, stolen while he was working.

L. W. PAGET.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

All members employed in job offices have been receiving $1 per week increase since October 1. Our members are now doing the single wrapping of the Literary Digest. This was formerly done by non-union girls. Business Representative McArdle recently held a conference with representatives of practically all the non-union binderies in the city. It was agreed to hold another conference, when a tentative agreement would be drawn up covering these shops. If we should be successful it would make this city nearly 100 per cent organized in the mailing trade.

The warring factions of the bindery unions have amicably adjusted their differences. Business Representative McArdle was a member of the peace committee.

The Greek Herald recently locked out all union men. At this writing the situation is still unsettled.

Joseph McAvoy took out a traveler, returning to Newark, N. J. E. Patrick deposited a traveler.

William Brosnahan, who has been sick for the past two years, has regained his health and is back at the bench. Miss Mary Mahoney, who has been on the sick list over two years, has taken out a withdrawal card. Her health has returned to her, but she will not return to the bench for the present.

William Hoey has been reinstated.

Over 200 newspaper men with their wives and sweethearts gathered at the festive board at Reisenweber's Sunday evening, September 30, to honor William Henry, who has been connected with the circulation department of the New York American for the past twenty-three years. Mr. Henry has been granted a six-weeks' leave of absence and has gone to Los Angeles, Cal. Following the elaborate menu, Business Representative McArdle, in a brief but interesting speech, told of the high qualities of Mr. Henry as a circulator and of the esteem in which he is held by his friends in every branch of the craft. After finishing his speech he presented Mr. Henry with a handsome diamond charm, the gift of his co-workers. The recipient, in a voice filled with emotion, replied fittingly to the remarks of the toastmaster. E. J. McCafferty, of mail and deliverers' union, made an interesting address, lauding the efficiency of Mr. Henry. During the serving of the dinner the assemblage was entertained by William Cronin, Miss Kingsland, Miss Edna Brink, daughter of Louis Brink, foreman of the American mailroom, and the famous jazz band. Among the mailers present were President Fullam, Dan McCullough, John McArdle, Daniel Corcoran, Edward McArdle and the entire American chapel. Mail and deliverers' union was represented by President Joseph Bannon, Secretary J. R. Dunne, David Powers and others. The committee in charge consisted of Louis Brink, chairman; John Geary, Barney Goldblatt, Thomas Rigney and T. T. Overbaugh.

CHARLES A. GALLAGHER.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

President Smith was with us for a few days last month. His visit was much shorter than expected, as the principal publishers of the city came to an agreement with him after a sixteen-hour lay-off.

We are all hard at work now, well satisfied in every way, with each one of us taking more interest in our work. We will prove that we are worthy of what we asked for and got.

The Oklahoman and Times is using the stencil list and blank wrappers, and we are expecting the same system on the Farmer-Stockman in a few weeks.

Ezra ("Tinney") Wright, recently of New York, is with us for a while. He is here on a visit to his parents before leaving for a training camp. He and President Calvin Watkin accompanied a few boys from the pressroom on a pleasure drive to Wichita Falls, Texas.

A. GIBBS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

One of the new ideas employers have recently seen fit to introduce is the profit-sharing or bonus system on a large scale. The object of this—in most cases—is, of course, to eliminate labor unions and the necessity of dealing with men as a collective body. On first glance it looks good. The employer comes to the men who are employed and says: "For the last few years it has been costing this firm this amount to do this much work of this grade, and we believe that if we all work together we can lower the cost of production a great deal. If you will put aside all thought of organization—outside the plant—we will try this scheme, and if we find at the end of a year that we have saved or made more money by the method than we would have by our present (union) plan we will split the increased saving or profit fifty-fifty." That sounds good, does it not? But wait, what is going to become of the men who are not quite up to increasing their output? It may be fine business for the very best men, and the very best men are the only ones who will be able to get on the pay roll. After a while these "very best men" lose interest in the "class struggle" and only think of themselves and what they can earn. They forget their brother workmen who are not quite able to keep up with them, owing to physical infirmities or an inherent inability to work top speed at all times. Also they forget that they will be in this class themselves after they have burned the candle out. If all the industries were worked on this plan what would become of all these men who are not able to qualify for the bonus? Some of them are

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perhaps too old or have only one leg, perhaps lost one in the fight for their country, or for some other reason they are not going to be able—under the bonus system—to earn a living for families being brought up and from which families we are going to have to take our new manhood when today's bonus earners have worked themselves to death. This new manhood will not have had sufficient food or education to take the place of the deceased bonus earners and we will have gone back three hundred years in twenty. One of the representatives of one of the biggest eastern corporations said: "The men whom the bonus corporations consider inefficient" (meaning the men who have not been able to pass the test they set) "will have to be taken care of in some way. If the private employer will not do it, the state must." This means that men who have been used to getting fair wages, under union conditions, will have to shovel in the street or do some like work for starvation wages. The test the employer would put you through would be the decree which stated how many men would work on the street. We might have too many street shovelers, so the rest would have to go to the poorhouse. Under the present conditions of society we have not been able to get the better conditioned man to pay his proportionate share of taxes, so the street shoveler would have to pay the board of the man in the poorhouse. It is not hard to see that the minimum scale has been proved to be the only right method of equalizing the difference between the fast and slow worker. A slow worker, who works his best or as near his best as physical possibilities will permit, has contributed his all to the good of humanity and to the cause of progress and is entitled to as good a living as the man who can put out twice as much work with no more effort. Therefore, he is entitled to a living or minimum scale. If the employer considers he is making more money off the faster man, it is well that he should pay him accordingly, but it is not right that he should try to keep the minimum scale low enough to pay the faster man the money the slower man needs to live on. They are both human and are giving him the best they have. This earth and its inhabitants were made by a far greater power than any employer, and he should not try to change or censor the natural things in it.

There have been a few cases where the profit-sharing or bonus plan has been successful and of benefit to the union worker, but when a big business, already established, offers to take the workmen into it, then is the time to look out.

A great many unions seem to find it necessary to discipline or fine the same members over and over again, and nearly always for the same few offenses. It seems there are some members who find it easier to pay a one, two or three-dollar fine for failing to show up for work than it is to leave the pleasure they happen to be enjoying at that particular time. They forget that if they do not cover their position it makes the difference of one man on the pay roll, and that they can not blame the manager for thinking there is one man too many in that department. The man who audits the pay roll does not look at any side except the financial one. He does not investigate and learn how hard and extra speedy the remainder of the men had to work to get the mail out on time. That, in his opinion, is no business of his. In his eyes, if the mail can be put out for a less sum once it can be done always, and from his point of view he has good foundation for his belief. We can never adequately convince him of the fact that the men, in their fast work, were protecting the office and not the man who had violated what he should consider one of the most sacred precepts of his obligation. The manager simply thinks we have been holding back the ability we owe him and that he has been cheated all the time. He then starts wondering how many more men he can do without, and the chances are he will try a further reduction in force, and if then he is not able to get the mail out on time his thought is that we are throwing him down.

Many men have done things for which they deserved fining, but it is not always a good idea to fine a man the first time he commits a minor offence. It might be that you would injure a man's pride. Many men like to say "I have never been fined," and if they are fined for some trivial thing they have lost that pride which they had and do not feel so bad over the prospect of more fines. It is far better to assess each member 10 cents to get more funds for the union than it is to fine a man for his first little offence. There is no doubt that we could fine nearly every man in the union if we went to the bottom of all hearts. Nearly every one does something, in his mind or in fact, which is treason to his oath, but most of the time this never happens again. Perhaps it is a good lesson for him, learned by himself and therefore more lasting.

If he were caught and fined his pride would have been broken and he would not have cared so much the next time. It is great to be able to say "I have never been fined," but it is greater to say "I have never deserved a fine." M. R. GRAY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We received a letter from President Charles N. Smith stating that mailers are needed in New York, Boston, Toronto, Denver and Kansas City. Louisville has six subs at present, and I hardly believe any of them will leave.

John Gallo has returned from Minnesota, where he had been for the past six months. John Hawkins paid the mailers of No. 16 a visit and is now on his way back east.

At the last regular meeting the mailers adopted a proposition that any members drafted or voluntarily offering their services to Uncle Sam, his dues will be paid by the organization.

EUGENE E. NORTON.

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

In the past month our local in Oklahoma City has been successful in establishing a wage scale of $18 per week after a strike of a few days' duration. This is an increase of $6 per week over the amount of wages formerly paid to them. President Charles N. Smith assisted them greatly, as he has also assisted the mailers in Los Angeles, Cal. He is now in Chicago and we hope he will be successful in helping us to success. We have been successful in establishing our job scale of $4 per day in every office in the city, so you can see that the matter before the union will be to adjust our affairs with the newspapers, which we hope will be adjusted without any difficulty.

The following is the financial statement for September, 1917:

RECEIPTS.

Sept. 1.	Balance	$423 42
Sept. 11.	Memphis for August	2 40
Sept. 11.	Cleveland for August	4 30

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Sept. 11.	Boston for August	$15 00
Sept. 11.	Cincinnati for August	5 90
Sept. 11.	Salt Lake City for August	1 30
Sept. 11.	San Francisco for August	7 20
Sept. 14.	St. Louis for August	7 60
Sept. 15.	Atlanta for May and June	6 70
Sept. 15.	Oklahoma City for August	1 30
Sept. 15.	Denver for September	3 70
Sept. 15.	Los Angeles for July and Aug.	9 70
Sept. 18.	Indianapolis for August	4 10
Sept. 18.	Topeka for August	1 70
Sept. 18.	Portland for August	2 50
Sept. 19.	Philadelphia for September	50
Sept. 19.	Kansas City for May, June, July	18 90
Sept. 22.	Toronto for August	6 00
Sept. 22.	Albany for July and August	2 40
Sept. 22.	Omaha for June	1 50
Sept. 25.	New York for August	59 00
Sept. 29.	Fort Worth for August	40
Sept. 30.	Interest in bank	7 64
	Total	$598 16

EXPENDITURES.

Sept. 18.	To Prompt Printery, for printing proceedings of convention at Colorado Springs	$115 25
Sept. 18.	To Lester Jack, for services in San Diego, Cal.	30 00
Sept. 18.	To George R. Bobinchap, for services in Detroit, Mich.	80 44
Sept. 24.	To Norman A. Snapp, for services in Wichita and Topeka	42 47
Sept. 24.	To James P. McNichols, for salary	12 50
Sept. 30.	Postage	4 40
Sept. 30.	Typewriting	4 00
	Total	$249 06

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$598 16
Expenditures	249 06
Balance	$349 10

ORGANIZATION FUND—RECEIPTS.

Sept. 1.	Balance	$401 92
Sept. 11.	Memphis for August	1 20
Sept. 11.	Cleveland for August	2 15
Sept. 11.	Boston for August	7 50
Sept. 11.	Cincinnati for August	2 95
Sept. 11.	Salt Lake City for August	65
Sept. 11.	San Francisco for August	3 60
Sept. 14.	St. Louis for August	3 80
Sept. 15.	Atlanta for May and June	3 35
Sept. 15.	Oklahoma City for August	65
Sept. 15.	Denver for September	1 85
Sept. 15.	Los Angeles for July and Aug.	4 85
Sept. 18.	Indianapolis for August	2 05
Sept. 18.	Topeka for August	85
Sept. 18.	Portland for August	1 25
Sept. 19.	Philadelphia for September	25
Sept. 19.	Kansas City for May, June, July	9 45
Sept. 22.	Toronto for August	3 00
Sept. 22.	Albany for July and August	1 20
Sept. 22.	Omaha for June	75
Sept. 25.	New York for August	29 50
Sept. 29.	Fort Worth for August	20
	Total	$487 97

DEFENSE FUND—RECEIPTS.

Sept. 1.	Balance	$4,902 25
Sept. 19.	Oklahoma City for defense purposes	78 70
	Balance	$4,823 55

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. MCNICHOLS.

The nation that has the schools has the future.—Bismarck.

TESTS OF UNIONISM.

[From the Des Moines Register.]

If the publishers and other employers of printers throughout the United States had the opportunity by a downward turn of the thumb to put the International Typographical Union out of existence it is doubtful whether many of them would vote in favor of such action. This is not because they altogether approve of the terms of their agreements with the union, but because the typographical union has demonstrated that its word is as good as its bond. What it has agreed to do it does.

The worst enemy of unionism is the union man who votes to violate a working agreement into which he and his employer have entered, or who violates it without a vote. The last argument of the employer who does not want to recognize the union is that labor organizations will not live up to their word.

A victory has just been won for union labor in Montana which is more important than the winning of a strike. It consisted in a refusal to strike, by Anaconda copper mine employes, when the question was put to them in a referendum.

Aside from the question of violating contracts, the question of a strike at this juncture in American affairs by men who are vitally connected with the production of means of defense imposes a new responsibility upon labor organizations. The union which takes advantage of the country's war crisis to force concessions without consideration of their justice, and the manufacturer who utilizes the demand for his product to hold up the government for an unjust price are alike strong in selfishness and weak in patriotism.

Union labor can bequeath no better heritage to the next generation than a consistent record of devotion to the nation's interest during the war, and only one as good, which is the establishment in all branches of unionism of as firm a respect for an agreement as has been found to exist in the unions with which the newspapers of the country are called on to deal.

DADDY IS A GRAND OLD DAD.

Daddy was a grand young dad,
Just the boy for mother;
They together life did plan,
For daddy was a grand young dad.
A dimpled little baby fair
Came to bless the home;
Happy, then, we all declare,
For daddy was a grand young dad.

CHORUS:

When daddy takes his ease,
After toiling all the while,
We will do our best to please,
For daddy is a grand old dad.
Making this a joyful day,
His friends gathered round him;
He chats and smokes away,
For daddy is a grand old dad.

Three score years and seven
He labored hard for us,
Now make his life a heaven,
For daddy is a grand old dad.
And when life is well along,
We have our sunset days;
Then all will sing the song
That daddy is a grand old dad.

Worcester, Mass. JOHN J. CALNAN.

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OFFICIAL MATTERS

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH
AT ROOMS 640–650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. HAYS, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter and communications should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

Communications for the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. No communication will be published that does not bear the full name of the writer.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a cardholder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 20th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of a list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Sam Hammer is requested to correspond with Louis C. McKee, care Daily Register, Santa Ana, Cal.

Roy S. Woolley, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with H. W. Thomas, box 636, Plainfield, N. J.

Draper Boggess, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his sister at Clarksburg, W. Va.

Stuart Curran, formerly of Rochester, Minn., is requested to communicate with G. T. Winberg, 1523 Eleventh avenue, south, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ward Hitchcock, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Mrs. Ward Hitchcock, 249 Central avenue, Albany, N. Y.

G. W. Pettus, formerly of St. Louis, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Manley Daniel, 653 Hanley road, Clayton, Mo.

Herman Cohn, formerly of San Francisco, and last heard from in Billings, Mont., in 1915, is requested to communicate with W. H. Salway, 411 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal.

Robert Wade, last heard from in Fairmead or Planada, Cal. Any one knowing his whereabouts please communicate with James H. Wade, 317A Clementina street, San Francisco, Cal.

Dan J. Crowley, late of Mobile, Ala., last heard from in St. Louis, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with W. J. Bussell, 616 Clinton street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

R. M. Burton, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Miss I. Prendiger, apartment 2, 544 West One Hundred and Sixty-third street, New York city.

Thomas Shaughnessy, formerly of Spokane, Wash., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with C. O. Scoville, 411 Empire State building, Spokane, Wash.

Will M. Wyatt, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with John L.

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Coleman, care Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia, Mount Sterling, Ky.

Charles Southerndon, last heard from in Billings, Mont., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his brother, Sam Southerndon, Burke hotel, Seattle, Wash.

John D. P. Hall, formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. M. Anna Hale, 2140 Market street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Henry A. Beddoe, formerly a member of the union in Shreveport, La., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with the secretary of Shreveport Union, J. Z. Snyder, box 238.

John R. Motley, formerly of Toledo, Ohio, and last heard from in Springfield, Ill., or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Mrs. John Motley, 426 Indiana avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

A. C. Bakken, Charles E. Boyer, Will F. Burke, H. E. Burke, Arthur Balyer, W. W. Barr, Charles F. Cappell, H. E. Cramer, Thomas H. Donnelly, O. H. Davis, Fred M. Davis, Oscar DeLeuw, S. Deutch, W. H. Dodd, Henry Drummond, James Doran, Fred Eicher, Ralph E. Fischer, Mrs. Mary Flanagan, Ben Fowler, William F. Friermuth, William Geer, E. C. Hatfield, M. D. Hall, Peck Johnson, Leland L. Jones, Ollie Jenks, Jim Kay, John Lemar, Clarence Lane, William F. Lillie, C. H. Lane, Ashley Le Preux, W. W. Matthews, jr., A. E. McKee, Frank McManee, Daniel McFarlane, F. C. McKentzer, Adam Marsh, Frank B. Miller, H. E. Miller, Thomas Moran, Jack Maltry, Catharine Muir, T. J. Murphy, Kenneth McElroy, J. C. Maltry, John A. Naughton, Bruce C. Newman, Carroll Pew, George Pomeroy, Leslie I. Ray, P. W. Redding, Elmer E. Remson, W. H. Revie, E. R. Rhodes, C. H. Rhodes, Fred Snyder, M. R. Smith, R. R. Tatum, Dan Tatum, R. C. Tavers, Frank J. Tierney, J. V. Tierney, Francis J. Tierney, W. H. Valentine, L. A. Weston, George Woodward and D. C. Wright send addresses to Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, 642 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

LOST CARDS.

If any of the following cards are found and presented for deposit they should be taken up and forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

Card of Martin E. Hess (66414), issued by Denver Union No. 49 June 9, 1917.

Card of Gentry S. Lowe (55993), issued by Jackson Union No. 363 July 20, 1917.

Card of John C. Loftus (22816), issued by Chicago Union No. 16 October 8, 1917.

Card of Dan Higgins (37136), issued by St. Paul Union No. 30 August 1, 1917.

Card of W. E. Ansell (26653), issued by St. Louis Union No. 8 October 2, 1917.

Card of T. Seth Imlay (28151), issued by the International Union January 3, 1917.

Card of Clarence W. Baker (44887), issued by Chicago Union No. 16 August 29, 1917.

Card of James F. Davis (34986), issued September 24, 1917, by the International Union.

Card of Mrs. Elizabeth Day (66858), issued June 9, 1917, by Santa Ana Union No. 579.

Card of Wendell N. Phillips (12926), issued by Oklahoma City Union No. 283 June 25, 1917.

Card of Harry Atkins (12281), issued by the International Typographical Union July 25, 1917.

Card of Michael F. Graney (81170), issued by Woonsocket Union No. 245 September 14, 1917.

Card of John L. Atkinson (61487), issued by Lowell (Mass.) Union No. 310 August 27, 1917.

Card of James B. Watt (72524), issued by the International Typographical Union August 31, 1917.

EXPELLED FOR RATTING.

Virgil Griffith (7763) has been expelled for ratting by Columbia (Mo.) Union No. 160.

J. L. Peaslee (67607) has been expelled at Oneonta, N. Y., for ratting. If card is presented for deposit or renewal it should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Mankato (Minn.) Union No. 792—Albert C. Barnard, Harry H. Adamson, George R. Anderson, Henry S. Bretz, John C. Demuth, Harry J. Geissler, J. George Pusch, G. A. Deebach, B. J. Bennett, Anton A. Wagner, Cletus L. Huettl.

Wichita (Kan.) Mailers' Union No. 57—Dwight G. Stevens, Roy R. Pilkington, Ralph R. Layne, James E. Tapp, Lawrence M. Hamilton, Robert E. Pilkington, Harry H. Pilkington, Lytle Griswold, William Sturgeon.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 27, 1917.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law September per capita and September old age pension and mortuary assessments of all unions were due at headquarters not later than October 20. The following unions were delinquent for per capita, or the old age pension or mortuary assessments October 27, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 16, article v, of the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 16. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

113, Atchison.
208, Cambridge.
239, Carbondale.
351, Sharon.
354, Edwardsville.
459, St. Thomas.
508, Brazil.
569, Painesville.
607, Wellsburg.
648, Bartlesville.
654, El Reno.
694, Centralia.
704, Van Wert.
736, International Falls.
743, Middletown.
746, Staunton.
750, Provo.
755, Bridgeport.
761, Goldsboro-Kinston.

MAILERS.

22, Pittsburgh.
23, Milwaukee.
31, Nashville.
40, Detroit.
52, Richmond.

PENSION APPLICATIONS APPROVED.

Indianapolis, Ind., No. 1—Thomas E. Dean.
Albany, N. Y., No. 4—Edward E. Cook, Martin L. Flynn.
New York, N. Y., No. 6—Thomas H. Barry, Fletcher H. Marsh.
Boston, Mass., No. 13—George W. Haskell.
Chicago, Ill., No. 16—William H. Faul.
Denver, Colo., No. 49—William Dell.
Richmond, Va., No. 90—James T. Henshall.
Washington, D. C., No. 101—Horatio Barnum.
Manchester, N. H., No. 152—Olivia Howe.
San Antonio, Texas, No. 172—William Potshiusky.
Paragould, Ark., No. 696—Henry A. Ross.
Newark, N. J., G.-A. No. 8—Robert Anderson, Amos Roehrbein.

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CARD REVOKED FOR RATTING.

The card of Charles H. Enghaus (76737) has been revoked for ratting in Richmond, Va. If this card is presented for deposit or renewal it should be taken up and returned to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The secretary receiving the card of A. G. McKey (35073) is requested to hold it and communicate with Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

All local secretaries are warned against A. C. Reese, who claims his register number is 4567. Mr. Reese is not a member of the International Typographical Union and is not entitled to any of the rights and privileges of membership.

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously subscribed	$1,588 70
102, Ottawa, Ont.	25 00
Total to date	$1,613 70

OLD AGE PENSION ROLL.

Oct. 1. Number pensioners on roll		1,500
Oct. 23. Approved to date		15
Total		1,515
Oct. 23. Died	9	
Oct. 23. Removed from list	1	10
Oct. 23. Number pensioners on roll		1,505

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

Previously subscribed	$69 25
63, Toledo	7 00
122, Kalamazoo	1 00
284, Anderson	1 00
402, Barre	1 50
487, Middletown	1 00
590, Gary	5 00
744, Alexandria	1 50
2, Cincinnati G.-A.	1 00
Total to date	$88 25

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

Clarksville, Texas—Harold Orr, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Mount Sterling, Ill.; also worked in Clarksville, Texas; never a member.

Columbus, Kan.—Charles L. Dunn, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Butler, Mo.; worked in unorganized towns; formerly a member.

Granbury, Texas—Silas B. Compton, age 22 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Pendleton, Texas; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Kearney, Neb.—Guy Holmes, age 26 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Laurens, S. C.—Lawrence G. Roff, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Portland, Me.; never a member.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Joe Fox, age 28 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Pinckneyville; formerly a member of organization.

Sanford, Me.—Miss Gertrude M. Allen, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Sanford; never a member.

San Marcos, Texas—Henry Barnhouse, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Siloam Springs, Ark.—William E. McGehee, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Cabool, Mo.; never a member.

Smithers, B. C.—Joseph L. Coyle, age 46 years; learned trade in Walkerton, Ont.; formerly a member of Ottawa Union No. 102.

Washington, Iowa—J. Ellitt Grayson, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Washington; never a member.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to the union in which application is made within thirty days.]

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Loren L. Venis, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade at Frankfort, Ind. Louis Jorie, age 33 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade at Baltimore, Md.

6, New York, N. Y.—Probationary: Albert Beck, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade at C. E. Ruckstuhl. Joseph Sgaoi, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade at Evening Post Job Printing Company. Frank Silrara, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade at Trow Press. George J. Tedaldi, age 20 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade at Arcanum Press. William F. Ward, age 20 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade at Evening Post job printing office. Reinstatements: James A. Currie, age 42 years; at trade twenty-six years in England, Boston, Jersey City and New York; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse with Boston Union. Aaron Hurwitz, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years in Russia and New York; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed membership to lapse by accepting work in non-union office which he could not have if he continued his membership. Frederick Spencer Reed, age 46 years; at trade twenty-eight years in New York; formerly a member of No. 6, but refused to come out on strike at Freemont-Payne's in 1910 and forfeited his membership. Walter S. Reverly, age 36 years; at trade twenty years in New York; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse in 1915 through non-payment of dues. New members (have never been members before): Richard B. Ayers, age 33 years; at trade five years in New York. David Engel, age 26 years; at trade twelve years in New York and Austria. John F. Gansle, age 23 years; at trade eight years in New York and Brooklyn. David James Gaw, age 24 years; at trade eight years in New York. Norman R. Herbert, age 23 years; at trade six years in New York. William E. Hodgkinson, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years in New York. August Keidel, age 21 years; at trade seven years in Germany and New York. Joseph Klotchman, age 27 years; at trade twelve years in New York. Harry W. Kuhl, age 37 years; at trade twenty-three years in New York. Lucien E. Lemarie, age 33 years; at trade sixteen years in New York. Hugh Lopez, age 21 years; at trade nine years in New York. Emil H. Mangold, age 30 years; at trade six years in New York. George Pine, age 22 years; at trade seven years in New York. Marie B. Prial, age 27 years; at trade thirteen years in New York. Frank R. Rosolio, age 29 years; at trade seven years in New York. William Rubanow, age 28 years; at trade ten years in Russia, New York and Brooklyn. Adolph Samuels, age 25 years; at trade eleven years in Russia and New York. Emil Savarese, age 22 years; at trade five and one-half years in New York. Harry S. Schroeter, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years in Garden City, L. I., and New York. Nicholas V. Luzzio, age 21 years; at trade eight years in New York. William Von Ohlen, age 22 years; at trade eight years in New York.

7, Kansas City (Mo.) Mailers—Carlisle C. Peably; at trade five years; learned trade in Kansas

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City; never a member. Robert W. Brown; at trade five years; learned trade in Kansas City; never a member. Earl Kelly; formerly a member of the mailers' union in St. Louis.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—Henry A. Beyer, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. Henry E. Goerner, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. John E. Henry, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. Robert McNamara, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis; never a member. Andrew S. Ryan, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Valley Park, Mo.; never a member.

10, Louisville, Ky.—Horace W. Williams, age 27 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in New Orleans and worked there as an apprentice in 1906-7; never a member.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Edward A. Furst, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore. Harry Laurie, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore. Harry F. Reimers, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore. Hyman Kahn, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Baltimore. John W. Jung, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—Earl C. Light; at trade eight years; learned trade in Allentown, Pa.; worked in Dayton, Ohio, and in unorganized towns in Pennsylvania.

16, Chicago, Ill.—John Carl Blair, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Chicago. William D. Crowley, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chicago. Robert Damato, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Chicago. Jim Fialka, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Chicago. George Gallagher, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in La Crosse, Wis. Allen C. Goodnight, age 32 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Lincoln, Ill., and Chicago. Joseph Greenfield, age 20 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in New York city and Chicago; formerly a member. Louis Herman, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Kansas City. Clyde B. Kennard, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chicago. Harry Klaszinski, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Chicago. Justin S. Lincoln, age 49 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in St. Paul, Neb., and Chicago; formerly a member. Willie S. Lukes, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Chicago. Patrick H. McCann, age 52 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Chicago; formerly a member. Charles P. Murray, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in West Baden and Chicago; formerly a member. William H. Rich, jr., age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Chicago. Arthur Schmidt, age 21 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Chicago. Karl Schwessinger, age 55 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned trade in Chicago and Waverly, Iowa; formerly a member. Howard P. Smith, age 26 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Montgomery, Ala., Chicago and New Orleans; formerly a member.

17, Cincinnati (Ohio) Mailers—John L. Mahan, age 21 years; learned trade in Cincinnati; never a member.

18, Detroit, Mich.—George A. McGinnis, age 22 years; at trade five years in offices in Evansville and Detroit. Michael Berkowitz, age 21 years; at trade six years in offices in Detroit and Pittsburgh. George E. Plyley, age 22 years; at trade seven years in Toronto, Detroit and Philadelphia. Mrs. Nellie M. Nettleton, age 29 years; at trade ten years as proofreader in Studebaker Company, George F. Booth, Conway Brief Company, Detroit.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—Edward Z. Yeager, age 23 years; at trade seven years; worked in unorganized towns in Tennessee; never a member. T. D. Binkley, age 24 years; at trade ten years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—David A. Weir, age 27 years; formerly a member, but allowed card to lapse while working in an unorganized town.

31, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Clinton F. Budworth, age 29 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Lancaster, Wis.; never a member.

33, Providence, R. I.—Llewellyn E. Gardiner, age 46 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade on Wickford Standard; member of Glens Falls Union in 1903.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Amanda Templeton, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Clinton, S. C.; formerly a member of Columbia Union. Arthur T. Dunning, age 24 years; at trade eight years; never a member.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Paul Baur, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Joseph. J. W. Ogden, age 50 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade on Louisiana (Mo.) Journal; has also worked in St. Louis, Mo., and Keokuk, Iowa; formerly a member of Keokuk Union, but allowed membership to lapse in January, 1917. Ralph W. McDonald, age 31 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Hiawatha, Kan.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—J. W. Jordan, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Thomasville, Ga.

49, Denver, Colo.—Charles S. Browne, age 60 years; at trade forty-two years; formerly a member of the union; let card expire a number of years ago.

53, Dayton (Ohio) Mailers—Harry B. Durand, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Atlanta; also worked in Middletown and Dayton, Ohio; never a member. Melvin Osborne, age 20 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Dayton, Ohio; never a member.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Fred Sattler, age 32 years; has worked in Napoleon, Lima and Cincinnati, Ohio. Marvin H. Fahl; formerly a member of Crawfordsville Union No. 229; allowed card to lapse in 1915 on account of sickness.

76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Mrs. Mayme Kelley, age 32 years; learned trade in Paris, Ill.; at trade twelve years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Earl Williams, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Marion, Ind.; formerly a member of Mount Morris (Ill.) Union. William E. Bower, age 44 years; at trade twenty-seven years; formerly a member of Indianapolis Union; allowed card to lapse.

83, New York Hebrew-American—Max Golding, age 30 years; at trade seventeen years. Jacob Fishhoff, age 33 years; at trade eight years. Simon Herman, age 47 years; at trade thirty-one years. Aaron Glucklich, age 25 years; at trade ten years; Albert Adelman, age 40 years; at trade six years.

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—Sheldon Wilber, age 29 years; at trade ten years; learned trade and worked in Los Angeles; never a member.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—C. C. Williams, age 46 years; at trade twenty-nine years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Henry I. Johnson, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Robert R. Rulison, age 49 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Eugene Carter, age 49 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in St. Louis, Mich.; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

109, Pittsfield, Mass.—James W. Cooney, age 45 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Pittsfield; former member of Pittsfield Union; allowed membership to lapse.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—Clarence E. Cowley,

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age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member. Charles A. McPhail, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Salt Lake City; never a member.

117, Springfield, Ohio—Lloyd C. Kennedy, age 32 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in New Carlisle, Ohio; never a member.

121, Topeka, Kan.—Bertha Trapp, age 29 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Holton, Kan.; never a member. Mary Thomas, age 36 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Huntsville, Mo.; formerly a member of Bozeman (Mont.) Union; allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized towns.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—Paul V. Curry, age 27 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in St. Joseph, Ill.; never a member.

133, London, Ont.—Dunning De Foe, age 26 years; learned trade in Macklin, Sask.; worked in Akron, Dayton and Massillon, Ohio; never a member.

144, Fresno, Cal.—Guy L. Kell, age 21 years; at trade four years; never a member. J. Earl Rhoten, age 28 years; at trade six years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Austin J. McGuire, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Mechanicsville, N. Y. Josie M. Mason, age 27 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade on Hudson Valley Times.

161, Fall River, Mass.—William A. McGeath, age 20 years; served apprenticeship and always worked in Fall River. Rod De Villers, age 26 years; learned trade in Fall River; also worked in Newport, R. I.; never a member.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Harry M. Bone, age 30 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Jacksonville; has also worked in Chicago, Ill., and Macon, Ga.; formerly a member of the union, but allowed card to lapse.

164, Kewanee, Ill.—W. G. Daniel, age 29 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; also worked in Des Moines, Iowa; never a member.

168, Muskegon, Mich.—John A. Wember, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Waukegan, Ill.; never a member.

169, New Albany, Ind.—John Ritz, age 48 years; at trade twenty-eight years; learned trade in New Albany; formerly a member of Louisville Union No. 10, but allowed membership to lapse in 1906.

172, San Antonio, Texas—Arthur M. Bushnell, age 58 years; made application for membership to No. 172; allowed card to lapse while running a country newspaper; worked in San Francisco and San Antonio.

180, Sioux City, Iowa—Ed Knippels, age 34 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in LeMars, Iowa; formerly a member of LeMars Union, charter now surrendered. Milton P. Cox, age 21 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Fairfax, S. D.; never a member.

181, Meadville, Pa.—J. H. McComb, age 48 years; formerly a member of the union in Marion, Ohio; was suspended for non-payment of dues; has worked in Dayton and Springfield, Ohio, and New Castle, Pa.

188, Waco, Texas—Judson S. Perry, age 24 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Big Springs Union No. 757; suspended for non-payment of dues in 1916.

190, Omaha, Neb.—Arthur F. Budenske, age 23 years; worked in Chicago in 1906 at Logan Printing House and Randolph Box and Label Company.

193, Spokane Falls, Wash.—Thomas J. O'Day; at trade twenty-eight years; formerly a member of Topeka Union; now teacher of printing in Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

200, Youngstown, Ohio—William J. Kohnfelder, age 25 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Pittsburgh, Pa.; never a member.

203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—B. L. Garretson, age 64 years; at trade fifty years; formerly a member of Raleigh (N. C.), Omaha (Neb.) and Des Moines (Iowa) Unions.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—David C. Jenkins, age 49 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Kirwin, Kan.; also worked in Beatrice, Neb.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse. Arthur Tipton, age 45 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Lincoln, Neb.; formerly a member. K. W. Reilly, age 24 years; at trade eight years; always worked in unorganized towns; never a member. L. H. Whitten, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Sheffield, and Huntsville, Ala.; never a member. George A. Blundon, age 34 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member of Chicago Union; allowed membership to lapse.

216, Springfield, Mass.—Albert Abbott, age 34 years; has worked in New York, Chicago, Goshen, Ind., and other smaller country towns.

222, Montgomery, Ala.—Ben Warren Davis, age 19 years; at trade nine years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

235, Rahway, N. J.—Charles L. Clist, age 50 years; has had newspapers at Harrington Park, Closter, N. J.; Far Rockaway, L. I., and Kingston, N. Y.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—G. C. Cramer, age 21 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Mrs. Etta D. Green, age 28 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

263, Asheville, N. C.—Mrs. Maud Miller, age 25 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Perry, Okla.; also worked at Weatherford, Okla., and Clinton and Goldsboro, N. C.; never a member.

270, New Castle, Pa.—Bess Garlock, age 30 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Brookfield, Pa.; also worked in New Bethlehem and Emlenton, Pa.; never a member.

278, Escanaba, Mich.—Will H. Wright; at trade eighteen years; never a member.

281, Marlboro, Mass.—Ruth Coshman, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Marlboro, Mass.; never a member. Joseph A. Varville, age 32 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Biddeford, Me.; never a member. James A. Temple, age 35 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Marlboro; never a member.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—Thad H. Stephens, age 43 years; formerly a member, but let card lapse about twelve years ago; has worked in Washington, D. C., Indianapolis, Ind., New York city, Springfield, Ill., and other cities; since card lapsed has only worked in unorganized towns.

292, Grand Junction, Colo.—May G. Humphrey, age 31 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Watertown, S. D.; never a member.

293, Pensacola, Fla.—Thomas E. Coleson, age 39 years; at trade nine years; never a member. Howard M. Allen, age 23 years; at trade seven years; never a member.

296, Lima, Ohio—Howard Feigh, age 19 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Lima; never a member. H. C. Wildermuth, age 27 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Union City, Ind.; also worked in Anderson, Ind., and Lima, Ohio; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse. Frank L. Janaszak, age 29 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Antigo, Wis.; never a member.

304, Albuquerque, N. M.—H. C. Herby, age 46 years; never a member.

310, Lowell, Mass.—Lawrence Cossette, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Lowell; has also worked at Haverhill, Mass.

329, Waterbury, Conn.—Gordon C. Shotwood, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Theodore

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Taurchini, age 33 years; at trade seven years; worked in Chicago and Waterbury, Conn.; former member of Chicago Union; allowed membership to lapse.

332, Muncie, Ind.—Fred V. Kinzee, age 26 years; at trade five years; learned trade at Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Ill.; never a member.

336, Oneida, N. Y.—Robert Lafferty; at trade eight years; learned trade in Grand Rapids, Mich., Chicago and New York.

341, Spartanburg, S. C.—C. B. Brooks, age 53 years; at trade thirty-one years; learned trade in Forest City Record; has also worked in Spartanburg and other union towns; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse in September, 1916.

350, Joplin, Mo.—Max Albert Goldsmith, age 35 years; at trade twenty years; formerly a member at St. Louis, Chicago and Des Moines; allowed membership to lapse for non-payment of dues about 1914. Ernest Ward, age 32 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Sharon Springs, Kan.; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

353, Newport News, Va.—R. M. Daniel, age 19 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Oxford, N. C.; never a member.

357, Parkersburg, W. Va.—Mrs. Olive J. Pickens, age 43 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Parkersburg; never a member.

368, Litchfield, Ill.—Nora Purdy, age 28 years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

370, El Paso, Texas—Harry Nicholson, age 38 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in New York city and Baltimore, Md.; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed membership to lapse in 1913 in Baltimore, Md.

371, Rome, Ga.—James A. Nichols, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Rome; never a member.

404, Tyler, Texas—R. G. Bradshaw, age 27 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Luther Johnson, age 29 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Palestine Union No. 472; suspended by that union for non-payment of dues.

412, Kokomo, Ind.—James R. Doan, age 40 years; at trade thirty-seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

414, Marshalltown, Iowa—Ben L. Brooks, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Marshalltown and Waterloo, Iowa, and unorganized towns. Edward W. Johnson, age 18 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Marshalltown and unorganized towns.

415, Butler, Pa.—Walter Roberts, age 34 years; learned trade at Chillicothe, Texas; formerly a member of Butler Union.

418, Dodge City, Kan.—Charles S. Day, age 38 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Great Bend, Ore.; formerly a member; allowed membership to lapse for non-payment of dues on quitting the trade. C. A. P. Stewart, age 44 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Independence Union; allowed membership to lapse on account of non-payment of dues.

419, Anniston, Ala.—Julian A. Alorda, age 32 years; at trade twenty years; formerly connected with the union in Tampa.

420, Mansfield, Ohio—George F. Gilbert, age 44 years; at trade twenty-seven years; learned trade in Pittsburgh, Pa.; formerly a member of Pittsburgh Union.

430, Miami, Fla.—Rufus L. Kerley, age 25 years; at trade six years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

434, Trinidad, Colo.—L. G. Tucker, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

437, Franklin, Pa.—William R. Smith, formerly a member of No. 437; suspended by it for non-payment of dues.

438, Paris, Texas—Frank M. Dodge, age 56 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Cambridge City, Ind.; worked in Fountain City, Ind.; Coldwater, and Toledo, Ohio; never a member.

465, Tucson, Ariz.—Margaret E. Sanders, age 30 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Roseau, Minn.; worked in San Jacinto, Banning, San Francisco, Cal., and Salem, Ore.; never a member. Samuel Ballesteros, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Mexico; also worked in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

491, Pocatello, Idaho—Ed Reynolds, age 48 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Davenport, Wash.; worked in unorganized town.

500, Fremont, Ohio—Ralph Gisert, age 24 years; has worked in Toledo and Dayton, Ohio.

503, Stamford, Conn.—Theodore C. Jennings, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in New York city; also worked in Brooklyn; former member New York Union; allowed membership to lapse.

510, Lynchburg, Va.—Arthur H. McKinish, age 31 years; formerly a member of the union, but allowed traveling card issued by Washington (D. C.) Union No. 101 on March 23, 1915, to lapse.

516, Norwalk, Ohio—Roman D. Simon, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade at Monroeville, Ohio; never a member.

518, Marion, Ill.—Sherman Schafer, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Marion, Ill.; never a member.

523, Ossining, N. Y.—Max Schlipstein, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in New York.

529, Norwalk, Conn.—Shepard W. Wells, age 39 years; at trade twenty-seven years; learned trade in Norwalk, Conn.; formerly a member of No. 754; suspended by it for non-payment of dues.

535, Flint, Mich.—Kieffer M. Franklin, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Fort Worth, Texas, and Tallahoma, Tenn.; never a member. James H. Quinn, age 24 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Kingston, N. Y. Wilford G. Raymond, age 29 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Flint.

551, Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—C. L. Bodwell, age 34 years; at trade ten years; never a member.

597, Martinez, Cal.—Alexander P. Bettersworth, age 57 years; at trade forty years; formerly a member of the union in San Jose, Cal.; worked in Springfield, Ill., New York and Portland.

599, Herrin, Ill.—E. B. Swift, age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized town; worked in Cape Girardeau and Chester, Ill.

614, North Yakima, Wash.—L. L. Moore, age 42 years; formerly a member of Sioux City, Iowa, and other middle states unions; allowed membership to lapse.

638, Salina, Kan.—A. H. Warner, age 21 years; at trade five years; never a member. Walter Wallerstedt, age 28 years; at trade eleven years; never a member.

642, Hackensack, N. J.—Edwin Rogers, age 27 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; has also worked in Crawfordsville, Ind.; formerly a member of Sheboygan (Wis.) Union No. 716, but allowed membership to lapse in 1915.

649, Ardmore, Okla.—Ira Armstrong, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; formerly a member of the organization, but allowed membership to lapse while working in an unorganized town.

650, Long Beach, Cal.—Miss Florence McCausland; formerly a member of Long Beach Union, but allowed her card to lapse while engaged in other work at Pomona, Cal.

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658, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Abraham Maurer, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in New York city.

660, Tallahassee, Fla.—G. M. Young, age 41 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Walsenburg, Bakersfield, Cal., and Logan, Iowa; former member Bakersfield Union.

667, Chico, Cal.—Samuel H. Hall, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

677, Dunkirk, N. Y.—Isadore V. Weimer, age 30 years; at trade five and one-half years; never a member.

695, Hallettsville, Texas—Richard W. Meitzen, age 20 years; at trade five years; never a member.

697, Waycross, Ga.—J. A. Fowler, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Dothan, Ala.

707, El Centro, Cal.—L. Hollis Gwyn, age 29 years; learned trade at Roby, Texas; apprentice member of Abilene (Texas) Union; worked in country shops since, being editor of country weekly about six years.

726, Swift Current, Sask.—Walter D. Pearce, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Moose Jaw, Sask.; never a member.

727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.—Arnott Widstrand, age 21 years; at trade five and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Samuel E. Twigg, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Knightstown, Ind.; worked in unorganized towns; never a member. M. A. Boorman, age 49 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in Minneapolis; formerly a member of Minneapolis Union.

730, Bucyrus, Ohio—Dean W. Sage, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Bucyrus, Ohio, and unorganized towns.

734, Antigo, Wis.—Carl Dern, age 38 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Wausau.

742, Longview, Texas—De Witt Lamb, age 27 years; at trade eleven and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized towns.

768, Sturgis, Mich.—C. E. Bancroft, age 26 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade at Sturgis; never a member.

769, Plattsburgh, N. Y.—Michael D. Collins, age 42 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in St. Paul, Minn.; also worked in New York city and Saranac Lake, N. Y.; former member; allowed membership to lapse.

780, Bend, Ore.—C. H. Smith, age 26 years; at trade ten years; worked in Colville, Wash., and Gresham, Ore.; never a member.

784, Miami, Okla.—R. C. Meador, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

789, Geneva, N. Y.—George J. Galley, age 55 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Buffalo, N. Y.; formerly a member of Buffalo Union No. 9. Rose A. Dowd, age 30 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in Geneva, N. Y.; never a member. Elizabeth L. Hall, age 38 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in Seneca Falls, N. Y.; never a member.

791, Metropolis, Ill.—Walter E. Speckman, age 33 years; at trade eighteen years; worked in Ottawa and Metropolis, Ill.; former member Ottawa Union; allowed membership to lapse.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Record of admissions, departures and deaths for the month of September, 1917:

ADMITTED.

3011—Vernon Mayhall, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 26 years; admitted September 3, 1917.

3000—James Teevin, Chicago No. 16; age 51 years; admitted September 5, 1917.

2953—George A. Harwood, New York No. 6; age 54 years; admitted September 11, 1917.

3016—Frederick J. Repp, New York No. 6; age 42 years; admitted September 11, 1917.

3002—Stanley F. Shippy, Rochester No. 15; age 33 years; admitted September 11, 1917.

2989—Martin J. Walsh, Albany No. 4; age 61 years; admitted September 12, 1917.

3111—David B. Clark, Peoria No. 29; age 57 years; admitted September 12, 1917.

3021—Mont S. Wheeler, Chicago No. 16; age 44 years; admitted September 13, 1917.

2994—John B. Taylor, Burlington No. 75; age 55 years; admitted September 13, 1917.

3024—Oscar J. Snyder, Indianapolis No. 1; age 58 years; admitted September 15, 1917.

3017—A. B. Pierson, New York No. 6; age 49 years; admitted September 17, 1917.

3020—Herbert D. Ogden, Utica No. 62; age 43 years; admitted September 18, 1917.

3010—Theodore Duwe, Little Rock No. 92; age 31 years; admitted September 21, 1917.

3031—Thomas H. Acton, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 23 years; admitted September 22, 1917.

3032—Charles C. Beatty, Chicago No. 16; age 53 years; admitted September 24, 1917.

2988—Hunter F. McCauley, Norfolk No. 32; age 49 years; admitted September 25, 1917.

3025—Edward J. Howard, Toledo No. 63; age 38 years; admitted September 26, 1917.

3009—William A. Green, Augusta No. 41; age 67 years; admitted September 30, 1917.

VACATED.

2900—George W. May, Coffeyville No. 578; age 48 years; admitted April 21, 1917; vacated September 1, 1917; able to work.

2979—Walter F. Driffill, Tri-City No. 107; age 35 years; admitted July 29, 1917; vacated September 1, 1917; to be with relatives.

2929—A. W. Carlson, Chicago No. 16; age 34 years; admitted May 29, 1917; vacated September 15, 1917; able to work.

2956—Charles Ferguson, Washington (D. C.) No. 101; age 41 years; admitted June 28, 1917; vacated September 17, 1917; to be with relatives.

2896—Edward A. Finn, New York No. 6; age 39 years; admitted March 27, 1917; vacated September 19, 1917; able to work (against doctor's advice).

1719—Juan R. Escandon, Los Angeles No. 174; age 50 years; admitted December 14, 1917; vacated September 19, 1917; to be with relatives.

2937—Paul M. Coss, Waukegan No. 294; age 25 years; admitted May 26, 1917; vacated September 21, 1917; to work; to be with relatives.

3020—Herbert D. Ogden, Utica No. 62; age 43 years; admitted September 18, 1917; vacated September 20, 1917; homesick.

2902—Edward B. Chriest, Seattle No. 202; age 33 years; admitted April 9, 1917; vacated September 22, 1917; able to work.

2912—Hollis B. Alexander, St. Joseph No. 40; age 22 years; admitted May 9, 1917; vacated September 22, 1917; able to work.

2386—John J. Lloyd, New York No. 6; age 55 years; admitted December 11, 1914; vacated September 24, 1917; to go to work for Union Printers Home.

2831—Frank H. Steifel, New York No. 6; age 49 years; admitted December 18, 1916; vacated September 26, 1917; to attend to matters at home.

2916—Horace E. Luckett, Texarkana No. 313; age 43 years; admitted May 21, 1917; vacated September 26, 1917; able to work.

2933—John J. Graham, Wilkes-Barre No. 187; age 28 years; admitted May 27, 1917; vacated September 27, 1917; able to work.

2923—George Seelhorst, New Orleans No. 17; age 60 years; admitted June 29, 1917; vacated September 29, 1917; able to work.

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2628—Noah Horn, San Francisco No. 21; admitted July 16, 1917; vacated September 29, 1917; sent to insane asylum at Pueblo.

DIED.

1835—Richard Hinze, German-American No. 9; age 61 years; admitted May 11, 1912; died September 1, 1917; chronic aortitis.

2968—F. B. Belcher, St. Louis No. 8; age 25 years; admitted July 30, 1917; died September 8, 1917; spontaneous pneumothorax.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ALLEN, W. A. (9496)—At Indianapolis, Ind., September 14, 1917, of cirrhosis of liver. Age 45 years.

BALDWIN, L. C. (36609)—At Baltimore, Md., September 30, 1917, of paralysis. Age 52 years.

BAMFORD, GEORGE (6962)—At New York, N. Y., September 14, 1917. Age 44 years.

BAYLEY, F. H. (63291)—Killed in European war June 28, 1917. Age 26 years.

BECK, A. H. (7863)—At Milwaukee, Wis., October 10, 1917, of paresis. Age 39 years.

BEDINGFIELD, C. P.—At Atlanta, Ga., September 14, 1917, of cancer. Age 62 years.

BLACK, AMOS (46495)—At San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1917, of diabetes. Age 62 years.

BOYER, C. E. (26707)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., October 11, 1917, of tubercular meningitis. Age 37 years.

BROWN, T. B. (9267)—At Topeka, Kan., October 2, 1917, of diabetes. Age 63 years.

BROWN, T. J. (55516)—At New York, N. Y., October 7, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 55 years.

CALL, G. H. (44555)—At Green Bay, Wis., September 9, 1917; drowned. Age 37 years.

CHANDLER, W. W. (29822)—At Casper, Wyo., July 26, 1917, of abscess on lung. Age 49 years.

CLARK, WILLIAM (38688)—At Toronto, Ont., September 22, 1917, of senility. Age 80 years.

COLLINS, M. J. (37203)—At Denver, Colo., September 29, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 42 years.

COOK, G. W. (14988)—At St. Paul, Minn., October 12, 1917, of paralysis. Age 47 years.

CRAIG, JOHN (28628)—At Philadelphia, Pa., September 12, 1917, of cerebral apoplexy. Age 72 years.

DESMOND, J. T. (62848)—At Boston, Mass., September 17, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 31 years.

DOMINGUEZ, ESTEBAN (STEVEN) (18107)—At Santa Fe, N. M., September 18, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 37 years.

DRIFFILL, W. F. (13781)—At Rock Island, Ill., September 28, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 35 years.

DUGUAY, G. M. (55372)—At Erie, Pa., September 20, 1917, of gall stones. Age 44 years.

ENGLAND, A. H. (37797)—At Vancouver, B. C., October 2, 1917, of cerebral hemorrhage. Age 37 years.

EVANS, E. S. (66416)—At Oakland, Cal., September 12, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 27 years.

EWALT, J. S. (51604)—At Lexington, Ky., October 13, 1917; accidental. Age 34 years.

GASH, THOMAS (34308)—At Buffalo, N. Y., September 13, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 70 years.

HAMMER, PAUL (44302)—At New Albany, Ind., September 20, 1917, of cancer. Age 57 years.

HELMER, C. J. (22212)—At Chicago, Ill., October 10, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 46 years.

HINZE, RICHARD (15728)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., September 1, 1917. Age 61 years.

HOOPER, R. H. (56822)—At New York, N. Y., September 9, 1917, of nephritis. Age 43 years.

HOOPER, T. H. (28817)—At Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 78 years.

JENKS, W. F. (31498)—At Indianapolis, Ind., October 2, 1917, of typhoid meningitis. Age 49 years.

JOHNSON, R. A. (25268)—At Washington, D. C., October 10, 1917, of diabetes. Age 59 years.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM (2613)—At New York, N. Y., October 11, 1917, of cardiac asthenia. Age 65 years.

KAUFMAN, F. G. (7306)—At Syracuse, N. Y., September 29, 1917, of ulcer of stomach. Age 73 years.

KEMP, WILLIAM (22555)—At Chicago, Ill., August 24, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 61 years.

KINKEL, L. A. (33171)—At Fond du Lac, Wis., September 17, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 29 years.

LEDDY, THOMAS (814)—At New York, N. Y., September 21, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 65 years.

MACDONALD, HARRY (4511)—At New York, N. Y., October 13, 1917, of cerebral embolism. Age 48 years.

MCNAIR, W. M. (50148)—At Des Moines, Iowa, September 27, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 46 years.

MOORE, JAMES (11857)—At Providence, R. I., September 30, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 63 years.

MORTON, A. A. (46953)—At Washington, D. C., September 21, 1917. Age 67 years.

MURPHY, F. J. (72358)—At Worcester, Mass., October 11, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 27 years.

PACHOLSKI, E. J. (78510)—At Milwaukee, Wis., September 30, 1917, of diphtheria. Age 23 years.

PATTERSON, E. H. (25669)—At Washington, D. C., September 26, 1917, of gastritis. Age 56 years.

PERRINE, W. S. (49605)—At Oil City, Pa., October 18, 1917, of tubercular meningitis. Age 41 years.

POTTS, W. H. (7702)—At Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1917, of valvular heart disease. Age 57 years.

PRATT, A. L. (8100)—At Milwaukee, Wis., October 8, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 48 years.

RATCLIFFE, C. B. (5239)—At Washington, D. C., September 27, 1917, of nephritis. Age 64 years.

ROBERTS, A. L. (25766)—At Washington, D. C., September 18, 1917, of heart failure. Age 75 years.

ROBBINS, C. E. (18690)—At St. Louis, Mo., October 2, 1917, of neoplasm. Age 57 years.

ROBINSON, T. J. (51)—At New York, N. Y., September 10, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 73 years.

SAILER, H. S. (49018)—At Jefferson City, Mo., of pneumonia. Age 34 years.

SCHWARTZ, DIEDRICH (54972)—At New York, N. Y., September 23, 1917, of phthisis. Age 46 years.

SCHWEITZER, C. H. (79104)—At New York, N. Y., October 2, 1917, of appendicitis. Age 22 years.

SHAW, JEDDIAH (25855)—At Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., October 9, 1917. Age 81 years.

SHERMAN, SAMUEL (20126)—At Boston, Mass., September 27, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 81 years.

SHERVEY, G. C. (44473)—At Chicago, Ill., October 15, 1917, of heart failure. Age 73 years.

SMITH, H. M. (25908)—At Washington, D. C., September 15, 1917, of general debility. Age 73 years.

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STANLEY, T. I. (13872)—At Moline, Ill., October 12, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 49 years.

STEELE, T. J. (7762)—At Indianapolis, Ind., October 10, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 75 years.

STEIGELMAN, C. N. (37015)—At Baltimore, Md., October 9, 1917. Age 44 years.

STEWART, W. H. (46460)—At Lewiston, Idaho, September 10, 1917; accidental. Age 50 years.

TUTT, J. C. (7785)—At Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1917, of acute dilatation of heart. Age 68 years.

WARD, E. B. (29328)—At Elmira, N. Y., September 22, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 34 years.

WEHNER, JOSEPH (47421)—At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., October 9, 1917, of complications. Age 50 years.

WOOD, A. B. (964)—At Brooklyn, N. Y., September 30, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 53 years.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

[Objection to the granting of old age pensions to the following petitioners must be filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

1, Indianapolis, Ind.

Kersey, Henry C.—Age 60 years; joined Indianapolis Union in 1881; claims continuous membership since that time.

5, Columbus, Ohio.

Welti, Rudolph—Age 60 years; joined Cleveland German-American Union No. 6 on February 9, 1882; claims continuous active membership since that time.

8, St. Louis, Mo.

Ratcliff, William F.—Age 70 years; joined Hannibal Union December 3, 1890; allowed membership to lapse; readmitted at St. Louis July 1, 1900; claims continuous active membership of more than ten years.

Stone, William L.—Age 64 years; joined St. Louis Union September 16, 1891; claims continuous active membership since that time.

13, Boston, Mass.

Andrews, William—Age 70 years; joined Boston Union in 1866; claims continuous membership since that time.

Kelly, John J.—Age 75 years; joined Boston Union April 28, 1877; claims continuous membership since that time.

York, Henry U.—Age 84 years; joined Boston Union June 25, 1893; allowed membership to lapse; was readmitted February 15, 1904; claims continuous membership since that time.

16, Chicago, Ill.

Ledwith, Thomas Isaac—Age 60 years; joined Louisville Union in 1881 or 1882; claims a continuous membership of thirty-five years.

Wright, William Henry—Age 67 years; joined London (Ont.) Union in 1869; allowed membership to lapse; readmitted in Chicago in 1900; claims an accumulated active membership of twenty-eight years.

21, San Francisco, Cal.

McCracken, John W.—Age 60 years; joined Winnipeg Union May 3, 1884; was on exempt list in Los Angeles; restored to active membership January 17, 1899; claims continuous membership of thirty-three years.

36, Oakland, Cal.

Read, Alfred J.—Age 65 years; joined Oakland Union in August, 1886; took honorable withdrawal card January 26, 1910; deposited honorable withdrawal card June 24, 1915; claims accumulated active membership of twenty-five years.

46, Sacramento, Cal.

Gassaway, Horace P.—Age 60 years; joined Sacramento Union March 29, 1885; claims continuous membership since that time.

48, Atlanta, Ga.

Lively, Lemuel B.—Age 74 years; joined Atlanta Union in 1870; allowed membership to lapse; was readmitted January 3, 1901; claims accumulated active membership of forty-one years.

80, Kansas City, Mo.

Townsley, George H.—Age 71 years; joined Kansas City Union December 14, 1892; allowed membership to lapse and was readmitted September 4, 1907; claims a continuous active membership of ten years.

150, Elizabeth, N. J.

Miller, Edward—Age 69 years; joined Elizabeth Union April 23, 1886; claims continuous membership since that time.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.

Hollingsworth, James Samuel—Age 60 years; joined Jacksonville Union in 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dormer, John M.—Age 74 years; joined San Francisco Union in 1867; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited same in Stockton in June, 1890; claims continuous membership since that time.

189, Lexington, Ky.

Allender, William Edward—Age 68 years; joined Lexington Union in February, 1885; claims continuous membership since that time.

302, Quebec, P. Q.

Gagnier, Narcisse Desire—Age 68 years; joined Ottawa Union in 1873; claims continuous membership since that time.

472, Palestine, Texas.

Trelford, Thomas William—Age 63 years; joined Vicksburg (Miss.) Union No. 427 in August, 1880; claims continuous membership since that time.

562, Harrisburg, Ill.

Vance, Edward S.—Age 63 years; joined Little Rock Union in June, 1871; allowed membership to lapse; readmitted at Kewanee, Ill., February 26, 1900; claims accumulated active membership of twenty-seven years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Alexandria, La.—President, O. E. Bell; vice-president, D. C. Baker; secretary-treasurer, H. J. Rush.

Beaver, Pa.—President, Robert P. Nulton; vice-president, Frank E. Calder; secretary-treasurer, John Clark; recording secretary, H. M. Eisenbigler; sergeant-at-arms, R. J. Martin.

Bozeman, Mont.—President, A. N. Bertelsen; vice-president, J. W. Ellickson; secretary-treasurer, L. L. Thompson.

Dayton (Ohio) Mailers—President, Deo Dixon; secretary-treasurer, Edward Anthony.

Gary, Ind.—President, Vernon Burger; vice-president, Mark Morgan; secretary-treasurer, V. E. Huddleston; sergeant-at-arms, John Marynell.

Mankato, Minn.—President, Harry H. Adamson; vice-president, J. Leo Pusch; recording secretary, Harry J. Geissler; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Bretz; sergeant-at-arms, George R. Anderson.

Norwich, N. Y.—President, W. R. Stewart; vice-president, Charles E. Terwilliger; secretary-treasurer, D. P. Ackerman; sergeant-at-arms, H. L. Dean.

Rahway, N. J.—President, Arthur L. Chase; vice-president, James H. Craig; recording secretary, James Lints; financial secretary-treasurer, Robert D. Uhler; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Gage.

Rome, Ga.—President, F. R. Webb; vice-president, J. R. Hardin; financial secretary, W. B. Floyd; recording secretary, J. W. Duncan.

White Plains, N. Y.—President, Frank H. Pierson; vice-president, C. F. McDonald; secretary-treasurer, John H. Brendel.

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FINANCIAL SECTION

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 20, 1917.

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from September 20, 1917, to date, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice should be promptly forwarded to this office.

Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
1, Indianapolis—Balance Aug., Sept..	$267 50	$7 00	$295 75	$295 65	$866 90
2, Philadelphia—For September	530 50	40 00	405 85	405 85	1,382 20
3, Cincinnati—For September	295 50	.....	289 25	291 35	876 10
4, Albany—For September	273 50	15 50	241 00	241 30	771 30
5, Columbus—For September	163 00	.....	158 17	158 47	479 64
6, New York—For September	3,236 00	90 12	3,307 43	3,316 43	9,949 98
7, Pittsburgh—For September	415 50	10 00	435 39	437 79	1,298 68
8, St. Louis—For September	619 50	15 00	740 34	743 04	2,117 88
9, Buffalo—For September	232 00	6 00	226 42	226 72	691 14
10, Louisville—For September	147 00	5 00	132 75	132 75	417 50
11, Memphis—For September	101 50	3 00	111 40	111 40	327 30
12, Baltimore—For September	326 50	3 50	347 88	348 18	1,026 06
13, Boston—For September	871 50	29 50	985 36	985 66	2,872 02
14, Harrisburg—For September	98 50	2 00	94 01	94 01	288 52
15, Rochester—For September	162 50	6 50	135 94	136 24	441 18
16, Chicago—For September	2,000 00	32 00	2,423 63	2,429 95	6,885 58
17, New Orleans—For September	97 00	4 00	78 10	79 30	258 40
18, Detroit—For September	358 00	9 25	423 41	423 71	1,214 37
19, Elmira—For September	40 00	.....	32 18	32 18	104 36
20, Nashville—For September	102 50	4 00	98 25	98 25	303 00
21, San Francisco—For September....	481 50	.....	472 25	474 70	1,428 45
22, Dubuque—For September	33 00	.....	23 46	23 46	79 92
23, Milwaukee—For September	238 50	.....	228 59	228 58	695 67
24, Jackson—For September	6 00	60	5 17	5 17	16 94
25, Baton Rouge—For September	11 50	5 50	10 82	10 75	38 57
26, Petersburg—For September	8 00	75	5 89	5 89	20 53
27, Mobile—For September	31 50	.....	30 53	30 53	92 56
28, Galveston—For September	37 00	.....	45 15	45 15	127 30
29, Peoria—For September	66 50	.....	58 82	59 42	184 74
30, St. Paul—For September	205 50	5 00	172 75	172 75	556 00
31, Fond du Lac—For September....	17 00	.....	14 01	14 01	45 02
32, Norfolk—For September	80 00	4 70	73 11	73 77	231 58
33, Providence—For September	107 00	12 00	101 98	102 01	322 99
34, Columbia—For September	37 50	6 25	30 60	30 60	104 95
35, Evansville—For September	37 00	.....	39 66	39 66	116 32
36, Oakland—For September	117 50	4 00	127 25	127 25	376 00
37, Honolulu—For August	9 00	75	11 00	11 00	31 75
38, Haverhill—For September	6 50	.....	4 98	4 31	15 79
39, Grand Rapids—For September	94 00	4 00	72 87	72 87	243 74
40, St. Joseph—For September	53 50	2 00	51 76	52 36	159 62
41, Augusta—For September	24 50	.....	22 23	22 53	69 26
42, Minneapolis—For September	244 50	2 00	238 30	238 30	723 10
43, Charleston—For September	33 50	75	30 46	30 46	95 17
44, Rome—For September	9 50	.....	6 30	6 30	22 10
45, Leavenworth—For September	18 50	2 00	12 26	12 26	45 02
46, Sacramento—For September	105 00	3 00	107 55	107 55	323 10
47, New Haven—For September	60 00	.....	48 50	48 50	157 00
48, Atlanta—For September	177 50	.....	135 56	136 80	449 86
49, Denver—For September	257 00	12 60	271 85	273 05	814 50
50, Valley City—For August and Sept.	68 00	.....	45 81	45 81	159 62
51, Lawrence—For September	27 50	.....	15 26	15 26	58 02
52, Troy—For September	57 50	.....	49 97	49 97	157 44
53, Cleveland—For September	381 00	22 00	482 06	482 06	1,367 12
54, Raleigh—For September	40 50	2 00	29 16	29 16	100 82
55, Syracuse—For September	100 00	.....	112 15	112 15	324 30
56, Stockton—For September	37 00	.....	39 20	39 20	115 40
57, Dayton—For September	90 00	2 10	75 37	75 36	242 83
58, Multnomah—For September	191 00	6 00	193 90	193 90	584 80
59, Quincy—For September	33 00	1 00	31 92	31 92	97 84
60, Roanoke—For September	14 00	2 00	10 00	10 00	36 00
62, Utica—For September	86 00	2 00	80 90	80 90	249 80

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
63, Toledo—For September	$127 50	*$9 00	$116 16	$116 46	$369 12
64, Lafayette—For September	28 00	.....	20 20	20 50	68 70
65, Washoe—For September	16 00	.....	9 20	7 20	32 40
66, Portland—For September	46 00	.....	38 61	38 62	123 23
67, Lockport—For September	19 00	.....	11 40	11 40	41 80
68, Keokuk—For September	8 50	.....	7 74	7 74	23 98
69, Newark—For September	17 00	.....	12 50	12 50	42 00
70, Lancaster—For September	54 00	4 90	42 72	42 72	144 34
71, Trenton—For September	70 00	3 00	57 22	57 22	187 44
72, Lansing—For September	40 00	2 00	33 20	33 20	108 40
73, Ottumwa—For September	22 50	2 00	15 20	15 20	54 90
74, Belleville—For September	15 50	.....	13 95	13 93	43 38
75, Burlington—For September	27 00	2 00	26 14	26 44	81 58
76, Terre Haute—For September	54 50	.....	54 24	54 23	162 97
77, Erie—For September	57 00	6 00	54 36	54 36	171 72
78, Fort Wayne—For September	82 50	8 00	79 97	79 97	250 44
79, Wheeling—For September	48 50	.....	51 61	51 91	152 02
80, Kansas City—For September	305 00	31 00	309 69	309 60	955 29
81, Bay City—For September	16 00	.....	14 55	14 55	45 10
82, Colorado Springs—For September.	37 50	75	36 85	38 35	113 45
83, New York Hebrew—For September	68 50	2 00	75 38	75 38	221 26
84, San Bernardino—For September..	18 00	.....	18 85	18 85	55 70
85, St. John—For September	40 00	.....	30 03	30 03	100 06
86, Reading—For September	70 00	2 00	62 66	62 96	197 62
87, Houston—For September	99 00	.....	117 80	118 10	334 90
88, Hannibal—For September	10 00	.....	8 50	8 50	27 00
89, Chattanooga—For September	47 50	1 00	50 20	50 50	149 20
90, Richmond—For September	91 50	6 00	75 60	75 61	248 71
91, Toronto—For September	573 00	4 00	536 32	536 62	1,649 94
92, Little Rock—For September	64 00	.....	60 50	60 50	185 00
93, Macon—For September	35 00	2 00	35 00	35 00	107 00
94, Jersey City—For September	58 50	7 05	57 73	58 03	181 31
95, Helena—For September	23 50	60	31 15	31 15	86 40
96, Glens Falls—For September	10 50	12	8 99	8 99	28 60
97, Peru—For September	10 00	.....	6 09	6 09	22 18
99, Jackson—For September	32 00	.....	32 72	32 71	97 43
100, Norwich—For September	17 50	.....	13 22	13 22	43 94
101, Columbia—For September	953 50	13 00	1,074 90	1,076 40	3,117 80
102, Ottawa—For September	213 00	†31 00	183 85	184 15	612 00
103, Newark—For September	215 00	4 25	207 68	207 68	634 61
104, Birmingham—For September	78 00	.....	87 22	87 83	253 05
105, Goldfield—For September	2 00	.....	3 30	3 30	8 60
106, Madison—For September	16 50	.....	12 50	12 50	41 50
107, Tri-City—For September	94 00	60	82 95	82 95	260 50
108, Hagerstown—For September	12 00	.....	7 89	7 89	27 78
109, Pittsfield—For September	17 00	.....	11 97	11 97	40 94
111, Knoxville—For September	27 00	1 50	25 88	26 18	80 56
112, Scranton—For September	78 50	.....	67 89	67 88	214 27
113, Atchison—For August	8 00	.....	4 00	4 00	16 00
114, Annapolis—For September	7 50	.....	5 87	5 87	19 24
115, Salt Lake City—For September...	90 00	.....	104 25	104 55	298 80
116, Kenosha—For September	9 50	.....	7 10	7 10	23 70
117, Springfield—For September	68 50	3 00	53 40	53 44	178 34
118, Des Moines—For September	138 00	2 00	116 08	116 38	372 46
119, Jefferson City—For September	18 50	2 00	16 53	16 52	53 55
120, Lynn—For September	50 00	3 00	51 15	51 15	155 30
121, Topeka—For September	61 00	10 00	84 38	84 68	240 06
122, Kalamazoo—For September	32 00	*1 00	24 18	24 19	81 37
123, Wilmington—For September	38 00	6 00	31 39	31 47	106 86
124, Bloomington—For September	36 50	.....	33 10	33 12	102 72
125, Durham—For September	6 50	1 60	4 97	4 98	18 05
126, Butte—For September	43 50	.....	46 05	46 05	135 60
127, Hartford—For September	80 00	2 40	68 33	68 38	219 11
128, South Bend—For September	42 00	2 75	32 83	32 83	110 41
129, Hamilton—For September	93 00	4 00	67 00	67 00	231 00
130, Halifax—For September	38 50	2 00	38 46	38 43	117 39
131, New York Boh.-Slav.—For Sept...	18 50	2 75	17 08	17 08	55 41
132, Camden—For September	36 00	25	31 11	31 12	98 48
133, London—For September	39 00	24	28 09	28 09	95 42
134, Paducah—For September	12 50	.....	9 45	9 45	31 40
135, Oneonta—For September	15 00	70	11 99	12 03	39 72
136, Duluth—For September	76 50	6 00	73 10	73 10	228 70
137, Johnstown—For August and Sept.	22 00	.....	16 50	16 50	55 00
138, Austin—For September	37 50	.....	47 15	47 10	131 75
139, Stratford—For September	10 00	.....	6 19	6 19	22 38
140, Bismarck—For September	10 00	5 65	8 35	8 35	32 35
141, Williamsport—For September	22 50	.....	18 91	18 91	63 32
142, Olympia—For September	11 00	2 00	11 30	11 30	35 60
143, Danbury—For September	11 00	.....	8 92	8 92	28 84

*Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.
†Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
144, Fresno—For September	$52 50	$2 00	$60 25	$60 55	$175 30
145, Jacques-Cartier—For September	110 00	2 00	113 61	113 61	339 22
146, Charleston—For August	35 00	.....	28 00	28 00	91 00
148, Wichita—For September	53 50	.....	45 05	45 35	143 90
149, Saratoga Springs—For September	11 00	4 00	8 08	8 08	31 16
150, Elizabeth—For September	36 50	.....	33 18	33 18	102 86
151, Oil City—For September	14 00	.....	12 44	12 44	38 88
152, Manchester—For September	28 50	2 75	21 90	21 90	75 05
153, Meridian—For September	11 00	.....	9 60	9 60	30 20
154, Ann Arbor—For September	16 50	.....	10 59	10 69	37 78
155, Shreveport—For September	33 50	2 00	30 85	30 85	97 20
156, Bowling Green—For September	8 00	.....	6 42	6 41	20 83
158, Springfield—For September	25 50	2 00	26 45	26 45	80 40
159, New London—For September	12 00	.....	10 83	10 83	33 66
160, Columbia—For September	7 50	.....	5 79	5 79	19 08
161, Fall River—For September	36 00	.....	35 33	35 38	106 71
162, Jacksonville—For September	31 00	4 00	24 80	24 70	84 50
163, Superior—For September	19 50	.....	19 22	19 22	57 94
164, Kewanee—For September	7 00	.....	5 08	5 08	17 16
165, Worcester—For September	96 00	2 00	90 22	86 22	274 44
166, Adrian—For September	11 00	.....	7 18	7 18	25 36
167, Schenectady—For September	45 00	.....	45 99	45 98	136 97
168, Muskegon—For September	15 50	2 00	11 67	11 67	40 84
169, New Albany—For September	7 00	.....	4 32	4 32	15 64
170, Tacoma—For September	72 00	.....	86 60	86 60	245 20
171, Elgin—For September	23 00	.....	20 83	21 15	64 98
172, San Antonio—For September	67 00	2 00	57 95	57 55	184 50
173, Dallas—For September	125 50	.....	110 50	110 50	346 50
174, Los Angeles—For September	272 00	9 40	281 15	281 75	844 30
175, Pueblo—For September	35 00	75	35 60	35 90	107 25
176, Montreal—For September	300 50	8 00	266 06	266 35	840 91
177, Springfield—For September	70 00	5 90	75 97	75 97	227 84
178, Passaic—For September	15 00	.....	15 35	15 35	45 70
179, Leadville—For September	5 00	.....	4 60	4 90	14 50
180, Sioux City—For September	68 50	1 95	72 25	72 25	214 95
181, Meadville—For September	11 50	.....	8 64	8 64	28 78
182, Akron—For September	56 50	2 00	56 45	56 45	171 40
183, Savannah—For September	17 50	.....	14 25	14 25	46 00
184, Wyoming—For September	12 50	.....	14 55	14 55	41 60
185, Bradford—For August and Sept.	32 00	.....	25 91	25 91	83 82
186, Fargo—For September	19 50	6 00	21 13	21 12	67 75
187, Wilkes-Barre—For August	48 50	25	44 44	44 73	137 92
188, Waco—For September	42 00	.....	49 09	49 09	140 18
189, Blue Grass—For September	15 50	2 00	14 35	14 65	46 50
190, Omaha—For September	150 00	.....	135 00	135 60	420 60
191, Winnipeg—For September	243 50	4 00	245 10	245 10	737 70
192, Cedar Rapids—For September	44 00	2 00	39 87	39 87	125 74
193, Spokane—For September	110 50	6 00	123 30	123 30	363 10
194, Joliet—For September	39 50	.....	35 62	35 70	110 82
195, Paterson—For September	51 50	4 80	54 76	55 07	166 13
196, Logansport—For September	16 50	.....	11 30	11 30	39 10
198, Fort Worth—For September	56 00	4 00	67 55	67 85	195 40
199, Zanesville—For September	23 50	.....	21 58	21 58	66 66
200, Youngstown—For September	45 50	.....	48 23	48 23	141 96
201, Victoria—For September	46 50	.....	55 75	56 00	158 25
202, Seattle—For September	255 15	4 00	246 75	246 75	752 65
203, Bluff City—For September	17 50	60	19 31	19 31	56 72
204, Kingston—For September	14 50	.....	9 30	9 30	33 10
205, Jamestown—For September	28 00	.....	11 21	10 21	49 42
206, Sedalia—For September	10 50	2 00	7 40	7 40	27 30
207, Eureka—For September	10 00	.....	7 57	7 58	25 15
208, Cambridge—For August	7 00	.....	5 34	5 34	17 68
209, Lincoln—For September	67 50	13 20	71 39	71 39	223 48
210, Capital—For September	22 00	.....	22 12	22 12	66 24
211, Oshkosh—For September	18 00	.....	12 24	12 24	42 48
212, Pawtucket—For September	23 50	.....	17 11	17 11	57 72
213, Rockford—For September	32 00	.....	25 69	25 73	83 42
214, Pendleton—For September	4 00	.....	2 55	2 55	9 10
215, Decatur—For September	29 00	1 20	30 82	30 82	91 84
216, Springfield—For September	106 00	6 75	106 61	106 62	325 98
217, Murphysboro—For Aug. and Sept.	8 50	.....	7 00	7 10	22 60
218, Sioux Falls—For September	22 00	.....	20 05	20 05	62 10
219, Canton—For September	43 00	4 00	38 30	38 30	123 60
220, Columbus—For September	11 50	.....	9 85	9 85	31 20
221, San Diego—For September	66 00	.....	61 70	61 70	189 40
222, Montgomery—For September	10 00	.....	9 43	9 43	28 86
223, Marysville—For September	11 00	.....	9 20	9 25	29 45
224, Brockton—For September	54 00	.....	43 37	43 37	140 74
225, McKeesport—For August	13 00	.....	11 58	11 58	36 16
226, Vancouver—For September	104 50	2 00	107 75	107 75	322 00
227, Cripple Creek—For September	2 50	.....	2 62	2 62	7 74
229, Crawfordsville—For September	16 00	.....	12 55	12 55	41 10

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
230, Danville—For September	$23 50	.....	$20 35	$20 35	$64 20
231, San Jose—For September	43 50	$4 00	37 80	37 80	123 10
232, Binghamton—For September	68 50	6 00	57 81	57 82	190 13
233, Niagara Falls—For September	32 00	.....	26 57	26 65	85 22
243, Corsicana—For August	6 50	.....	4 55	4 55	15 60
235, Rahway—For September	18 00	.....	14 21	14 21	46 42
236, Ogden—For September	24 00	.....	21 30	21 30	66 60
237, Sandusky—For September	15 00	.....	10 60	10 60	36 20
238, Steubenville—For September	15 00	75	12 54	12 54	40 83
239, Carbondale—For August	6 00	.....	4 11	4 11	14 22
240, Altoona—For September	28 00	6 85	27 38	26 89	89 12
241, Twin Falls—For August and Sept.	14 00	.....	14 04	14 04	42 08
242, York—For September	36 50	10 50	21 98	21 98	90 96
243, Hutchinson—For September	22 00	2 00	20 75	20 75	65 50
244, Cumberland—For September	15 00	2 00	13 19	13 13	43 32
245, Woonsocket—For September	14 00	.....	8 17	8 17	30 34
246, Winona—For September	13 00	.....	7 80	7 80	28 60
247, Chicago Swedish—For September	20 50	.....	19 05	19 04	58 59
248, Peterborough—For September	29 00	.....	22 67	22 74	74 41
249, Fort Smith—For September	20 50	2 40	20 96	20 96	64 82
250, Beaver Valley—For September	22 00	.....	16 03	16 02	54 05
251, Muscatine—For September	17 00	4 00	11 20	11 20	43 40
252, Bridgeport—For September	56 00	6 00	46 65	46 65	155 30
253, Holyoke—For September	34 00	4 00	28 29	28 29	94 58
254, Riverside—For September	8 00	.....	7 84	7 84	23 68
255, Anaconda—For September	27 00	.....	24 20	24 20	75 40
256, Great Falls—For September	30 50	4 00	34 34	34 34	103 18
257, Lisbon—For September	5 50	.....	3 32	3 32	12 14
258, Easton—For September	49 00	2 00	46 79	46 80	144 59
259, Waltham—For September	7 50	.....	6 00	6 00	19 50
260, Findlay—For September	10 50	.....	9 35	9 35	29 20
261, New York Italian—For September	27 50	.....	29 33	29 02	85 85
262, Uniontown—For September	14 00	.....	16 29	16 25	46 54
263, Asheville—For September	23 00	2 00	19 49	19 49	63 98
264, Sheridan—For September	8 50	4 00	10 16	10 16	32 82
265, Ottawa—For September	11 50	.....	7 15	7 15	25 80
266, Elkhart—For September	12 50	.....	9 17	9 17	30 84
267, Frankfort—For September	12 50	.....	10 85	10 85	34 20
268, Gloversville—For August and Sept.	33 50	2 00	27 10	27 10	89 70
269, Peekskill—For August and Sept.	9 00	.....	6 53	6 53	22 06
270, New Castle—For September	17 50	90	13 00	13 00	44 40
271, Boise City—For September	31 50	.....	33 00	33 00	97 50
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan.—For September	9 00	.....	9 01	9 00	27 01
273, Red Lodge—For August and Sept.	4 50	.....	4 39	4 39	13 28
274, Amsterdam—For September	18 00	.....	15 00	15 00	48 00
276, New Bedford—For September	46 50	.....	40 99	40 99	128 48
277, Missoula—For September	16 50	3 00	14 70	14 70	48 90
278, Escanaba—For September	7 50	50	5 60	5 60	19 20
280, Marietta—For September	12 50	.....	5 90	5 90	24 30
282, Sterling—For September	10 50	.....	7 86	7 86	26 22
283, Oklahoma City—For September	95 00	.....	105 40	106 00	306 40
284, Anderson—For September	13 00	*1 00	11 16	11 17	36 33
286, Marion—For September	15 50	.....	15 50	15 50	46 50
287, Frankfort—For September	6 50	50	5 29	5 29	17 58
288, Galesburg—For September	21 50	.....	15 69	15 69	52 88
289, Titusville—For September	5 00	.....	3 88	3 88	12 76
290, Hamilton—For September	7 50	.....	5 98	5 98	19 46
291, Aurora—For September	24 50	75	18 23	18 27	61 75
292, Grand Junction—For September	7 50	2 00	6 50	6 95	22 95
293, Pensacola—For September	10 00	.....	9 74	9 74	29 48
294, Waukegan—For September	9 50	2 00	7 28	7 30	26 08
295, Newport—For September	3 50	.....	2 87	2 87	9 24
297, Concord—For September	15 50	.....	11 47	11 50	38 47
298, Massillon—For September	9 50	60	8 33	8 37	26 80
299, Tampa—For September	29 50	.....	29 50	29 50	88 50
300, Port Huron—For September	14 50	.....	14 17	14 17	42 84
301, Richmond—For September	19 00	.....	15 06	15 07	49 13
302, Quebec—For September	81 00	2 00	65 96	66 26	215 22
304, Albuquerque—For September	20 50	2 00	21 45	21 80	65 75
305, Newburgh—For September	21 50	4 00	15 10	15 10	55 70
306, Alton—For September	13 50	2 00	9 90	9 90	35 30
307, New Brunswick—For September	18 00	.....	15 83	15 83	49 66
308, Watertown—For September	13 50	2 00	5 95	5 95	27 40
310, Lowell—For September	40 00	2 00	34 97	34 97	111 94
311, Grand Forks—For September	23 50	2 75	22 40	22 40	71 05
312, East Las Vegas—For September	4 00	2 00	2 95	2 95	11 90
313, Texarkana—For September	9 50	.....	6 50	6 50	22 50
314, Meriden—For August and Sept.	25 00	.....	23 00	23 60	71 60
315, Poughkeepsie—For September	28 00	.....	20 34	20 33	68 67
316, North Adams—For September	13 00	.....	10 24	10 24	33 48

*Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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317, Woodstock—For September	$5 00	.....	$2 85	$2 85	$10 70
318, East Liverpool—For September	12 50	$0 75	10 02	10 01	33 28
319, Taunton—For September	10 00	75	7 88	7 88	26 51
320, Pottsville—For September	17 50	.....	16 81	16 81	51 12
321, Connellsville—For September	8 50	.....	9 22	9 21	26 93
322, Kingston—For September	7 00	.....	4 30	4 30	15 60
323, Hoboken—For September	48 00	.....	43 13	43 13	134 26
324, Racine—For September	25 50	.....	23 17	23 16	71 83
325, Cohoes—For September	12 00	.....	6 23	6 23	24 46
326, Rutland—For September	11 00	4 00	6 71	6 71	28 42
327, Lincoln—For August	4 00	.....	3 32	3 32	10 64
328, Streator—For September	10 00	.....	7 63	7 93	25 56
329, Waterbury—For September	33 50	.....	32 56	32 55	98 61
330, Chicago Bohemian—For September	40 00	.....	33 30	33 30	106 60
332, Muncie—For September	30 00	.....	24 65	24 65	79 30
333, Denison—For September	12 50	2 00	8 79	9 11	32 40
334, Clinton—For September	14 00	.....	13 61	13 61	41 22
336, Oneida—For September	10 50	.....	8 04	8 05	26 59
337, Nanaimo—For August and Sept.	13 00	.....	7 60	7 60	28 20
338, Charlotte—For August	6 50	.....	4 65	4 65	15 80
339, Beaumont—For September	25 50	2 00	30 70	30 70	88 90
340, Nelson—For August and September	9 00	45	6 20	6 20	21 85
341, Spartanburg—For September	10 50	.....	8 83	8 83	28 16
342, Canton—For September	6 00	.....	5 95	5 95	17 90
343, Fort Scott—For September	6 00	.....	4 20	4 20	14 40
344, Green Bay—For September	15 50	2 40	10 04	10 04	37 98
345, Olean—For September	16 00	2 00	11 24	11 24	40 48
347, Wabash—For September	7 50	.....	3 30	3 30	14 10
348, Girard—For September	6 50	1 50	6 72	6 72	21 44
349, Waterloo—For September	30 50	2 00	28 92	28 92	90 34
350, Joplin—For September	30 50	3 60	29 43	29 43	92 96
352, Phœnix—For September	33 00	90	38 62	38 62	111 14
353, Newport News—For September	12 50	2 00	11 59	11 59	37 68
355, Bellingham—For September	20 00	.....	20 25	20 25	60 50
356, Jacksonville—For Aug. and Sept.	21 00	2 00	16 42	16 43	55 85
357, Parkersburg—For September	9 50	11 20	7 39	7 39	35 48
359, Sault Ste. Marie—For September	6 50	25	5 25	5 25	17 25
361, Tuscaloosa—For September	7 50	50	5 32	5 32	18 64
362, Traverse City—For September	4 50	.....	2 89	2 89	10 28
363, Jackson—For September	8 50	4 00	6 38	6 38	25 26
364, Coshocton—For September	7 50	.....	6 20	6 26	19 96
365, Derby—For September	3 00	.....	1 80	1 80	6 60
367, Globe—For September	9 00	.....	10 30	10 30	29 60
368, Litchfield—For September	19 50	.....	11 40	11 40	42 30
369, Taylorville—For September	5 50	.....	2 80	3 30	11 60
370, El Paso—For September	43 00	.....	45 65	45 95	134 60
371, Rome—For September	6 00	2 00	4 15	4 15	16 30
372, Clarksburg—For September	14 00	.....	11 28	11 28	36 56
374, Du Bois—For September	8 00	.....	6 50	6 50	21 00
375, Prescott—For September	10 50	2 00	12 26	12 26	37 02
376, Minot—For August	12 50	.....	9 00	10 00	31 50
377, Atlantic City—For September	13 50	.....	13 23	13 23	39 96
378, Brantford—For September	14 00	2 00	10 05	10 15	36 20
379, Ithaca—For September	21 00	.....	18 41	18 41	57 82
380, Augusta—For September	4 50	2 00	3 15	3 15	12 80
381, Boone—For September	8 00	.....	6 52	6 52	21 04
383, Martins Ferry—For Aug. and Sept.	13 00	.....	6 62	6 62	26 24
385, Greenville—For September	11 50	1 75	9 00	9 00	31 25
386, Little Falls—For September	4 50	.....	2 84	2 83	10 17
387, Mt. Vernon—For Aug. and Sept.	31 50	.....	26 65	26 64	84 79
388, Walla Walla—For September	13 50	.....	17 20	17 25	47 95
389, Vallejo—For September	6 00	2 00	5 56	5 60	19 16
390, Pontiac—For September	8 50	.....	5 28	5 27	19 05
391, Guelph—For September	15 50	.....	10 51	10 51	36 52
392, Pittston—For September	8 50	.....	6 69	6 68	21 87
394, Santa Barbara—For September	7 50	2 00	6 95	6 95	23 40
397, Greensboro—For September	13 50	2 00	13 40	13 41	42 31
398, Billings—For September	19 00	1 50	23 70	23 70	67 90
399, Plainfield—For September	15 00	.....	7 40	7 40	29 80
400, Sunbury—For Aug. and Sept.	10 50	1 35	6 30	6 30	24 45
401, Hazleton—For September	14 50	75	10 95	10 95	37 15
402, Barre—For September	10 00	*1 50	6 28	6 28	24 06
403, Tulsa—For September	49 00	.....	42 60	42 60	134 20
404, Tyler—For September	3 50	.....	2 70	2 70	8 90
405, Santa Fe—For September	11 00	2 00	7 80	7 80	28 60
406, Mason City—For Aug. and Sept.	26 50	.....	20 60	20 60	67 70
408, Ottawa—For September	5 50	.....	3 77	3 77	13 04
409, Lorain—For September	14 00	2 00	10 08	10 07	36 15
410, Everett—For September	14 50	.....	17 10	17 10	48 70
411, Galt—For September	8 00	60	5 00	5 00	18 60

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412, Kokomo—For September	$15 00	.....	$10 89	$10 90	$36 79
413, Prince Rupert—For September	5 00	$0 30	5 15	5 15	15 60
414, Marshalltown—For September	12 00	2 00	10 85	10 93	35 78
415, Butler—For Aug. and September	31 50	.....	29 34	29 33	90 17
416, St. Catharines—For September	36 50	2 00	21 15	22 05	81 70
417, Fort William—For September	6 50	.....	6 55	6 55	19 60
418, Dodge City—For September	7 50	.....	5 40	5 40	18 30
419, Anniston—For September	8 50	.....	6 11	6 11	20 72
420, Mansfield—For September	12 50	50	10 00	10 00	33 00
421, Chatham—For September	4 50	2 00	2 40	2 40	11 30
422, Natchez—For September	4 00	.....	4 09	4 09	12 18
424, Orange—For September	25 00	.....	25 38	25 38	75 76
425, Canon City—For September	8 00	.....	6 23	6 52	20 75
426, Bristol—For September	6 00	.....	4 18	4 18	14 36
427, Vicksburg—For September	11 50	.....	12 85	12 85	37 20
428, Warren—For September	17 50	2 75	14 00	14 00	48 25
430, Miami—For September	18 00	.....	20 33	20 33	58 66
431, Manitowoc—For Aug. and Sept.	12 00	.....	8 00	8 00	28 00
432, Stillwater—For September	3 50	.....	1 60	2 60	7 70
433, Dover—For September	7 50	.....	5 64	5 64	18 78
434, Trinidad—For Aug. and September	12 00	.....	11 94	10 94	34 88
435, Americus—For September	4 00	.....	2 20	2 20	8 40
436, Clarksville—For September	4 00	.....	1 50	1 50	7 00
437, Franklin—For September	16 00	.....	13 58	13 90	43 48
438, Paris—For September	7 50	.....	8 05	8 05	23 60
439, Bakersfield—For September	17 50	.....	18 94	18 94	55 38
440, N. Y. Hungarian—For September	15 00	4 00	10 70	10 70	40 40
441, Salem—For September	14 50	.....	9 05	9 05	32 60
442, La Salle-Peru—For September	9 00	4 00	7 03	7 02	27 05
443, Mascoutah—For September	7 00	.....	4 83	4 83	16 66
444, Champaign-Urbana—For September	21 00	.....	12 40	12 40	45 80
446, Bangor—For September	14 50	4 00	6 55	6 55	31 60
447, Pine Bluff—For Aug. and Sept.	20 50	.....	18 35	18 35	57 20
448, La Crosse—For August	16 00	.....	6 82	6 83	29 65
449, Calgary—For September	69 00	2 00	68 30	68 60	207 90
450, Columbus—For September	7 00	.....	4 23	4 48	15 71
451, Medicine Hat—For September	7 50	.....	6 78	6 78	21 06
452, N. Kensingt'n-Tarentum—For Sept.	8 50	2 00	8 47	8 47	27 44
453, Norwich—For September	10 50	.....	5 90	6 40	22 80
454, Huntington—For September	9 00	.....	8 18	8 18	25 36
456, Washington—For September	21 00	.....	15 29	15 29	51 58
458, Carlinville—For September	5 00	.....	3 43	3 43	11 86
459, St. Thomas—For August	9 50	.....	6 40	6 40	22 30
461, Cairo—For September	8 50	4 00	7 67	7 67	27 84
462, New Philadelphia—For August	4 00	.....	2 88	2 88	9 76
463, Middletown—For September	12 50	.....	10 43	10 43	33 36
464, Vinita—For September	3 00	.....	2 25	2 25	7 50
465, Tucson—For September	16 50	8 50	17 46	17 76	60 22
466, West Chester—For September	5 00	.....	3 44	3 44	11 88
467, Niles—For September	4 00	.....	3 00	3 00	10 00
468, Yonkers—For September	25 50	.....	26 59	26 59	78 68
470, Pittsburg—For September	11 00	.....	9 26	9 27	29 53
471, Sherman—For September	7 50	.....	4 50	4 50	16 50
472, Palestine—For September	6 50	.....	4 60	4 60	15 70
473, Moberly—For August	7 00	2 55	3 10	3 10	15 75
474, Ashtabula—For September	12 00	.....	9 20	9 20	30 40
475, Fostoria—For August	7 00	2 10	3 82	3 82	16 74
477, Niles—For August and September	7 00	.....	3 18	3 78	13 96
478, San Juan—For July and August	12 50	5 75	8 80	8 80	35 85
479, Centralia—For September	5 50	.....	3 80	3 80	13 10
480, Tiffin—For September	9 50	2 00	6 43	6 43	24 36
481, Iola—For August	5 50	2 00	3 85	3 85	15 20
482, Athens—For September	4 00	.....	1 96	1 96	7 92
483, Logan—For September	4 50	2 10	2 03	2 03	10 66
484, Muskogee—For September	24 50	.....	27 58	27 58	79 66
485, Westerville—For September	4 00	.....	4 22	4 22	12 44
487, Middletown—For September	7 00	*1 00	5 57	5 57	19 14
488, Princeton—For September	6 50	2 00	4 13	4 13	16 76
489, Livingston—For September	8 50	.....	7 45	7 45	23 40
490, Shawnee—For September	6 00	.....	4 73	4 73	15 46
491, Pocatello—For Aug. and September	12 50	25	10 20	10 20	33 15
492, Bellaire—For September	13 00	.....	9 39	9 38	31 77
493, Henderson—For September	5 00	.....	4 15	4 15	13 30
494, Abilene—For September	6 00	.....	5 85	5 85	17 70
495, S. Framingham—For September	26 50	.....	17 94	17 97	62 41
496, Eugene—For September	14 00	.....	9 28	9 28	32 56
497, Alliance—For September	5 00	75	5 06	5 06	15 87
499, Okmulgee—For September	14 00	2 00	10 57	10 58	37 15
500, Fremont—For September	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
501, Clearfield—For September	3 00	60	2 02	2 02	7 64

*Includes donation to Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
502, Chillicothe—For August	$6 50	$0 15	$5 41	$5 41	$17 47
503, Stamford—For September	13 00	.....	9 54	9 54	32 08
504, Charleroi—For September	8 00	.....	4 72	4 72	17 44
505, Wichita Falls—For September	10 00	.....	6 35	7 25	23 60
506, Ely—For September	3 50	.....	4 55	4 55	12 60
507, Princeton—For September	5 00	.....	2 36	2 36	9 72
509, Greenville—For September	8 00	.....	4 80	4 80	17 60
510, Lynchburg—For September	3 50	.....	2 39	3 41	9 30
511, Batavia—For September	16 00	75	11 87	11 87	40 49
512, Pontiac—For September	10 50	2 00	9 73	9 73	31 96
515, Iowa City—For September	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
516, Norwalk—For September	8 00	.....	3 80	3 79	15 59
518, Marion—For September	7 00	.....	5 50	5 50	18 00
519, Visalia—For September	8 50	.....	6 85	6 85	22 20
520, Mattoon—For September	9 00	.....	6 00	6 00	21 00
521, Palo Alto—For September	6 50	.....	5 40	5 40	17 30
522, Morristown—For September	10 50	.....	8 53	8 54	27 57
523, Tarrytown-Ossining—For Sept.	15 00	.....	12 28	12 28	39 56
524, Freeport—For September	11 00	55	9 12	9 12	29 79
525, Amarillo—For September	12 00	1 20	10 89	10 89	34 98
526, Oskaloosa—For September	9 50	.....	5 85	5 85	21 20
527, New Rochelle—For September	12 50	.....	9 44	9 44	31 38
528, Corpus Christi—For September	7 00	.....	6 20	6 20	19 40
529, Norwalk—For September	9 00	2 00	6 86	6 86	24 72
530, Waverly—For September	4 00	.....	2 65	2 65	9 30
531, Gainesville—For September	6 50	.....	3 95	3 95	14 40
532, Auburn-Lewiston—For September	25 00	4 00	12 60	12 60	54 20
533, Huntington—For September	16 50	40	18 13	18 13	53 16
534, Allentown—For September	18 00	2 00	12 44	12 84	45 28
535, Flint—For September	23 50	.....	21 81	21 83	67 14
536, Auburn—For September	21 50	.....	14 20	14 20	49 90
537, Mineral Wells—For September	5 50	.....	4 05	4 05	13 60
538, Washington—For Aug. and Sept.	11 00	.....	6 60	6 60	24 20
541, Vernon—For September	11 00	.....	8 96	8 96	28 92
542, Shelbyville—For Aug. and Sept.	11 00	30	7 75	7 75	26 80
543, Watsonville-Salinas—For Sept.	9 00	.....	7 70	7 70	24 40
544, Douglas—For September	7 00	25	7 75	7 75	22 75
545, Waukesha—For September	4 50	.....	2 84	2 84	10 18
547, Kankakee—For September	15 00	.....	12 10	12 10	39 20
548, Lancaster—For August	6 50	50	3 00	3 00	13 00
550, Lewiston—For September	11 50	2 00	8 80	8 80	31 10
551, Lethbridge—For September	7 50	.....	9 05	9 05	25 60
552, Ada—For September	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
553, Windsor—For September	9 00	.....	7 16	7 16	23 32
554, Pana—For September	4 00	.....	1 98	1 98	7 96
556, Wilmington—For September	22 50	06	18 33	18 33	59 22
558, Eau Claire—For September	15 00	.....	9 00	9 00	33 00
559, Medford-Ashland—For September	10 50	.....	9 81	9 78	30 09
560, Charleston—For September	3 00	2 00	2 13	2 12	9 25
561, Huron—For September	5 00	.....	3 58	3 58	12 16
562, Harrisburg—For September	9 50	.....	6 45	6 45	22 40
563, Rock Springs—For August	9 00	.....	9 25	8 25	26 50
564, Aberdeen—For September	10 50	2 00	7 14	7 14	26 78
565, South McAlester—For September	4 50	.....	4 15	4 15	12 80
568, Lake Charles—For September	8 50	.....	6 75	6 75	22 00
569, Painesville—For May and June	7 00	.....	4 31	4 31	15 62
571, Chickasha—For September	3 50	.....	3 17	3 18	9 85
572, Marshall—For September	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
573, Aberdeen—For Aug. and Sept.	26 50	1 00	26 88	26 87	81 25
574, Hot Springs—For September	10 00	2 10	8 21	8 50	28 81
575, Port Arthur—For September	7 00	.....	7 52	7 52	22 04
576, San Luis Obispo—For September	6 00	.....	4 32	4 33	14 65
577, Santa Rosa—For September	7 00	.....	5 85	5 85	18 70
578, Coffeyville—For September	12 00	2 00	9 03	9 02	32 05
579, Santa Ana—For September	10 50	.....	8 70	8 70	27 90
580, Burlington—For September	10 00	.....	6 70	6 70	23 40
581, Fort Madison—For September	4 50	.....	2 98	2 98	10 46
583, Pasadena—For September	23 50	75	21 74	21 74	67 73
584, Independence—For September	7 50	2 00	6 95	7 25	23 70
585, White Plains—For September	8 00	75	6 27	6 29	21 31
586, Greeley—For September	10 50	.....	8 22	8 23	26 95
587, Guthrie—For September	8 00	2 00	4 92	4 92	19 84
588, St. Augustine—For September	8 00	.....	7 38	7 99	23 37
589, Santa Cruz—For September	9 00	.....	6 08	6 09	21 17
590, Gary—For September	14 00	*5 00	15 50	16 10	50 60
592, Fort Collins—For September	9 00	8 00	7 32	7 32	31 64
593, Brainerd—For September	4 50	.....	3 20	3 20	10 90
594, Mount Carmel—For September	6 00	1 00	4 80	4 80	16 60
595, Athens—For Aug. and September	16 50	2 00	14 36	14 36	47 22
596, Houghton—For September	19 50	.....	17 55	17 60	54 65

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
597, Martinez—For September	$5 50	.....	$3 95	$4 95	$14 40
598, Morgantown—For September	12 00	.....	8 14	8 14	28 28
599, Herrin—For Aug. and September.	21 00	.....	14 55	14 55	50 10
600, Petaluma—For September	8 00	.....	7 36	7 35	22 71
601, Warren—For September	17 00	.....	13 20	13 20	43 40
602, Greenville—For September	7 50	.....	5 22	5 22	17 94
604, Edmonton—For September	51 50	.....	51 40	51 40	154 30
605, Emporia—For September	7 00	.....	4 55	4 55	16 10
608, Chanute—For September	7 00	.....	4 60	4 60	16 20
609, Winston-Salem—For September....	10 00	$4 00	8 17	8 17	30 34
611, Reno—For September	17 00	75	19 55	19 55	56 85
612, Appleton, etc.—For September ...	14 50	1 20	7 48	7 48	30 66
613, Enid—For September	18 00	40	14 33	14 33	47 06
614, North Yakima—For September....	15 00	.....	15 95	16 25	47 20
615, Manistee—For Aug. and September	6 00	.....	3 86	3 86	13 72
616, Tonopah—For July, Aug., Sept...	16 50	.....	19 25	19 25	55 00
617, Wallace—For September	6 00	.....	5 90	5 90	17 80
618, Watertown—For September	6 00	.....	3 75	3 75	13 50
619, Sapulpa—For September	5 00	.....	4 70	4 70	14 40
622, Owensboro—For September	7 00	.....	3 32	3 33	13 65
623, Fitchburg-Leominster—For Sept...	23 00	2 00	18 88	18 88	62 76
624, San Mateo—For September.....	9 00	2 00	7 40	7 40	25 80
625, Salisbury—For September	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
626, Manila—For July and August.....	8 00	.....	17 98	17 97	43 95
627, Moose Jaw—For September.....	23 00	.....	23 20	23 55	69 75
628, Somerville—For September	11 50	.....	9 08	9 08	29 66
629, Bowling Green—For September...	3 50	.....	1 93	2 44	7 87
630, St. Cloud—For September.....	15 00	2 00	11 16	11 16	39 32
631, Miles City—For September.....	9 50	50	6 45	6 45	22 90
632, New Westminster—For August...	11 50	.....	11 50	11 55	34 55
633, Lawton—For September	7 00	30	6 00	6 00	19 30
635, Poplar Bluff—For September.....	7 00	50	4 58	4 57	16 65
637, Portsmouth—For September	13 50	2 60	13 15	13 15	42 40
638, Salina—For August and September	14 00	4 25	13 36	13 35	44 96
640, Berlin—For September	3 50	.....	2 36	2 36	8 22
642, Hackensack—For September	18 50	.....	21 31	21 32	61 13
643, Waterville—For September	11 00	1 25	7 34	7 34	26 93
644, Bluefield—For September	9 00	2 10	6 50	6 50	24 10
645, Elyria—For August	8 00	.....	5 46	5 46	18 92
646, Shamokin—For September	13 50	.....	8 10	8 10	29 70
647, Hattiesburg—For September	7 50	.....	5 92	5 92	19 34
649, Ardmore—For September	9 00	05	5 40	5 40	19 85
650, Long Beach-San Pedro—For Aug..	18 00	.....	13 55	13 55	45 10
652, Ceveland Hungarian—For Sept...	19 50	.....	18 36	18 36	56 22
657, Regina—For September	57 00	.....	55 45	55 45	167 90
658, Perth Amboy—For September.....	17 00	.....	9 92	9 92	36 84
659, Madisonville—For September	3 50	.....	2 22	2 22	7 94
660, Tallahassee—For September	7 00	.....	5 16	5 16	17 32
663, Saskatoon—For September	32 00	.....	22 15	22 45	76 60
664, Fredericton—For September	8 00	.....	4 93	4 92	17 85
667, Chico—For September	9 00	.....	7 95	7 95	24 90
668, Greensburg—For September	16 00	.....	13 26	13 24	42 50
669, Durant—For September	3 50	.....	2 60	2 60	8 70
671, Morris—For September	4 50	.....	2 85	2 85	10 20
672, Sherbrooke—For September	6 00	.....	3 75	3 74	13 49
675, Marion—For September	17 00	.....	14 81	14 81	46 62
677, Dunkirk—For September	8 50	2 00	5 68	5 68	21 86
679, New Britain—For September.....	10 00	2 00	5 42	5 57	22 99
680, Wenatchee—For September	5 50	8 85	5 45	5 45	25 25
682, Astoria—For September	6 00	.....	4 47	4 47	14 94
683, Baker—For July and August.....	3 50	.....	4 15	4 15	11 80
684, Portsmouth—For September	5 50	.....	3 60	3 90	13 00
685, Parsons—For September	7 50	2 00	6 60	6 60	22 70
686, Newburyport—For September	6 00	.....	4 02	4 02	14 04
687, Greenfield—For September	4 50	.....	3 22	3 22	10 94
688, Temple—For September	13 00	.....	10 62	10 62	34 24
689, Modesto-Turlock—For September..	16 00	75	12 25	12 55	41 55
690, Devils Lake—For September.....	5 00	.....	3 93	3 93	12 86
692, Ellensburg—For September	7 00	.....	7 15	7 15	21 30
695, Hallettsville—For August	4 50	.....	3 25	3 25	11 00
696, Paragould—For September	10 00	2 00	6 16	6 46	24 62
697, Waycross—For Aug. and Sept...	8 00	2 00	6 42	6 43	22 85
698, Coalgate—For September	5 00	.....	2 47	2 57	10 04
699, Bremerton—For Aug. and Sept...	5 00	2 00	7 45	7 45	21 90
700, Brandon—For Aug. and Sept.....	15 50	.....	13 20	13 20	41 90
702, Sault Ste. Marie—For September.	5 00	10 36	3 64	3 64	22 64
703, St. Johns—For Aug. and Sept....	15 50	2 00	10 27	10 27	38 04
705, Prince Albert—For September....	6 50	.....	5 25	5 25	17 00
707, Imperial Valley—For September..	14 50	2 00	14 33	14 93	45 76
708, Boulder—For September	7 50	2 00	7 63	7 62	24 75
709, West Palm Beach—For September	6 50	2 65	6 31	6 31	21 77
710, Sheboygan—For September	12 50	.....	8 07	8 07	28 64

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711, Northampton—For September	$3 00	.....	$2 22	$2 22	$7 44
713, Fort Dodge—For September.....	18 50	.....	14 18	14 18	46 86
716, Michigan City—For September...	8 50	.....	5 51	5 51	19 52
717, West Warwick—For September...	6 50	.....	2 82	2 82	12 14
718, Kamloops—For June, July, Aug..	7 50	.....	8 10	8 10	23 70
721, Asbury Park—For September.....	15 50	.....	10 06	10 06	35 62
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford—For Sept..	6 00	.....	4 10	4 10	14 20
723, Kalispell—For September	6 50	$0 75	5 15	5 15	17 55
724, Hillsdale—For September	4 00	.....	2 20	2 20	8 40
726, Swift Current—For Aug. and Sept.	9 50	2 25	6 70	6 70	25 15
727, Hibbing-Virginia—For September..	15 50	2 00	13 04	13 05	43 59
728, Xenia—For September	6 50	.....	3 90	3 90	14 30
729, San Rafael—For September.....	5 00	.....	4 07	4 08	13 15
730, Bucyrus—For September	8 50	2 00	6 52	6 52	23 54
733, Kittanning—For September	9 50	4 00	7 13	7 12	27 75
734, Antigo—For September	6 50	4 00	4 06	4 06	18 62
735, Casper—For August	5 00	.....	5 10	5 10	15 20
737, Brownwood—For September	11 50	.....	7 23	7 22	25 95
738, Richmond—For Aug. and Sept....	10 00	2 00	8 10	8 10	28 20
739, Faribault—For September	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
742, Longview—For September	3 50	.....	2 48	2 47	8 45
744, Alexandria—For September	7 50	*1 50	6 20	6 21	21 41
747, Urbana—For September	10 50	.....	5 64	5 64	21 78
749, Fredericksburg—For September ..	2 00	.....	1 37	1 36	4 73
750, Provo—For August	2 50	.....	2 01	2 31	6 82
751, Punxsutawney—For September ...	3 50	4 00	2 34	2 34	12 18
752, Hillsboro—For September	7 00	.....	5 65	5 65	18 30
753, Kirksville—For September	2 00	.....	1 39	1 38	4 77
756, Rocky Mount—For September....	5 00	2 00	3 30	3 30	13 60
757, Big Spring—For September.....	2 50	.....	1 65	1 70	5 85
759, Mart-Marlin—For September	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
760, Arcadia—For September	4 00	2 00	2 40	2 40	10 80
762, Benton Hbr-St. Joseph—For Sept.	13 00	2 00	6 59	6 59	28 18
763, Johnson City—For September.....	5 00	.....	3 36	2 36	10 72
764, Havre—For August and September	9 50	.....	9 67	8 58	27 75
765, Detroit Hungarian—For September	10 00	.....	7 02	7 02	24 04
766, Bisbee—For September	8 50	.....	8 86	8 85	26 21
767, Cushing—For August	2 50	50	1 80	1 80	6 60
768, Sturgis—For Aug. and September.	6 50	2 00	6 36	6 36	21 22
769, Plattsburgh—For September	4 00	2 00	2 40	2 40	10 80
770, Owatonna—For September	5 50	.....	3 92	3 91	13 33
771, Keene—For September	7 50	.....	5 13	5 19	17 82
772, Hastings—For September	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
773, Raton—For September	3 50	50	2 68	2 67	9 35
774, Piqua—For September	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
776, Idaho Falls—For September.....	7 50	.....	7 55	7 55	22 60
777, Robinson—For August	4 00	.....	2 44	2 44	8 88
778, Ridgway—For Aug. and September	7 50	10	5 85	5 77	19 22
779, La Grande—For September	3 50	75	2 92	2 92	10 09
780, Bend—For August	3 00	.....	2 90	2 90	8 80
781, Silver City-Deming—For Sept.....	5 50	.....	5 05	5 05	15 60
782, Orlando—For September	6 50	.....	5 91	5 92	18 33
783, Mount Vernon—For September...	5 50	5 00	3 76	3 76	18 02
784, Miami—For September	5 00	2 00	4 48	4 49	15 97
785, Hempstead—For Aug. and Sept...	4 50	.....	3 77	3 78	12 05
786, Coldwater—For September	4 00	.....	2 32	2 32	8 64
787, Ashland—For September	5 00	9 50	3 38	3 37	21 25
788, St. Hyacinthe—For September....	5 50	.....	3 50	3 50	12 50
789, Geneva—For September	10 00	6 00	6 70	6 69	29 39
790, Ishpeming—For September	4 00	.....	3 15	3 15	10 30
791, Metropolis—For September	3 50	2 00	2 32	2 32	10 14
792, Mankato—Charter fee and arrears.	50	20 00	1 00	1 00	22 50
GERMAN-AMERICAN—					
2, Cincinnati—Soldiers' Tobacco Fund	.....	1 00	.....	.....	1 00
MAILERS—					
1, Boston—For September	76 00	6 00	53 60	53 60	189 20
2, Chicago—For September	94 00	.....	61 40	61 40	216 80
3, St. Louis—For September	39 50	.....	32 16	32 16	103 82
5, Toronto—For Aug. and September	55 00	2 00	45 10	45 10	147 20
6, New York—For September	299 50	10 50	249 19	249 19	808 38
7, Kansas City—For September	32 50	.....	20 50	20 50	73 50
8, Denver—For September	18 00	2 00	14 83	14 83	49 66
9, Los Angeles—For September	26 00	.....	24 95	24 95	75 90
10, Indianapolis—For September	20 00	35	15 67	15 70	51 72
11, Newark—For September	9 00	.....	5 10	5 10	19 20
12, Cleveland—For September	21 00	.....	22 60	22 80	66 40
13, Portland—For September	12 50	.....	11 00	11 00	34 50
14, Philadelphia—For Aug. and Sept..	5 00	.....	1 92	1 92	8 84
15, Omaha—For June, July, Aug., Sept.	25 50	6 00	16 33	16 32	64 15

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16, Louisville—For September	$14 00	.....	$9 62	$9 62	$33 24
17, Cincinnati—For September	29 50	$2 00	31 72	31 72	94 94
18, San Francisco—For September	35 50	.....	42 10	42 10	119 70
19, Memphis—For September	11 50	.....	9 70	9 70	30 90
21, Salt Lake City—For September	6 50	1 00	8 00	8 00	23 50
25, Butte—For September	4 50	.....	4 65	4 65	13 80
26, Albany—For September	9 50	.....	7 30	7 30	24 10
30, Oklahoma City—For September	17 50	7 00	7 64	7 63	39 77
32, Seattle—For August	9 50	.....	7 70	7 70	24 90
33, Utica—For August and September	7 00	.....	3 30	3 30	13 60
34, Atlanta—For September	14 50	60	7 25	7 25	29 60
35, Toledo—For September	6 50	.....	4 00	4 00	14 50
37, Girard—For September	2 50	.....	1 62	1 62	5 74
39, Montreal—For September	12 00	.....	8 69	8 63	29 32
42, Fort Worth—For Aug. and Sept.	4 50	2 00	4 05	4 05	14 60
43, El Paso—For September	3 00	50	2 31	2 31	8 12
53, Dayton—For July, Aug., and Sept.	8 00	2 00	3 20	3 20	16 40
54, Tacoma—For August and Sept.	8 00	2 00	3 75	3 75	17 50
55, Topeka—For September	10 00	6 00	4 60	4 59	25 19
56, Terre Haute—For September	2 00	.....	1 72	1 68	5 40
57, Wichita—Charter fee	.....	16 00	.....	.....	16 00
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—					
1, Boston—For September	8 00	.....	5 45	5 45	18 90
3, Scranton—For September	24 00	.....	17 98	17 98	59 96
9, Milwaukee—For September	3 00	.....	3 32	3 32	9 64
11, Philadelphia—For September	5 00	.....	5 00	5 00	15 00
TYPE FOUNDERS—					
1, Jersey City—For September	6 50	.....	3 57	3 58	13 65
SUNDRY—					
Interest on General Fund—Fletcher American National Bank	.....	149 86	.....	.....	149 86
Interest on Pension Fund—Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	71 28	.....	71 28
Interest on Mortuary Fund—Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	.....	113 54	113 54
Union Printers Home—Clerical and stenographic work	.....	105 00	.....	.....	105 00
California Typographical Conference—Balance special assistance returned	.....	153 67	.....	.....	153 67
Per capita tax and assessments collected on cards	670 00	.....	439 95	439 91	1,549 86
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns	.....	60 00	.....	.....	60 00
Sales of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	.....	45 26	.....	.....	45 26
Duplicate cards	.....	20 00	.....	.....	20 00
Typographical Journal—Advertising	.....	205 09	.....	.....	205 09
Total	$30,714 65	$1,919 38	$29,514 79	$29,608 85	$91,757 67

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance	$150 00
Columbus No. 5—Benefits and special assistance	69 00
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance	62 50
Chicago No. 16—Benefits	25 25
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance	80 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits	45 25
John Baker—Expenses to and services in Portland and Miles City—railroad fare, $80.70; time lost, $204; hotel and other expenses, $218.70; total, $503.40, less $490 previously advanced, $13.40; advance account expenses to Winnipeg and Port Arthur, $300	313 40
W. W. Barrett—Services and expenses in Indianapolis and expenses to and services in Kokomo and Chicago—railroad fare, $12.90; time lost, $108; hotel and other expenses, $139.40; advance expenses to Montreal, $150	410 30
B. G. Brady—Services and expenses in Boston—time lost, $144; hotel and other expenses, $96; total, $240, less previous advance, $10	230 00
Charles S. Brown—Services and expenses in New Orleans—time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $167.25	$287 25
D. I. Campbell—Expenses to and services in Parkersburg, Fairmont, Charleston, Rocky Mount and Greenville—railroad fare, $59.53; time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $170.10	349 63
William Corless—Expenses to and services in Pottsville, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Hazelton and Mahonoy City—railroad fare, $26; time lost, $125; hotel and other expenses, $93.71	244 71
J. J. Dallas—Expenses to and services in Bangor, Holyoke, Portsmouth, Lowell, Manchester, Concord and Framingham—railroad fare, $32.20; time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $78.29; advance account expenses, $80	310 49
James Drury—Expenses to and services in St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and services in Montreal—railroad fare, $9.60; time lost, $108; hotel and other expenses, $61	178 60

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W. H. Gadd—Services in Oklahoma City—time lost..... $16 50
Theodore Eichhorn—Expenses to and services in Kittanning—railroad fare, $9.90; time lost, $8; hotel and other expenses, $11.50 ..... 29 40
H. P. Hanson—Expenses to and services in Little Rock, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, Paragould, Blytheville, Jackson and Meridian—railroad fare, $31.67; time lost, $144; hotel and other expenses, $104 ..... 279 67
Max S. Hayes—Expenses to and services in Akron, Cumberland, Toledo, Detroit, Fremont, Columbus and Mt. Vernon—railroad fare, $54; time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $96.65 270 65
J. W. Hays—Expenses to Washington and Colorado Springs—railroad fare, $49.03; hotel and other expenses, $254.06 ..... 303 09
Albert E. Hill—Expenses to and services in Indianapolis—railroad fare, $17.80; time lost, $20; hotel and other expenses, $16.50..... 54 30
C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to and services in Hornell and Niagara Falls—railroad fare, $7; time lost, $140; hotel and other expenses, $47.45..... 194 45
John McArdle—Services and expenses in Buffalo—time lost, $28; hotel, $25.... 53 00
J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to and services in New Rochelle, Orange, Cooperstown, Oneonta, Albany, Saratoga Springs, Herkimer, Schuylersville, Rahway, Trenton, services in New York—railroad fare, $54.90; time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $116.57; advance expenses to Trenton, Geneva, Norwich, $75; expenses special organizing work in Cooperstown by order executive council, $35..... 401 47
G. E. Mitchell—Expenses to and services in Sacramento, Martinez, Oakland and services in San Francisco—railroad fare, $7.50; time lost, $77; hotel and other expenses, $34.40..... 118 90
J. E. Pendergast—Expenses to and services in Flint, Sturgis, Coldwater, Hillsdale and Adrian—railroad fare, $9.24; time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $99.35..... 228 59
Frank J. Pulver—Expenses to and services in Fort Collins and services and expenses in Denver—railroad fare, $4.10; time lost, $33.95; hotel and other expenses, $27.65..... 65 70
Charles T. Scott—Services in Los Angeles and expenses to Sacramento—railroad fare, $31.60; time lost, $180; hotel and other expenses, $34.45..... 246 05
M. G. Scott—Expenses to Chicago and New York—railroad fare, $62.69; hotel and other expenses, $117..... 179 69
E. G. Smith—Services and expenses in Winnipeg—time lost, $105; hotel and other expenses, $125..... 230 00
Charles N. Smith—Expenses to and services in Los Angeles, Denver, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Chicago and Indianapolis—railroad fare, $116.53; time lost, $145; hotel and other expenses, $377.22; total, $638.75, less $62.65 charged to National Arbitration Board 576 10
R. A. Stoney—Expenses to and services in Prince Rupert, Edmonton, Hazelton, New Hazelton, Kamloops, Vernon, Fernie and Laucern—railroad fare, $103.30; time lost, $148.50; hotel and other expenses, $150.65; total, $402.45, less previous advance, $200..... 202 45
Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor—September per capita tax..... 151 58
Western Union Telegraph Company—September telegrams 144 48
Postal Telegraph Cable Company—September telegrams 18 50
Committee on Apprentices—James J. Hoban, expenses to and services in New York—railroad fare, $36.20; time lost, $26.65; hotel and other expenses, $25.50 ..... $88 35
International Commission on Supplemental Education—September expenses 5 00
Postal Representative—M. A. Bodenhamer, services and expenses in Washington—time lost, $56.16; meals, $18.. 74 16
Label Advertising—Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending October 20, $125; expressage, 63 cents.... 125 63
Publicity Campaign—Postage, $20; clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending October 20, $125; Spires Press, 2,000 copies Bulletin, $92; binding six volumes Bulletin, $7.50; 2,500 booklets "Somewhere in France," $85..... 329 50
National Arbitration Board—C. N. Smith, expenses to and services in Indianapolis—railroad fare, $6.60; time lost, $35; hotel and other expenses, $83.70; total, $125.30; less one-half ($62.65) charged to organizing expenses..... 62 65

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays 12,347 77

GENERAL FUND.

American Federation of Labor—September per capita tax..... 454 73
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—September per capita tax..... 68 01
Newton Claypool—October, office and storage room rent..... 315 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—September lights and power..... 3 35
Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending October 20..... 1,348 95
Postage, $128.59; expressage, $14.21; exchange, $12.34..... 155 14
Central Union Telephone Co.—Phone rentals 41 50
Samuel Hadden—Delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—Expenses to and services in Ottawa—railroad fare, $19.60; time lost, $40; hotel and other expenses, $52..... 111 60
Membership fee returned..... 5 00
M. G. Scott—September salary as president 291 67
J. W. Hays—September salary as secretary-treasurer 291 67
W. W. Barrett—September salary as first vice-president 12 50
Charles N. Smith—September salary as third vice-president 25 00
Indiana Typewriter and Supply Co.—Wicks for envelop sealer..... 70
Indiana Electrotype Co.—Labels..... 5 49
International Allied Printing Trades Association—Labels 24 00
Western Type Foundry—Label matrices. 31 74
Belle Douglas—Janitor's services..... 15 00
Cartersburg Spring Water Co.—Ice and water 15 00
Union Towel Supply—Towel service.... 6 00
W. B. Burford—Office supplies..... 6 50
Kautz Stationery Co.—Office supplies... 14 35
Individual Drinking Cup Co.—5,000 sanitary drinking cups..... 22 50
Lord & Thomas—Directory American Press 3 00
Clark Typewriter Shop—Rebuilding typewriter and repairs..... 10 75
Pettis Dry Goods Co.—Two towel cabinets 13 00
Hollenbeck Press—5,000 sack labels for mailing JOURNAL, $4.70; 1,000 lists of subordinate unions, $45.50..... 50 20
Electric Press—500 stamped envelops for Representative J. E. McLoughlin..... 13 00
Spires Press—10,000 mail list correction blanks, $39; 15,000 letterheads for secretary-treasurer, $74; 5,000 file

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cards, $8.50; 5,000 No. 13 2c stamped envelops for secretary-treasurer, $115; 2,000 gummed shipping labels, $6.50; 5,000 letterheads for representatives, $24; 5,000 No. 10 envelops for president, $22; 4,000 letter circulars "Printers for Army Service," $37; 1,000 clasp envelops, $9.25; 1,000 letter circulars "Referendum Propositions," $16; 1,500 ruled blanks "Lists Enlisted Members," $11.25; 850 circulars re enlisted members, $5.75; 1,800 scale reports (two kinds), $41.75.....	$410 00
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.—Care of two machines.....	10 00
Convention Proceedings — Hollenbeck Press—54,600 streamers inserted September JOURNAL, $899.21; stock, composition, presswork and binding 55,600 copies convention proceedings, 1,000 bound with officers' reports and 54,600 copies with September JOURNAL, $2,962.22	3,861 43

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Postage	97 67
Clerk hire five weeks ending October 20	374 45
Hollenbeck Press—Stock, composition, presswork and binding Vol. 51, Nos. 3 and 4	7,383 39

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Newton Claypool—October office rent...	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—September lights	3 35
Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending October 20.....	406 00
Indianapolis No. 1—Sixteen pensioners.	325 00
Philadelphia No. 2—Forty pensioners...	785 00
Cincinnati No. 3—Thirty-five pensioners.	645 00
Albany No. 4—Twenty-one pensioners..	420 00
Columbus No. 5—Nine pensioners.....	170 00
New York No. 6—Two hundred and sixty-four pensioners.....	5,105 00
Pittsburgh No. 7—Twelve pensioners..	225 00
St. Louis No. 8—Thirty pensioners.....	585 00
Buffalo No. 9—One pensioner.....	10 00
Louisville No. 10—Seventeen pensioners	330 00
Memphis No. 11—Six pensioners.....	120 00
Baltimore No. 12—Seventeen pensioners	340 00
Boston No. 13—Fifty-seven pensioners..	1,135 00
Rochester No. 15—Four pensioners.....	80 00
Chicago No. 16—One hundred and eight pensioners	2,160 00
New Orleans No. 17—Twenty-four pensioners	480 00
Detroit No. 18—Thirteen pensioners....	255 00
Elmira No. 19—Three pensioners.....	55 00
Nashville No. 20—Eleven pensioners....	205 00
San Francisco No. 21—Thirty-seven pensioners	730 00
Dubuque No. 22—Four pensioners.....	50 00
Milwaukee No. 23—Three pensioners...	50 00
Baton Rouge No. 25—One pensioner....	5 00
Galveston No. 28—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Peoria No. 29—Four pensioners.....	80 00
St. Paul No. 30—Nine pensioners.....	175 00
Norfolk No. 32—Six pensioners.....	110 00
Providence No. 33—One pensioner.....	10 00
Columbia No. 34—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Evansville No. 35—One pensioner.....	20 00
Oakland No. 36—Seven pensioners.....	140 00
Grand Rapids No. 39—Five pensioners..	100 00
St. Joseph No. 40—Four pensioners.....	65 00
Augusta No. 41—One pensioner.....	20 00
Minneapolis No. 42—Three pensioners..	60 00
Sacramento No. 46—Nine pensioners...	180 00
New Haven No. 47—Two pensioners...	40 00
Atlanta No. 48—Eight pensioners.....	155 00
Denver No. 49—Nineteen pensioners...	380 00
Valley City No. 50—Two pensioners....	20 00
Troy No. 52—Seven pensioners.....	140 00
Cleveland No. 53—Fourteen pensioners.	280 00
Raleigh No. 54—Three pensioners.....	60 00
Syracuse No. 55—Twelve pensioners....	220 00
Stockton No. 56—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Multnomah No. 58—Three pensioners..	120 00
Quincy No. 59—Three pensioners.....	$60 00
Utica No. 62—One pensioner.....	20 00
Toledo No. 63—Seven pensioners.....	140 00
Lafayette No. 64—Four pensioners.....	70 00
Portland No. 66—Two pensioners.....	80 00
Lockport No. 67—Six pensioners.....	120 00
Newark No. 69—One pensioner.....	20 00
Lancaster No. 70—One pensioner.....	20 00
Trenton No. 71—Nine pensioners.....	180 00
Lansing No. 72—Three pensioners.....	60 00
Belleville No. 74—One pensioner.....	20 00
Burlington No. 75—One pensioner.....	15 00
Terre Haute No. 76—Three pensioners.	60 00
Fort Wayne No. 78—Two pensioners...	80 00
Wheeling No. 79—One pensioner.....	20 00
Kansas City No. 80—Ten pensioners....	200 00
Colorado Springs No. 82—Two pensioners	40 00
San Bernardino No. 84—Four pensioners	80 00
St. Johns No. 85—Three pensioners....	60 00
Reading No. 86—One pensioner.....	20 00
Houston No. 87—Eight pensioners.....	160 00
Hannibal No. 88—One pensioner.....	20 00
Chattanooga No. 89—Five pensioners...	100 00
Richmond No. 90—Seven pensioners....	135 00
Toronto No. 91—Twenty-six pensioners.	505 00
Macon No. 93—One pensioner.....	20 00
Jersey City No. 94—Four pensioners...	80 00
Helena No. 95—One pensioner.....	40 00
Peru No. 97—One pensioner.....	20 00
Jackson No. 99—One pensioner.....	20 00
Norwich No. 100—Two pensioners.....	55 00
Columbia No. 101—Fifty-eight pensioners	1,140 00
Newark No. 103—Eight pensioners.....	155 00
Birmingham No. 104—Six pensioners...	115 00
Tri-City No. 107—Three pensioners.....	60 00
Knoxville No. 111—Three pensioners...	60 00
Scranton No. 112—Five pensioners.....	100 00
Atchison No. 113—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Salt Lake City No. 115—Three pensioners	60 00
Springfield No. 117—Two pensioners...	40 00
Des Moines No. 118—Three pensioners.	60 00
Jefferson City No. 119—One pensioner..	20 00
Lynn No. 120—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Topeka No. 121—Four pensioners.....	80 00
Kalamazoo No. 122—Four pensioners...	65 00
Bloomington No. 124—Two pensioners..	40 00
Butte No. 126—One pensioner.....	20 00
Hartford No. 127—Five pensioners.....	95 00
South Bend No. 128—Three pensioners.	60 00
Hamilton No. 129—Five pensioners.....	100 00
Halifax No. 130—Three pensioners.....	60 00
London No. 133—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Paducah No. 134—Three pensioners....	60 00
Oneonta No. 135—One pensioner.....	20 00
Duluth No. 136—One pensioner.....	20 00
Williamsport No. 141—Two pensioners.	40 00
Fresno No. 144—One pensioner.....	40 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Four pensioners	80 00
Charleston No. 146—One pensioner.....	20 00
Elizabeth No. 150—Five pensioners.....	100 00
Ann Arbor No. 154—Two pensioners...	45 00
Shreveport No. 155—One pensioner....	40 00
Springfield No. 158—One pensioner.....	20 00
Columbia No. 160—One pensioner.....	20 00
Fall River No. 161—Two pensioners....	40 00
Jacksonville No. 162—Eight pensioners.	145 00
Worcester No. 165—Three pensioners..	60 00
Adrian No. 166—One pensioner.....	20 00
Schenectady No. 167—Two pensioners..	40 00
Muskegon No. 168—One pensioner.....	20 00
Tacoma No. 170—One pensioner.....	20 00
Elgin No. 171—One pensioner.....	20 00
San Antonio No. 172—Eight pensioners.	125 00
Dallas No. 173—One pensioner.....	20 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Nineteen pensioners	380 00
Montreal No. 176—Four pensioners.....	80 00
Springfield No. 177—Six pensioners....	120 00
Meadville No. 181—One pensioner.....	40 00
Akron No. 182—Three pensioners.....	60 00
Savannah No. 183—One pensioner.....	20 00
Wyoming No. 184—One pensioner.....	20 00
Bradford No. 185—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Waco No. 188—Two pensioners.....	80 00

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Blue Grass No. 189—One pensioner....	$20 00
Omaha No. 190—Five pensioners.....	100 00
Winnipeg No. 191—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Joliet No. 194—One pensioner.....	25 00
Logansport No. 196—Three pensioners..	60 00
Fort Worth No. 198—Three pensioners.	60 00
Zanesville No. 199—Four pensioners....	80 00
Youngstown No. 200—One pensioner...	40 00
Victoria No. 201—One pensioner.....	20 00
Seattle No. 202—Six pensioners.....	120 00
Bluff City No. 203—One pensioner.....	20 00
Jamestown No. 205—One pensioner....	15 00
Springfield No. 216—Two pensioners....	40 00
Sioux Falls No. 218—One pensioner....	20 00
Canton No. 219—One pensioner.....	20 00
Columbus No. 220—Two pensioners....	40 00
San Diego No. 221—Five pensioners....	100 00
Vancouver No. 226—Four pensioners...	160 00
Danville No. 230—One pensioner.....	20 00
San Jose No. 231—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Binghamton No. 232—One pensioner...	20 00
Rahway No. 235—One pensioner.....	20 00
Carbondale No. 239—One pensioner....	20 00
Altoona No. 240—One pensioner.....	20 00
Woonsocket No. 245—One pensioner....	20 00
Chicago Swedish No. 247—Three pensioners	55 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner..	20 00
Fort Smith No. 249—One pensioner....	20 00
Beaver Valley No. 250—One pensioner.	20 00
Riverside No. 254—Three pensioners...	60 00
Great Falls No. 256—One pensioner....	20 00
Fulton County No. 268—One pensioner.	20 00
Peekskill No. 269—One pensioner.....	20 00
Norwegian-Danish No. 272—One pensioner	20 00
Sterling No. 282—One pensioner.....	20 00
Marion No. 286—One pensioner.....	20 00
Titusville No. 289—Two pensioners....	40 00
Grand Junction No. 292—One pensioner	20 00
Massillon No. 298—One pensioner.....	20 00
Tampa No. 299—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Quebec No. 302—Ten pensioners.....	200 00
Newburgh No. 305—One pensioner.....	20 00
Lowell No. 310—One pensioner.....	20 00
East Liverpool No. 318—One pensioner.	20 00
Waterbury No. 329—One pensioner.....	20 00
Muncie No. 332—One pensioner.....	20 00
Denison No. 333—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Fort Scott No. 343—One pensioner.....	15 00
Green Bay No. 344—One pensioner.....	20 00
Phœnix No. 352—One pensioner.....	20 00
Jackson No. 363—One pensioner.....	20 00
Taylorville No. 369—One pensioner....	20 00
El Paso No. 370—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Brantford No. 378—One pensioner.....	85 00
Guelph No. 391—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Sunbury No. 400—One pensioner.....	20 00
Hazleton No. 401—One pensioner.....	20 00
Barre No. 402—One pensioner.....	20 00
Tulsa No. 403—Two pensioners.....	40 00
Everett No. 410—One pensioner.....	20 00
Marshalltown No. 414—One pensioner..	20 00
Orange No. 424—Three pensioners.....	60 00
Bristol No. 426—One pensioner.....	20 00
Warren No. 428—One pensioner.....	20 00
Champaign-Urbana No. 444—One pensioner	20 00
Huntington No. 454—One pensioner....	20 00
Cairo No. 461—Three pensioners.....	60 00
Yonkers No. 468—One pensioner.....	20 00
Sherman No. 471—One pensioner.....	20 00
Princeton No. 488—One pensioner.....	20 00
Pocatello No. 491—One pensioner.....	20 00
Bellaire No. 492—One pensioner.....	20 00
Henderson No. 493—One pensioner.....	20 00
Eugene No. 496—One pensioner.....	40 00
Okmulgee No. 499—One pensioner.....	20 00
Tarrytown-Ossining No. 523—One pensioner	40 00
Waverly No. 530—One pensioner.....	20 00
Waukesha No. 545—Two pensioners....	35 00
Lancaster No. 548—One pensioner.....	20 00
Wilmington No. 556—One pensioner....	20 00
Charleston No. 560—One pensioner.....	20 00
South McAlester No. 565—One pensioner	20 00
Hot Springs No. 574—Two pensioners..	40 00
San Luis Obispo No. 576—One pensioner	$20 00
Pasadena No. 583—One pensioner.....	20 00
St. Augustine No. 588—One pensioner..	20 00
Mount Carmel No. 594—One pensioner.	20 00
Salisbury No. 625—One pensioner.....	20 00
Somerville No. 628—One pensioner.....	20 00
Lewistown No. 634—One pensioner.....	20 00
Bluefield No. 644—One pensioner.....	20 00
Tallahassee No. 660—One pensioner....	40 00
Benton Harbor No. 762—One pensioner.	20 00
Philadelphia G.-A. No. 1—Five pensioners	100 00
Cincinnati G.-A. No. 2—Three pensioners	50 00
St. Louis G.-A. No. 3—Four pensioners.	80 00
Buffalo G.-A. No. 4—Three pensioners..	60 00
Cleveland G.-A. No. 6—One pensioner..	20 00
New York G.-A. No. 7—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Newark G.-A. No. 8—Two pensioners..	40 00
Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Two pensioners..	40 00
Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Two pensioners	40 00
Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Five pensioners	100 00
Louisville G.-A. No. 12—Two pensioners	40 00
Indianapolis G.-A. No. 14—One pensioner	20 00
Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Two pensioners	40 00
Pittsburg G.-A. No. 16—One pensioner.	20 00
Detroit G.-A. No. 21—One pensioner...	20 00
Boston Mailers No. 1—Two pensioners.	40 00
St. Louis Mailers No. 3—Two pensioners	40 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati Mailers No. 17—One pensioner	20 00
At Large—One pensioner.....	20 00

MORTUARY FUND.

Newton Claypool—October office rent...	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—September lights	3 35
Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending October 20.....	406 00

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

A3886,	Chicago No. 16—Balance benefit Fred Warmbeer	80 00
A3987,	Tri-City No. 107—Balance benefit E. A. Hauptmann.....	223 83
A4002,	Philadelphia No. 2—T. H. Hooper	400 00
A4003,	Atlanta No. 48—C. P. Bedingfield	400 00
A4004,	Columbia No. 101—A. L. Roberts	400 00
A4005,	Boston No. 13—J. T. Desmond..	400 00
A4006,	Oakland No. 36—E. S. Evans...	300 00
A4007,	New York No. 6—George Bamford	400 00
A4008,	New York No. 6—R. H. Hooper	400 00
A4009,	Fond du Lac No. 31—L. A. Kinkel	400 00
A4010,	Columbia No. 101—A. A. Morton	400 00
A4011,	New Albany No. 169—Paul Hammer	400 00
A4012,	Vancouver No. 226—F. H. Bayley	400 00
A4013,	Hallett & Baker Co.—Funeral expenses Richard Hinze.....	143 65
A4013,	Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Balance benefit Richard Hinze.....	256 35
A4014,	New York No. 6—T. J. Robinson	400 00
A4015,	Erie No. 77—G. M. Duguay....	400 00
A4016,	Green Bay No. 344—H. G. Call	400 00
A4017,	Columbia No. 101—H. M. Smith	400 00
A4018,	New York No. 6—T. J. Leddy..	400 00
A4019,	Philadelphia No. 2—John Craig..	400 00
A4020,	Buffalo No. 9—Thomas Gash....	400 00
A4021,	Boston No. 13—Samuel Sherman	400 00
A4022,	Columbia No. 101—E. H. Patterson	400 00
A4023,	Des Moines No. 118—W. M. McNair	400 00
A4024,	Indianapolis No. 1—W. A. Allen	400 00
A4025,	Santa Fe No. 405—Esteban Dominguez	400 00
A4026,	Denver No. 49—M. J. Collins..	400 00

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A4027,	Toronto No. 91—William Clark..	$400 00
A4028,	Tri-City No. 107—W. F. Driffill	100 00
A4029,	New York No. 6—A. B. Wood..	400 00
A4030,	Milwaukee No. 23—E. J. Pacholski	100 00
A4031,	Providence No. 33—James Moore	400 00
A4032,	Indianapolis No. 1—W. F. Jenks	400 00
A4033,	New York No. 6—Diedrich Schwartz	400 00
A4034,	Syracuse No. 55—F. G. Kaufman	400 00
A4035,	Columbia No. 101—C. B. Ratcliffe	400 00
A4036,	New York No. 6—C. J. Schweitzer	100 00
A4037,	Chicago No. 16—William Kemp, jr.	400 00
A4038,	Elmira No. 19—E. B. Ward	400 00
A4039,	Jefferson City No. 119—H. S. Sailer	400 00
A4040,	Topeka No. 121—T. B. Brown..	400 00
A4041,	Vancouver No. 226—A. H. England	400 00
A4042,	Lewistown No. 634—W. H. Stewart	400 00
A4043,	San Antonio No. 172—Amos Black	400 00
A4044,	Casper No. 735—W. W. Chandler	75 00
A4045,	St. Louis No. 8—C. E. Robbins..	400 00
A4046,	Columbia No. 101—Jeddiah Shaw	400 00
A4047,	Baltimore No. 12—L. C. Baldwin	400 00
A4048,	Milwaukee No. 23—A. H. Beck	400 00
A4049,	Milwaukee No. 23—A. L. Pratt	400 00
A4050,	Baltimore No. 12—C. N. Steigelman	400 00
A4051,	Columbia No. 101—R. A. Johnson	400 00
A4052,	Indianapolis No. 1—W. H. Potts	400 00
A4053,	Indianapolis No. 1—T. J. Steele	400 00
A4054,	Indianapolis No. 1—J. C. Tutt..	400 00
A4055,	Tri-City No. 107—T. J. Stanley	400 00
A4056,	New York No. 6—T. J. Brown..	400 00
A4057,	Wilkes-Barre No. 187—Joseph Wehner	400 00
A4058,	Worcester No. 165—F. J. Murphy	200 00
A4059,	New York No. 6—William Johnson	400 00
A4060,	New York No. 6—Burial expenses Harry MacDonald	158 50
A4061,	St. Paul No. 30—Burial expenses G. W. Cook	180 00
A4062,	Blue Grass No. 189—J. S. Ewalt	400 00
A4063,	Chicago Nor.-Dan. No. 272—G. C. Shervey	400 00
A4064,	Chicago No. 16—C. J. Helmer..	400 00
A4065,	Hallett & Baker Co.—Burial expenses C. E. Boyer	75 00
A4065,	San Francisco No. 21—Balance benefit C. E. Boyer	325 00
A4066,	Oil City No. 151—W. S. Perrine	400 00
	Total	$88,107 33

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

General fund	$20,242 26
Home fund	12,347 77
Old age pension fund	29,514 79
Mortuary fund	29,608 85
Soldiers' tobacco fund	19 00
Prescott memorial fund	25 00
Total	$91,757 67

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense expenses and benefits	$7,206 24
General expenses	7,636 78
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL expenses	7,855 51
Home fund transferred to treasurer	12,347 77
Mortuary fund	24,776 68
Old age pension fund	28,284 35
Total	$88,107 33

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand September 20, 1917, general fund, old age pension fund, mortuary fund	$1,044,765 78
Receipts to October 20, 1917	91,757 67
Total	$1,136,523 45
Expenditures	$88,107 33
*Balance	$1,048,416 12

*Of the balance on hand $623,262.59 is in the old age pension fund, $321,278.91 in the mortuary fund, and $103,874.62 in the general fund, the Prescott memorial fund and the soldiers' tobacco fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 20, 1917.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand September 20, 1917	$104,628 94
Receipts to October 20, 1917	20,242 26
Total	$124,871 20
Expenditures	22,698 53
Balance	$102,172 67

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance in fund September 20, 1917	$1,588 70
Receipts to October 20, 1917	25 00
Total	$1,613 70

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

Balance in fund September 20, 1917	$69 25
Receipts to October 20, 1917	19 00
Total	$88 25

ASSETS.

*Liberty loan bonds	$600 00
Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	82,924 62
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Cash on hand	50 00
†Total	$103,874 62

*Two per cent on $30,000 subscription.
†Includes Prescott memorial fund and Soldiers' Tobacco fund.

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance on hand September 20, 1917	$316,446 74
Receipts to October 20, 1917	29,608 85
Total	$346,055 59
Expenditures	24,776 68
Balance	$321,278 91

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$48,342 96
Fletcher American National Bank	74,148 83
Liberty loan bonds	30,076 12
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$321,278 91

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance on hand September 20, 1917	$622,032 15
Receipts to October 20, 1917	29,514 79
Total	$651,546 94
Expenditures	28,284 35
Balance	$623,262 59

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$37,693 27
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34

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City of Chicago bonds	$96,687 50
New York city bonds	131,275 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,600 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41
Vigo County (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
Total	$623,262 59

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Balance on hand September 20, 1917	.....
Receipts to October 20, 1917	$12,347 77
Total	$12,347 77
Transferred to secretary-treasurer Home fund	$12,347 77
Balance	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal. ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 20, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from September 20 to October 20, inclusive:

1917. RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1.	Refund transportation John Graham, per superintendent	$1 50
Oct. 1.	Refund telegram per superintendent	75
Oct. 1.	Donation to Home by "A Mailer"	5 00
Oct. 10.	Interest on bank deposits	23 35
Oct. 15.	Refund insurance premium per superintendent	76 10
Oct. 16.	Boston Union—Refund transportation Samuel Sherman	152 12
Oct. 19.	Insurance on cow per superintendent	125 00
Oct. 20.	Cash transferred by secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	12,347 77
	Total	$12,731 59

EXPENDITURES.

W. E. Barton, Agent—Alien bond for R. L. A. Fitzgerald	$15 00
Hollenbeck Press—1,750 each original and duplicate checks, $56.50; 300 copies trustees' annual report, $49	105 50
Shields-Metzler Co.—Groceries	443 48
Armour & Co.—Meats	1,127 97
Hemenway Grocery Co.—Fruits and vegetables	358 20
Mowry Creamery Company—Cheese	60
Fleischmann Co.—Yeast	6 30
Ira J. Morse—Fruits	9 18
Dern Tea & Coffee Co.—Coffee, extracts, butter, etc.	109 00
Hollywood Creamery Co.—Butter	313 80
Robinson Grain Co.—Flour	262 50
National Commission Co.—Poultry, fish and eggs	703 85
Sydal Produce Co.—Poultry, eggs and fruit	237 67
J. R. Taggart—Fruits and vegetables	10 71
Hub Clothing Co.—Suits and hats	146 25
Kranz Clothing Co.—Shoes and clothing	$14 15
Gardner Shoe Co.—Shoes	9 50
Ray R. Robins—Shoes	8 10
Deal Shoe Co.—Shoes	6 00
Dan Higgins—Shoe repairs	22 65
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs and drugroom supplies	122 84
Colorado Springs Hide & Tallow Co.—Lamb	4 00
Denver Fire Clay Co.—Drugs	2 20
Colorado Springs Light, Heat & Power Co.—Coke and electricity	126 44
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Coal	85 60
Pikes Peak Consolidated Fuel Co.—Coal	328 05
Seldomridge Grain Co.—Grain	77 32
Hyde Paper Co.—Toilet paper and towels	59 75
F. S. Betz Co.—Commodes	29 70
Whitney Electric Co.—Tape and flashlight	1 25
Dickinson Hardware Co.—Dustpans, mops, brushes, etc.	15 13
Hefley Drug Co.—Rubber urinal	4 00
Giddings & Kirkwood—Tape and braid	72
G. E. Lindquist—Sweeping compound	17 50
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Pitchers, hangers and lock	24 30
Babcock & Wilcox Co.—Fire door	9 00
Mountain States Rubber Co.—Leather belt, basin stoppers, etc.	15 81
Paint Supply Co.—Varnish, shellac, glue, etc.	29 16
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber	380 27
Out West Printing & Stationery Co.—Book of rules, charts, etc.	70 80
Prompt Printery—Postals, pension lists, etc.	68 50
Union Ice & Coal Co.—Ice	124 81
Al Brimmer—Rivet sections	1 00
A. J. Savage—Veterinary services	2 00
William Hillis—Horseshoes	4 00
Swift & Co.—Laundry powder	34 47
Devoe & Raynolds Co.—Laundry blue	14 40
Star Laundry—Laundry service	116 48
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.—Telegrams	1 00
Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Telegrams and tolls	9 90
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams	7 46
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	109 00
F. G. Hayner—Spectacles and repairs	18 70
Dr. C. O. Giese—Fare and expenses to Albuquerque	199 60
A. J. Harlan—Negatives and prints	20 00
Dr. B. Frank Gray—Radio examination account Resident W. I. Alexander	10 00
Osborne Cigar Co.—Tobacco	3 00
Evening Telegraph Publishing Co.—Home advertising	12 30
Colorado Springs Gazette Co.—Home advertising	13 34
H. C. Moses, M. D.—X-ray examinations account Residents Silerton and Gordon	30 00
Texas Co.—Gasoline and oil	34 30
Lennon Motor Co.—Spring and screw	3 35
Tire Shop—Tube repairs	75
Continental Oil Co.—Grease, oil and gasoline	37 80
McCarthy & Crandall—Automatic air eliminator	17 00
International Typographical Union—Clerical and stenographic work five weeks ending October 20, 1917	105 00

John C. Daley, Superintendent—Employes' salaries, $3,143.85; pensions, $685; transportation of residents, $430.01; general repairs, $189.85; labor on farm and garden, $91.50; tent repairs, $106.80; car tickets account errands and funerals, $8; postage, $10.36; doorkeeper at trustees' meeting, August 20-24, $3; Polk's City Directory, $6; dressmaking for Resident G. Gariepy, $9.15; postoffice box rent, $1.50; truss for Resident Charles Collins, $8.08; installing lavatory in

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throat room, $46.17; freight on blankets, $7.74; Evening Telegraph, Gazette and Denver Post, $1.25; sundry freight and express, $2.58; notary fees, 50 cents; postal guide book, 40 cents	$4,751 74
Total	$11,064 15

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund September 20, 1917	$12,731 07
Receipts to October 20, 1917	12,731 59
Total	$25,462 66
Expenditures	11,064 15
Balance	$14,398 51

The balance reported consists of $12,082.15 on deposit with the Fletcher American National Bank, Indianapolis, and $2,316.36 in the hands of Superintendent Daley, the expenditure of which is yet to be reported. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal. ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

SUPERINTENDENT DALEY'S CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

Money in possession R. Hinze, deceased	$241 65
Money in possession F. B. Belcher, deceased	1 50
Refund telegram	75
Sale of pictures	15 00
J. W. Hays	2,000 00
Donation from a mailer	5 00
Refund on J. J. Graham's ticket	1 50
J. W. Hays	2,600 00
Total	$4,865 40

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$3,043 85
I. T. U. pensions	685 00
Transportation of residents	430 01
Labor account general repairs	189 85
Labor account farm and garden	91 50
Labor account tent repairs	106 80
Car tickets account errands, mail and office	8 00
Postage	10 36
Salary account barber	100 00
Doorkeeper at trustees' meeting August 20-24	3 00
Polk's "City Directory"	6 00
Dressmaking for G. Gariepy, resident	9 15
Postoffice box rent	1 50
Truss for Charles Collins, resident	8 08
Installing lavatory in throat room	46 17
Freight on blankets	7 74
Evening Telegraph, Gazette and Denver Post	1 25
Sundry freight and express	2 58
Notary fees	50
Postal guide book	40
Money transferred to J. W. Hays	265 40
Total	$5,017 14

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand September 1, 1917	$1,468 10
Receipts for the month	4,865 40
Total	$6,333 50
Expenditures	5,017 14
Balance on hand October 1, 1917	$1,316 36

LABOR DAY IN 1917.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Labor day this year finds the trade unions of the country divided internally along what appears to be new lines, but what are in reality much the same lines as before so far as the elements on both sides are concerned. There has been for some time a struggle between the members inclined toward socialism and the members opposed to the doctrines loosely grouped under that name. The struggle has changed in its issue but not in its alignment of forces. The agitators of the socialistic wing are now conducting a campaign for peace, regardless of the terms or the consequences of any peace now obtainable, and the former opponents of these agitators are supporting the government of the United States and by every means in the power of the organization which they control are actively and passively aiding it to accomplish its purposes in the war.

There is every reason to believe that the large majority of membership in the American Federation of Labor, which is the dominant body in organized labor, are wholeheartedly with the men at the head of their body and are loyal Americans in this crisis. Their proportionate numbers are probably larger than before the war, in fact; for some of the radicals have left the ranks of the federation and have gone out to join the I. W. W. Others have lacked the courage to cut loose, have remained within the unions and have diligently practiced a sort of sabotage there by trying to wreck the organization from the inside; but these are outweighed in influence, if not in noise, by the more conservative and patriotic element of the membership.

The federation has faithfully fulfilled its pledges to abstain from injecting domestic industrial strife into the complications of the nation and what strikes have been experienced during the summer have been originated from sources associated with the newer organizations, and have been, it is noticeable, neither extensive in scope nor prolonged. The older type of unions is truly American; the rivals of recent formation profess a cosmopolitanism that in its effect could, under conditions of today, result in nothing but the establishment of an autocracy which would make all our nation, labor and capital alike, subject to tyranny such as the world has seldom seen before.

KEEPER, HE'S OUT AGAIN!

[Composed by L. L. Harmon, after finishing an eleven-months' period on the "graveyard" shift at the state printery, Olympia, Wash.]

"The moving finger writes, and having writ, moves on."
Each cycle sees new faces adorn the "graveyard" shift;
Vexing the "comma-chaser" until he prays they'll drift.
Thorns in the side of the foreman, bane of the man on the bank.
They complain of "rotten copy;" they aver the machinist is rank;
In winter they "yell" for new stoves, coal and plenty of wood,
In summer for gentle breezes from the snow-capped crest of Hood.
There's joy at the state print'ry when their final checks are "wrote,"
For these cantankerous birds get the public printer's goat.

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VOLUME 51 DECEMBER : NINETEEN SEVENTEEN NUM

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THE TYPO-GRAPHICAL JOURNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA

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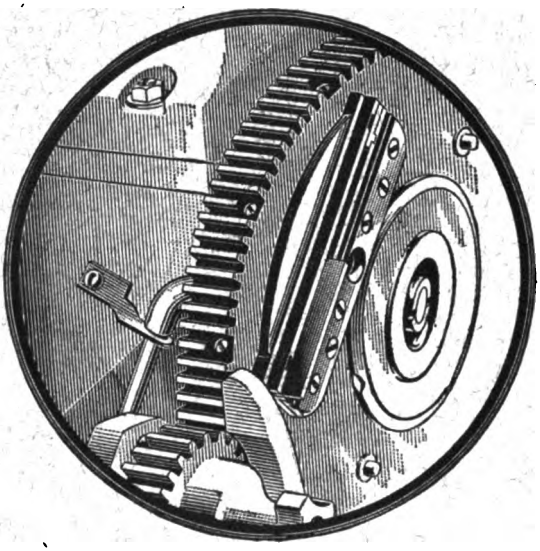

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48 Point 4 A $4 60 8 a $4 80 $9 40

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42 Point 5 A $3 95 9 a $3 95 $7 90

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ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME LI . DECEMBER 1917 NUMBER SIX

UNION'S DECISION UPHELD IN THE NEW YORK SUN PRIORITY CASE

Because of its completeness the decision of Justice Lehman in the New York Sun priority case is herewith reproduced in full. This action was brought in the supreme court in New York city and the decision was published in the New York Law Journal on Friday, November 9.

This decision dismisses the complaint with costs, and will be interesting to the offices and members of subordinate unions. The first part of the decision gives a history of the controversy, and is as follows:

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, PART VI.

BY JUSTICE LEHMAN.

Hamilton v. Rouse, etc.—The plaintiff is a member of Typographical Union No. 6, which is a subordinate body or local union of the International Typographical Union of North America. Prior to July 1, 1916, the plaintiff was employed as a compositor in the printing office of the Sun Printing and Publishing Association, which published two newspapers, the Sun and the Evening Sun. The Sun Printing and Publishing Company is a member of the Publishers' Association of New York city. The Publishers' Association of New York city has an agreement with Typographical Union No. 6 in which it is provided that:

"Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted) or of laws of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employes or as extra employes, as the exigencies of the matter may require. Should there be an increase in the force, the persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in reverse order in which they were discharged before other help may be employed. Upon demand, the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations and shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies in the regular force. Any substitute with an office standing of at least sixty days is eligible to a vacant situation. This section shall apply to incoming as well as outgoing foremen."

This provision of the agreement between the Typographical Union No. 6 and the publishers' association is in exactly the same language as section 121 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union of North America and is obviously intended to secure for the members of the union freedom from discharge for reasons not connected either with the proper performance of their duties or a decrease in the force of the office where they may be employed. Under the by-laws of the International Typographical Union it is further provided that no member of any local union "shall sign an individual or private contract with any employer agreeing to work for any stated length of time. The union alone has the power to contract for conditions, wages and hours," and there is a further provision that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by expulsion, for one member of the union to make application for the position of another member of said organization in any office.

By the provisions of the constitution of Typographical Union No. 6, in every printing office where three or more members of Typographical Union No. 6 were employed, they were required to form themselves into a chapel and elect a chairman and secretary, and such a chapel existed in the printing office of the Sun Printing and Publishing Company and maintained a priority list showing the priority standing of the various members of the said chapel who were compositors employed in its printing office. There were fifty-five compositors employed in the office, of whom seven came after the plaintiff on the priority list. A similar chapel of members of Typographical Union No. 6 existed in the printing office of the New York Press Company, Limited, which printed and published a newspaper known as the New York Press. It employed fifty-eight compositors in its printing

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office. The stock of this company was owned by the Frank A. Munsey Company and the stock of the Frank A. Munsey Company was owned by Frank A. Munsey. In addition to printing the New York Press, the New York Press Company, Limited, set up in its composing room type to be used in other publications of the Frank A. Munsey Company.

In or about the end of June, 1916, the Frank A. Munsey Company purchased a bare majority of the stock of the Sun Printing and Publishing Company, and thereupon, and on July 1, 1916, a notice was published in the Sun and in the Press by Mr. Munsey, stating: "Yesterday afternoon I took over the control of the Sun and the Evening Sun, having bought from William C. Reick his majority interest in these two newspapers. My object in this purchase was to bring the New York Morning Sun and the New York Press together; that is, to consolidate them into one newspaper."

When this announcement was made, the executive committee of Typographical Union No. 6 was called together by its president. This committee, according to the allegations of the complaint, admitted by the answer, had power under the constitution of the union to "take such action as may be deemed necessary (except ordering a strike) in all matters involving the interest of the craft and the good and welfare of the union," and had power "to pass upon the questions arising under the provisions of the general law of the International Typographical Union of America, known as the 'priority law,'" which I have hereinbefore set out. This committee thereupon issued the following order:

"At a special meeting of the executive committee, held on July 1, and called by the president of the union, upon being informed by the chairman of the Press chapel that an amalgamation of the Press and the Sun was to take effect on Monday, July 3, the following action of the committee was ordered forwarded to the chairman of the Press and Sun chapels, respectively: 'It is the opinion of the executive committee that in the change to take place in the Press and Sun chapels there will be no absolute elimination of either paper; in other words, there will be an amalgamation of both papers. In view of these circumstances, there should be an amalgamation of the two separate forces. Therefore, the executive committee believes that the only possible decision to arrive at for the purpose of making up the new force to publish the Sun or the Press, as you please, is that it should be made up from the priority list of the combined forces of the Press composing room and the Sun composing room. That a sufficient number of employes shall be taken from this combined list, in accordance with their priority standing in both composing rooms, to fill all the situations in the composing room of the new paper, whatever its actual name may be. In accordance with the foregoing decision the Sun and the Press chapels are hereby ordered to immediately appoint a committee from each chapel to act conjointly and prepare a joint priority list for the new chapel. There will be no reduction in either force until the end of the financial weeks of the respective chapels. Fraternally yours,

"S. Oppenheimer,
"Secretary of Committee."

In accordance with this order the chapels in the offices of the Sun Printing and Publishing Company and of the New York Press Company, Limited, proceeded to prepare a joint priority list (the Sun chapel, however, acting under protest). Prior to this time, and on or about July 30, the New York Press Company, Limited, made a bill of sale to the Sun Printing and Publishing Association transferring to it the newspaper known as the New York Press, together with the name, circulation and good will, its membership in the Associated Press, and all books, records, papers and documents pertaining to that newspaper. It retained, however, its physical properties and assets. From that time the Press Company ceased to publish the New York Press. On July 3 the Sun Printing and Publishing Association printed in its printing office and published a paper under the name of the Sun and New York Press.

After a short time, in accordance with its preconceived plan, the words "and New York Press" were gradually reduced in size and finally eliminated entirely from its front page and retained only in the "masthead" on the editorial page in small letters. The New York Press Company no longer continued to operate any printing office. The Sun Printing and Publishing Company continued to issue only one morning and one evening newspaper, and continued to employ only fifty-five compositors as theretofore, and took these compositors from the joint priority list prepared by the Sun and Press chapels, and on this joint list more than fifty-five compositors had priority over the plaintiff, and he was therefore discharged. He has now brought this action against the union, of which he is a member, after exhausting all remedies within the union to secure the reversal of the action of the executive committee in ordering the preparation of the joint list. Upon the trial of this action the plaintiff claimed that the case involves only a question of law and that this question has already been decided in his favor both at special term and in the appellate division upon a motion to overrule a demurrer to his complaint.

Justice Lehman then proceeds to analyze the evidence presented and clearly upholds the soundness of the decision made by the executive committee of No. 6, which was subsequently sustained by the union, by the executive council and by the Baltimore convention. Continuing, Justice Lehman says:

It is true that most of the facts stated above are set forth in the complaint, but, as pointed out by Justice Hotchkiss in his opinion at special term, the court could not, upon the motion before him, consider the question of whether "a consolidation of the two printing offices would justify a

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consolidation of the priority lists," for the complaint not only fails to allege such a consolidation, but affirmatively alleges that the Sun and the Press newspapers were never amalgamated. On the trial these affirmative allegations are denied, and the answer alleges that "there was an actual amalgamation and consolidation of the two printing offices." It therefore becomes necessary to examine the effect of the evidence produced on this issue.

The "priority law" in terms gives the foreman of a printing office the right to discharge for certain reasons, and though it does not expressly provide that the foreman may not discharge for other reasons, it is quite evident that the law must be so construed. On the other hand, if the priority law is so construed contingencies may arise not contemplated either by the union or the publishers' association through which some or all of the terms of the priority law may become inapplicable to a particular situation, or at least which may require further action on the part of the union in order to put the provisions of the priority law into operation.

SUCH A SITUATION SEEMS TO ME CLEARLY TO ARISE WHERE THERE IS A CONSOLIDATION OR AMALGAMATION OF TWO PRINTING OFFICES. If such consolidation can be held as a matter of fact to create a new entity, then technically a new hiring would arise from the time of the creation of that entity and previous service would give, strictly speaking, no right to obtain such employment, for the priority law is intended to secure to the union men the right to retain positions rather than any advantage in obtaining them. On the other hand, if the consolidated or amalgamated printing office be regarded as the continuation of the former separate offices, then the union must take some action to prepare some kind of a new priority list. If in this case there was a consolidation of the printing offices of the Sun Printing and Publishing Company and of the New York Press Company, Limited, it seems to me that there can be no doubt but that the executive committee had the right to require the preparation of the joint priority list of which this plaintiff now complains.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IF THE PRINTING OFFICE CONDUCTED BY THE NEW YORK PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, WAS SIMPLY ABOLISHED, THEN THE ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS WITHOUT AUTHORITY. The proof that the newspaper known as the New York Press, printed and published by the New York Press Company, Limited, was actually consolidated with the newspaper known as the Sun, printed and published by the Sun Printing and Publishing Company, seems to me complete. As stated above, the papers made joint announcement that they would be consolidated. For some time a newspaper was issued under the joint names of the two former papers, and even today the Sun bears on its masthead the words, "The Sun and The New York Press." The paper so issued contains many of the features of the New York Press and uses the Associated Press franchise of that paper. The mailing lists of the two newspapers were combined, the advertising contracts of the two papers were carried out, and the officers of the New York Press Company, Limited, the editorial staff of its newspaper and most of its office staff, etc., assumed similar offices or positions in the Sun Printing and Publishing Company and on the newspaper published by that company.

Upon the evidence presented Justice Lehman concluded that there was a complete consolidation of the two newspapers and not a discontinuance of one newspaper. On this point the decision says:

In my opinion these facts show almost beyond argument a complete consolidation of the two newspapers and not a discontinuance of the publication of one paper, even though the consolidated paper is generally known as the Sun and continues to date its issues from the date when that paper was first issued. It is urged, however, that the unions deal with printing offices and not with newspapers published in those offices and that it does not follow that because the Sun and the Press newspapers were consolidated that the printing offices were also consolidated. This argument is sound so far as it goes. The printing office of the Sun Company printed not only the Sun, but also the Evening Sun.

If, after the Sun and Press were consolidated, the Sun Company had continued to print the Evening Sun in its own office and to allow the Press Company to print the consolidated paper in its own printing office, it might well be argued that no consolidation of the printing offices was then effected. Similarly the printing office of the Press Company was used to set up type for other Munsey publications, and if after the Press Company had sold its newspaper to the Sun Company it had continued to maintain its printing office for other work, a different situation from that presented in this case would have arisen. Here the printing office of the Press Company was used for outside work only as an incident to its work on its own newspaper. When that newspaper was sold to another company it naturally needed no printing office. Practically all of its staff was absorbed in the staff of the purchasing company, in so far as no permission from the union was necessary, and when the union issued the order here complained of the staffs of the two composing rooms were also combined.

These acts, in my opinion, constituted a consolidation of the printing offices. It is true that the consolidated printing office was owned by the same company which had previously owned the printing office of the Sun and was continued at the same place by the same number of men and with practically the same equipment, but all of these facts seem to me of minor weight in the determination of the question before me. The union is not interested in whether or not the ownership of a printing office changes or whether two corporations legally amalgamate, nor in the place where a print-

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ing office is conducted, nor in the equipment of the offices. The union is organized for and interested only in the terms and conditions of the employment of its members, and it deals with the problems of the workmen. Legal abstractions of corporate entities or ownership do not concern it. When, however, one corporation purchases essentially the entire business conducted by another corporation in its printing offices, conducts that business jointly with the business formerly conducted by it in its own printing office and uses the staff of the former printing office of the vendee in its own printing office, there is a complete consolidation of the printing offices in all that concerns the union or its members.

In concluding his decision Justice Lehman calls attention to the well-established rule that the constitution and by-laws of our organization constitute a contract between the union and its members, and that if the procedure required by our laws is strictly observed, if all proper evidence is given full consideration, the decision is final and there can be no cause for action for damages, even if the court might have reached another conclusion. The remainder of the decision follows:

For these reasons I have decided that for the purposes of this action there has been a consolidation not only of the newspapers, but of the printing offices. Moreover, I believe that under the evidence presented here the decision of the union in ordering the making of the joint priority list is conclusive upon me. I have, of course, not overlooked the fact that upon the argument of the demurrer the court, both at special term and in the appellate division, has decided that the decision of the union was not conclusive. Justice Hotchkiss, however, has pointed out that the courts will review the action taken by association tribunals "sufficiently to ascertain whether the tribunals (a) followed the procedural terms of the agreement and (b) correctly construed and applied the substantive terms of the agreement" (citing Robinson v. Dahm, 94 Misc. 729).

In other words, the rule seems to be that since the constitution and by-laws of the association constitute a contract between the association and its members, the association can not disregard the terms of its own contract or construe it contrary to its language and intent. On the other hand, in this case it appears that under the constitution of the union the executive committee has power to pass upon questions arising under the priority law; and this provision of the constitution is also a part of the contract between the parties. The decision of this committee, created an arbiter by the contract of the parties, is binding upon them on all questions of fact which may arise upon which it has power to pass under a proper construction of the constitution and laws.

In this case when the union was notified that after July 3 the New York Press and the Sun would be published as one paper and necessarily in one printing office, the committee was called upon to decide whether under the circumstances a consolidation of the printing offices would be thereby created. They have decided this question, and there was at least some evidence to sustain their finding that this condition necessitated considering the Sun office as part of a consolidated office.

SINCE THERE WAS SOME EVIDENCE ON WHICH THEY WERE REQUIRED TO PASS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, AND IT DOES NOT APPEAR THAT THEY HAVE DISREGARDED THE PROCEDURE PROVIDED IN THE CONSTITUTION OR MISCONSTRUED ITS PROVISION, THEIR DECISION ON THE FACTS IS FINAL AND CAN GIVE RISE TO NO CAUSE OF ACTION FOR DAMAGES, EVEN IF THE COURT MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE REACHED ANOTHER CONCLUSION. Complaint is therefore dismissed, with costs. Plaintiff's findings passed upon. Defendants have failed to submit findings, but may settle decision containing findings heretofore approved and additional findings in accordance with this opinion.

Accidentally Killed.

More than passing notice should be paid to the death of the Rev. Albert E. Ogg, who was killed by a train near Chicago, Ill., on October 13, for the reason that after he had ceased active work at the printing trade, having served as chairman of what was known as the navy branch of the government printing office, Washington, D. C., he went to India as a missionary for the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the time of his residence in India he always kept in the hands of Secretary Seibold, of No. 101, sufficient money to cover several months' dues in advance. On his return to this country, which was on account of ill health, he went to the Union Printers Home, where he remained for several months, and then took up the work of his choice in New York. He was about to assume a pastorate in New Jersey and had gone west to visit relatives before doing so, when he was accidentally killed.

The mortuary benefit of Mr. Ogg was paid through Columbia Typographical Union No. 101. The secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on behalf of the widow, wrote a letter of thanks to Secretary Seibold, in

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appreciation of the promptness displayed in payment of the benefit, and asked that he "convey to the local and International Union our appreciation of your prompt and early action."

The Public Service Reserve.

Under the auspices of the United States Department of Labor, there has been organized the public service reserve, which will be a national body of adult males who desire to find their place for effective service to the country in the present war, and to make it easy for the government to locate them when it needs help from men of their capacities.

It is a purely voluntary plan. All adult males are asked to enroll, but there is no obligation to serve. It is intended that all who enter the service of the government through this reserve shall receive a fair compensation for their services should they be called upon to render assistance in the great world conflict.

The plan has been endorsed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and also by many international unions. There are no penalties attached to the plan, no conscription or any form of compulsion. It is merely a registration scheme, created under the department of labor, which is to keep on file the name, location, qualifications and industrial status of every man willing to take a job in a war industry.

If the war proves to be a long one—and many there are who believe it will—there is no telling what effect it will have on the printing industry. Already the soaring price of paper, newspaper consolidations and suspensions, suppression of seditious organs, and the increase in the letter postage and second-class rates have made serious inroads in our trade. That there is now little unemployment is caused through many of our members enlisting or being drafted in war service. The catalog houses will be hard hit by the increase in postage, and much printing will be eliminated by concerns that heretofore have been heavy buyers of printing. This may mean slackness in our trade, and for this reason printers should avail themselves of the opportunity to enroll in the federal public service reserve. Should opportunity for employment present itself, the printer would be placed in that branch where his services would be the most valuable. It might be in a munition plant, and then again it might be in some clerical capacity.

When applications for men are made to the public service reserve, information as to those who might be available for such purposes is given to the applicant, and the members selected as probably available are notified of the opportunity. It is then entirely voluntary with the members whether they will accept the opportunity or not. In the present crisis most men are eager to work where they will be most useful to the country. The plan established by the department of labor will constitute a mobile reserve of volunteers who, through a simple appeal to patriotism, can be induced to enter employment in the government or in essential industries as the need may arise.

Members of the International Typographical Union have proved their intense patriotism to Uncle Sam on every occasion when the opportunity has arisen. They will not be slackers in this instance. A letter addressed to the Public Service Reserve, U. S. Department of Labor, 1712 Eye street, Washington, D. C., will receive immediate attention, and a blank will be sent to the applicant to be filled out and returned.

The Montreal Newspaper Scale.

In negotiations recently concluded with the Montreal newspaper publishers Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 was successful in abolishing the piece scale. This sweat-shop system had been in effect in the jurisdiction of No. 176 for many years, but the persistent efforts of the union for a number of years past to relegate it to the scrap heap finally prevailed and the time scale has taken its place.

The abolition of the piece system in itself was victory for the union, but when considered in connection with the increase in wage secured, and other advantageous provisions of the agreement, it can be said that No. 176 has made real progress.

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Under the old agreement the scale was $23 per week for day work and $24 per week for night work. The new agreement was adopted October 27, about three months' time being consumed in negotiations, and provides for the payment of the new scale from September 15, which was the expiration date of the old agreement.

The agreement runs for five years and the increase in the scale is $4.50 per week on evening papers and $5.50 per week on morning papers, this increase being spread over the length of the agreement, as follows: Members employed on evening papers receive an increase of $3 per week for the first two years and 50 cents per week increase for each of the succeeding three years, making the scale during the last year of the contract $27.50. Members employed on morning papers receive an increase of $4.50 per week for the first two years and $1 per week increase for the last three years, making the scale for the last three years of the contract $29.50.

Other important features of the agreement are:

Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's work for all machine men employed on night shifts. Under the previous scale, eight hours constituted a day's work on time machines.

The ratio of apprentices is one to twelve journeymen or major fraction thereof, the limit in any one office being three.

Overtime is to be paid for at the rate of time and one-half for the first three hours and double time thereafter, and all work performed by day shifts on evening papers on holidays calls for double price.

A provision of the agreement also provides that in cases of discharge the member affected may appeal to the chairman, who shall appoint a committee of three to make an investigation and report to the chapel, and if the appeal is sustained by the chapel the member must be reinstated pending decision by the executive council on appeal.

When consideration is given to the scale prevailing in Montreal five years ago, the progress of No. 176 is deserving of special notice. In 1912 the day scale was $16; in 1914 it was increased to $20; in 1915 to $21; in 1916 to $23, and in 1917 to $26, the total increase in the five years being $10, or 51¼ per cent. And the night scale has been increased in about the same proportion.

No. 176 is to be congratulated on this remarkable showing.

First Vice-President Barrett assisted the local committee during the last two weeks of the negotiations.

Transfer of War Service Printers Inexpedient.

At the Buffalo session of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, held last month, resolutions were adopted requesting that branch of the war department having jurisdiction in the matter of printing supplies, etc., give printers in the service, where possible, an opportunity to work at their calling, and that printers' apprentices in the service be given an opportunity to complete their apprenticeship. The resolutions were also introduced in the convention of the American Federation of Labor and adopted by that body.

Under date of November 24, the following letter, which is self-explanatory, was received:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer, International Allied Printing Trades Association, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

SIR—1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged of the reference to this department for consideration of your letter of the 16th inst. addressed to "Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States," transmitting resolutions adopted by the Board of Governors of the International Printing Trades Association at a regular meeting November 5 and 6, 1917.

2. In the matter of this resolution, you are advised that this department fully appreciates the valuable and loyal assistance your organization has rendered in disseminating the requirements of the army for the purpose of recruiting printers for service in the surveying and printing battalion, Twenty-ninth engineers.

3. The number of typographical printers and pressmen required for this organization is not large, and through the assistance of your organization mentioned above has now been fully met in the units ordered.

4. It has been the policy in making the selection of men for this service to enlist, transfer, or induct only men of mature experience and ability in the

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various professions and crafts employed in prosecuting this work. Nor is it deemed advisable or expedient now to undertake completion of the training of apprentices in this or other crafts or trades while serving with the army in France. The men in the field are there for a most serious purpose and their immediate and close attention to the accomplishment of that purpose is so necessary that all other activities must be left in abeyance.

5. The use of troops in the field must be subject to the discretion of the commanding officer. Anything which interferes with his freedom of action is apt to lead to disaster, as has been exemplified lately in Europe. You can therefore readily understand that a compliance with your resolutions in so far as they refer to troops in service is impracticable.

Very respectfully,

W. M. Black,

Major-General, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

No. 80 Alive to Its Interests.

Much favorable comment has been bestowed upon Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80 by both press and public for its action in voting unanimously to apply for membership in the local chamber of commerce. At the same meeting it was also decided to procure a service flag with thirty stars for the members and apprentices who have joined the army and navy. The Kansas City Journal, under the caption, "Printers Prove Loyalty," made the following editorial comment:

Certain groups of workingmen have done so much of late to bring reproach upon the name of organized labor that it is distinctly refreshing to note the fine patriotism of the Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80, which voted unanimously last Sunday to join the chamber of commerce and to procure a service flag with thirty stars upon it in honor of the members of the union who have joined the army and the navy. By this act the printers of this city have at once arrayed themselves actively with the forces that are working for the good of the nation and the city. That there was not a single vote recorded against either proposition is an inspiring testimonial to the individual loyalty of the men who represent what is, perhaps, the best governed and most intelligent class of men within the ranks of organized labor.

By voting to join the chamber of commerce the members of the printers' craft have signified their earnest desire to promote the welfare of the city in which they have their homes and in which they are rearing their families. They have at once broken the ridiculous tradition that organized labor is a thing apart from active good citizenship. It is not true and never has been true that members of organized labor are not just as vitally concerned in the advancement of civic affairs as other people. But it is unfortunately true that members of many labor organizations too often confine their entire interests, economically at least, to the promotion of their various trades. There is no good reason why organized labor should not become actively identified with civic organizations of a broad and beneficial character. Certainly in most of the aspects of life the good of organized workers is identical with the good of all other workers and producers. The chamber of commerce has but one paramount object, and that is to plan and strive for the upbuilding of this community. In this idea every reputable citizen should share and do his part. Having set this splendid example of civic pride and civic patriotism, it may be hoped that many other unions will fall in line with the members of the typographical union.

It was most fitting that the printers should decide in favor of a service flag. They have a right to feel proud of their members who have joined the fighting forces in the battle for humanity and democracy. It is reassuring to reflect upon the sanity, the good judgment and above all the patriotism of that craft which stands at the head of all labor organizations. With such a demonstration of pure Americanism there need be no fear that the seeds of sedition will ever take root among the printers. They have put themselves on record and they have honored themselves by honoring their country and their city.

A number of our local unions have taken similar action to that of No. 80. In some places their representatives in local chambers of commerce or similar civic bodies have been instrumental in throwing much printing into union establishments, and also keeping at home local printing that had previously gone out of town.

"Skee" From "Chi."

An Associated Press dispatch last month said that the flotilla printer is one of the busiest Americans with the United States naval forces now in European waters. He is a native of Chicago and holds a card in Typographical Union No. 16 of that city. "Skee" from "Chi," he is called by the bluejackets, who seem to have a nickname for everything.

"Skee" does not go to sea. He works on board a vessel that swings at a buoy in a seaport. From morning until night he is kept busy on the avalanche of orders that come rolling in for printed stuff for the whole flotilla. Of late he has been doing some work for the British naval forces. His workroom resembles a small jobbing office, and is tucked out of the way in the

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stern of the flotilla flagship. It is fenced off with warnings against intrusion. All type is set by hand and printed on a small hand press electrically operated.

The flotilla printer has made a hit by the way in which he illustrates the program he prints of the entertainment provided by the bluejackets at their shore clubhouse, turning out rough wood cuts for the cover of the program. Recently he had a picture of the clubhouse, with sailors arriving in limousines. Girls who are barred from the clubhouse are frequently depicted waiting in automobiles for the sailors to reappear. His latest attempt was an illustration of that part of West Forty-third street, New York, known as Melody lane, to go with the burlesque of that musical thoroughfare produced by the sailors.

The flotilla printer is a chief petty officer with the rating of a first-class printer. With the increase in pay made recently he gets $62 a month as printer, and to this must be added his $50 a year allowance as a naval reserve man, which brings his monthly stipend up to $70. Uncle Sam pays his board and lodging. A satisfactory feature is that there is no composing-room foreman to boss him. He alone in the whole flotilla knows his job.

The Label Trades Department.

According to the usual custom, the union label trades department of the American Federation of Labor held its annual session the week preceding the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which met this year at Buffalo, N. Y. The delegates to the label trades convention voted that organizers of all affiliated internationals be required to agitate for union labeled products when addressing meetings, that all forms of advertising union labels be encouraged, that a strictly union label store in New York city be subsidized in the hope that a chain of such stores may be established gradually, and the organization of auxiliary leagues of women be commended. An effort will be made the coming year to federate or amalgamate a number of label organizations that are now co-operating in a loose way in order that greater efficiency may be obtained.

J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, was reelected president, a position he has occupied for several years, and John J. Manning, of New York, a member of the garment makers' union, was elected secretary-treasurer. This position has been vacant since the death of Thomas F. Tracy a year ago. Secretary-Treasurer Hays was also a member of the delegation to the American Federation of Labor convention from the International Typographical Union. He was appointed by the executive council in place of H. W. Dennett, of San Diego, Cal., who was unable to attend the convention.

Popular Liberties in Wartime.

Writing in The Public, of New York, Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, at Washington, reassures those who fear that we are losing the right of free speech and a free press. He says:

> In the north during our civil war, as also in the south, arbitrary suppressions of free speech and free press and free assembly were frequent. President Lincoln exiled Vallandigham for giving aid and comfort to the enemy by abusing freedom of speech. Under Lincoln's command soldiers took possession of two New York daily papers, suppressing their publication for days, on account of a news article, published innocently, which might have given aid and comfort to the enemy. None of those war-time violations of democratic guarantees extended over into peace times. With the end of the war came an end to arbitrary acts except in the conquered states; and there they did not long persist. Furthermore, there was soon greater freedom of speech, press and public assembly, both in the north and in the south, than there had been before the war. So far from retarding democracy in the United States, that war, in the waging of which constitutional guarantees were temporarily suspended for military reasons, actually advanced it. Without abolishing any of the democratic freedoms we had previously enjoyed, it gave us new ones and made the older ones more secure. Guaranteed liberties are more likely to be lost, let this be repeated with emphasis, by gradual innovations in time of peace and over long periods than by specific suspensions in time of war.

THEODORE EICHHORN, secretary of Typographical Union No. 77, was elected one of the three city commissioners of Erie, Pa.,

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at the November election, receiving the highest vote cast and leading the non-partisan ticket. The office carries a salary of $2,500 and is for two years. Four years ago Mr. Eichhorn led the ticket for the same office, two years later losing by five votes. In the opinion of his friends, this year's result was "some come-back."

At the Colorado Springs convention, Delegate Hetherington, a member of the composing-room chapel of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., announced that a Liberty loan bond of the value of $50 had been purchased by that chapel and would be donated to the Home endowment fund. The bond has been delivered. It is of the 3½ per cent series and numbered 582,682.

Robert B. Gragg, for several years secretary of Typographical Union No. 751, Corpus Christi, Texas, has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends among the craft in the loss of his son, age 20 years, a member of the naval guard on the ill-fated Rochester, torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on November 2. For two weeks his parents were kept in suspense until word was received that the brave lad had died from exposure and had been buried on the Irish coast.

The Journal has received a copy of the Soldier's Handbook, edited and compiled by William A. Goulding for the soldiers in training at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash. Goulding is a well-known printer and for a number of years was a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. The handbook fully lives up to its title, as it contains a vast amount of information and instructions for new soldiers. It is thirty-two pages and cover, 7¾ x 10 inches, and has a large amount of advertising. Its editor was attached to the headquarters troop at the time the book was compiled, but expected to be transferred to an infantry regiment later to help straighten out and instruct the new national army. Goulding is a Spanish-American war veteran and re-enlisted when the Mexican trouble started a couple of years ago.

Robert F. Salade, a member of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, has written a technical book entitled, "Plate Printing and Die Stamping." It is a "how" book. It tells how the printer can install and operate a plate printing and engraving department. One chapter explains what mechanical equipment is essential; another chapter is devoted to make-ready on plate presses and die stampers; still another chapter tells how the plates and steel dies are made, etc. The business side is given special attention. Helpful suggestions about selling the product are offered. The volume is neatly bound in cloth; seventy-seven pages; illustrated. Press of the Oswald Publishing Company, New York. By mail, $1.10. Mr. Salade is a professional editor, author and special writer. He has written many business and technical articles for the printers' magazines and for various trade journals.

"Condensed History of the International Typographical Union and History of Typographical Union No. 79, Wheeling, W. Va.," is the title of a volume of a hundred pages, beautifully bound in brown and gold, and compiled by Edward Sims, a member of No. 79. "Ned" Sims needs no introduction to the union printers of the country. He has been in the forefront of the battle for advancing unionism ever since he obtained his card, and that was more years ago than we care to tell. The book he has written must have consumed a vast amount of time in research and poring over union archives, but the result is a monument to "Ned" Sims' zeal and energy in the union movement.

H. J. Gaither, who was a resident at the Union Printers Home and recently vacated, has the following to say in a letter to Secretary-Treasurer Hays:

> The Union Printers Home is certainly a great institution, and Providence must have had a hand in the selection of the present superintendent and Mrs. Daley.

Martin Grady, president of Kalamazoo Typographical Union No. 122, has been appointed by President Wilson on the appeal

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board for the first western Michigan district. Mr. Grady is being congratulated by his friends in that jurisdiction on receiving the appointment.

THE publishers of the Times-Journal, Bowling Green, Ky., purchased bonds of the second Liberty loan in the sum of $1,300 for themselves, and in addition presented a fifty-dollar bond to each of their married employes who had been on the paper for a year. Several members of Typographical Union No. 629 were benefited by this action. The seven active members of Bowling Green Union have $450 invested, in addition to the bonds given them by the Times-Journal management, which speaks volumes for their love of country.

SECRETARY McADOO has announced the selection of nine "excess profits advisers" to assist the treasury department in administering the war revenue act. All of the men are recognized leaders in the business and economic world. Among the number is T. W. McCullough, associate editor of the Omaha Bee and member of Typographical Union No. 190. Mr. McCullough has two sons in the army. His acceptance of the appointment by Secretary McAdoo is evidence of his readiness to do his full share in the support of the government's war policies.

MEYER LONDON, the lone Socialist in congress, representing a district of New York city's east side, calls upon those of his political belief to support the government and be loyal to the United States. He says:

> If I am expected to appeal for fair play for the socialists in congress, I want to appeal to the socialists for common sense in their attitude in this great crisis of the world. You talk about the capitalistic classes as being responsible. Why, that is nonsense! Do away with the stupidity of the masses and there will be no more war! I am not interested in why Morgan is for war. I know. It is the same reason as the Krupps are for war. But after the United States declares for war there can be no choice. I owe a duty to every man who has been called to the service of his country, and that is not only that nothing shall be left undone to provide him with everything he needs, but to get this fight over as soon as possible.

THE city of Niagara Falls, N. Y., is now solid union, typographically speaking, with the exception of a one-man shop. This condition is the result of the Niagara Falls Gazette and Courier-Press last month signing an agreement with No. 233. This terminates a twelve years' fight to unionize the Gazette. There has been a fighting group of trade unionists comprising the membership of Niagara Falls Typographical Union, and one of the leaders, and one who is entitled to a large share of credit in the final outcome, is M. F. Ohmann, secretary of No. 233. He was continually in the struggle and never lost his courage.

MEMBERS of the chapel of the composing room of the Indianapolis News have started the publication of a monthly paper called the Long Boy Bulletin, named after the war song written by William M. Herschell, of the editorial staff of the News. About a dozen members of the News chapel have enlisted in the army or navy, and the Bulletin is devoted to news of these men who have gone to war, and contains interesting chapel gossip. If subsequent issues are kept up to the standard of the first number, the Long Boy Bulletin will fulfil its purpose in being a gloom dispeller to the boys in camp and on the firing line.

THE whole Russian printing trade of New York city is now practically organized, through the unionizing last month of the only paper printed in the Russian language that employed non-union printers—the Russkoye Slovo. Ten men are employed on the publication. They will work the same hours as the Yiddish newspapers, with only a slight change in the scale and the same concessions that the other Russian papers have, until the expiration of the present contract in 1920.

ACCORDING to reports made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays, the following amounts have been subscribed to the second Liberty loan: Union subscriptions, $40,700; chapel subscriptions, $214,450; individual subscriptions, $399,050. Total, $644,200.

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INCREASES IN SCALES

A FLAT increase of $1.50 per week has been secured by No. 522, Morristown, N. J.

* * *

TWO-DOLLAR increase all around is the word received from Escanaba, Mich., for all branches of the trade.

* * *

BOOK and job printers at Galveston, Texas, now receive $25 per week, an increase of $2.50 over the old scale, which expired November 4 last.

* * *

VICE-PRESIDENT SMITH negotiated a new scale for the mailers of Topeka, Kan., last month, with wage increases running from $2 to $6.50 per week.

* * *

THE publishers of the two daily papers at Youngstown, Ohio, the Telegram and Vindicator, have given a voluntary increase in wages of $2 per week.

* * *

AN increase of $2.50 per week all around for the members of No. 619, Sapulpa, Okla., has been negotiated through a contract running for one year from October 1 last.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL assisted in scale negotiations at Mobile, Ala., which resulted in an advance of 54 cents per week for day work on newspapers and $1.26 for night work.

* * *

THE new scale of No. 633, Lawton, Okla., provides for an increase of $3 per week for foremen and $2 for all other employes. The wage runs from $21 for day handmen to $26 for night foremen.

* * *

BEGINNING November 1 last, the Boston Typothetæ voluntarily made effective a new wage scale with an increase of $1 per week. The scale provided for this increase to become effective July 1, 1918.

* * *

FORT WILLIAM (ONT.) UNION No. 417 has negotiated a new agreement providing for an increase of $3 per week. A similar increase was announced last month in these columns for its sister city, Port Arthur.

* * *

MEMBERS of No. 692, Ellensburg, Wash., have boosted their scale $1.50 per week for journeymen and 50 cents per week for foremen. Foremen and hand compositors receive the same pay, $25.50 per week; operators, $27, and machinist-operators, $30.

* * *

AN increase of $2 per week, with back pay from September 12, 1917, has been granted by the publisher of the Norwich (N. Y.) Sun, Representative McLoughlin conducting the negotiations. The Norwich Pharmacal Company has also agreed to the increase.

WITH a total increase of $3 per week, Fond du Lac (Wis.) Union No. 31 has signed a new agreement with the employers covering a period of three years, dating from May 1 last. The advance in wages is divided in sums of $1 per week the first year, with an additional 50 cents at the end of every six-months' period during the life of the scale.

* * *

THE scale at Aberdeen, Wash., was recently settled by R. P. Coburn, of Portland, Ore., representing the International Union, on a basis of $3 per week increase all around, the contract to be in force for ten months. The wage, both newspaper and book and job, is now $30 per week for day work and $33 nights.

* * *

AN advance of $2.50 per week all around has been secured by Canton (Ohio) Union No. 219, in a contract running one year from October 1 last. The newspaper scale now is $28 nights and $25 day, and the book and job scale $24 per week.

* * *

HANDMEN, $2 per week increase, machinist-operators, $3, and foremen, $2.50, is the result of recent negotiations with the employing printers and publishers of Drumright, Okla., by Typographical Union No. 740.

* * *

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., has a new wage scale, newspaper and book and job, negotiated by Representative McLoughlin. Machine operators receive an increase of $1 per week and handmen $3 per week.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL assisted in obtaining a wage increase of $3 per week for the members of No. 756, Rocky Mount, N. C. The agreement is for one year and the scale $19 per week flat.

* * *

A FLAT increase of 10 per cent has been made in the wage scale of Trinidad (Colo.) Union No. 434. This makes the scale $24.20 for day work and $26.40 for night work.

* * *

UNDER a two-year contract signed with the publishers and employing printers of Kokomo, Ind., wage increases of from $1 to $4 per week have been secured.

* * *

BOZEMAN, MONT., has a new scale for all classes of work, with an increase of $1.50 for journeymen, $2.50 for day foremen and $3 for night foremen.

* * *

LOCAL arbitration at Guthrie, Okla., resulted in an increase of $2 per week for foremen and handmen and $3 per week for operators.

* * *

THE new scale of New Britain (Conn.) Union No. 679, now in effect, provides for a flat increase of $2 per week.

* * *

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., has negotiated a new scale with an increase of $2 per week all around.

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, has secured an increase of $2 per week in its book and job scale.

* * *

TARRYTOWN-OSSINING, N. Y., has a new wage scale for both branches, with an advance of $3 per week all around.

* * *

A FLAT increase of $2 per week for both branches of the trade has been negotiated with the employing printers and publishers at Wilmington, Del.

* * *

NORWEGIAN-DANISH UNION No. 272, Chicago, Ill., has a new scale, with an increase of $1 per week immediately and an additional dollar advance on May 1, 1918.

* * *

MACHINE operators at Eugene, Ore., have secured an increase of $1.50 per week, the contract to run for one year. Representative Mitchell, of San Francisco, conducted the negotiations.

* * *

ON November 3 the Cincinnati Post, a Scripps-McRae paper, announced that it had voluntarily increased wages of employes in the composing room $3 per week, which makes the pay $30 for day work and $33 at night.

* * *

THE scale of Ashtabula (Ohio) Union No. 474 has been increased $2 per week, half of the increase taking effect October 1 last, and at the end of the following yearly periods of a three-year agreement advances of 50 cents per week will be made.

* * *

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., has a new book and job scale, dating from October 1 last, and to be in effect for nineteen months. The immediate increase was $2 per week, and on May 1, 1918, another dollar will be added to the wage, making it $25 per week.

* * *

THE book and job scale of Toledo Typographical Union No. 63 has been adjusted satisfactorily, the members having been conceded an increase on the minimum from $20.50 to $24 per week. Representative Max S. Hayes assisted No. 63's committee during the latter part of the negotiations.

* * *

THE Washington (D. C.) Times recently gave its employes a 10 per cent increase in wages, which will help to meet the extreme high cost of living in the national capital, due to the nation's war activities in a large measure. The action of the publisher of the Times was followed by the other Washington dailies.

* * *

UNDER date of October 27, 1917, Representative James Drury, of Montreal, Canada, writes as follows: "Vice-President Barrett succeeded in getting the publishers and the union to agree on a new contract for five years, carrying with it an increase of $4.50 per week for day men and $5.50 for night men. The scale now reads $26 for evening newspapers and $28.50 for morning."

A NEW scale of wages for Trenton, N. J., with an increase and back pay from October 9, 1917, was negotiated last month, with the assistance of Representative McLoughlin. President Scott also paid a visit to that city in connection with scale affairs. An advance in wages of $1 per week on October 8, 1917; $1 January 1, 1918, and $1 October 8, 1919, was the basis of settlement, and the scale applies to both newspaper and book and job work.

* * *

VICE-PRESIDENT SMITH has negotiated a new scale for Mailers' Union No. 9, Los Angeles, Cal., calling for an increase of $1 per week since July 1, 1916, and another advance of 50 cents per week on January 1, 1918. Back pay was received for the period between the expiration of the old agreement and the time of signing the new one. The scale calls for $3.75 for both day and night work.

* * *

WAGE increases of $1 per week for monotype casters, $3 for all machine operators, and $4 for hand compositors has been negotiated by No. 379, Ithaca, N. Y. On September 18, 1918, another advance of $1 per week all around will take effect. This will make a flat scale of $22 and $24 per week for day and night work, respectively.

* * *

WAGE increases of $6 and $9 per week have been obtained by the mailers of Oklahoma City, Okla., with the assistance of Vice-President Smith. The wages paid for mailing work in that jurisdiction had been almost at the starvation point, and drastic action was necessary to enforce a scale of $18 per week.

* * *

No. 15, ROCHESTER, N. Y., has a new book and job scale, running for seventeen months. The first increase of $1 per week was effective for the first five months, and a similar advance of $1 per week became effective November 1 last, making the wage $22 per week.

* * *

THE newspaper scale of Philadelphia, Pa., under the new agreement beginning the second fiscal week of last September and running indefinitely, is based on an advance of $2 per week. Handmen, $24 night, $22 day; machine operators, $24 day, $27 night.

* * *

IN a contract running one year from October 1, last, the scale for book and job work at Portland, Ore., has been placed at $28.50 for hand compositors and $33 for machine operators. This was an increase of $3 for the former and $1.50 for the latter.

* * *

THE new scale of Typographical Union No. 344, Green Bay, Wis., is $2 per week higher than the old one, which expired December 1. Every office in the town is signed up.

* * *

THE new scale of Pendleton, Ore., provides for an advance in wages of $3 per week all around, to be in effect for one year from January 1, 1918.

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THE wage scale of Portsmouth, N. H., has been increased $1.50 per week for hand compositors and machine operators, and $1 per week for machinist-operators, both day and night work.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE PENDERGAST assisted in securing an increase of $6 per week for the book and job printers of Flint, Mich. The scale of No. 535 for that branch is now $24 per week.

* * *

THE book and job scale of Utica, N. Y., has been advanced $1.50 per week, foremen receiving $25.50 and journeymen $22.50, under a contract running for one year from October 4 last.

* * *

INCREASES of $6 per week for handmen, $3.25 per week for machine operators, and $2 per week for machinist-operators have been secured by members of No. 306, Alton, Ill. This makes the wage $25 per week for foremen and machinist-operators and $24 for all others.

* * *

CUMBERLAND (MD.) UNION No. 244 has obtained a flat increase of $1 per week on all minimum prices, as well as for those who were paid over the scale. The new agreement holds for a period of one year. Representative Max S. Hayes assisted the local in conducting the negotiations.

* * *

ALTHOUGH the contracts in force with the publishers of Hartford, Conn., do not expire until the 31st of the present month, No. 127 secured a voluntary advance for its members employed on the newspapers of $2 per week for handmen and machine operators and $1 per week for proofreaders.

* * *

THE book and job scale of No. 10, Louisville, Ky., in an agreement, dated September 28, 1917, and running for three years, has been increased $2 per week for hand compositors, $1 per week for machine operators, $1.48 for machinist-operators, and $3 for foremen. This makes the hand scale $21 per week, $25 for operators, and $26 for machinist-operators.

* * *

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 238, Steubenville, Ohio, has succeeded in securing an increase of $4 per week for its members, which means $25 per week for foreman and a flat scale of $23.50 for newspaper, book and job printers and machine operators, and $24.50 for machinist-operators, with an extra dollar for each machine under their care. Max S. Hayes, of Cleveland, assisted in the negotiation of the new agreement.

* * *

THE book and job printing employers of New York city have granted to members of Typographical Union No. 6 a war bonus of $2 per week, beginning with December 1 and to run for six months, when it may be extended for a longer period. On January 1, under the provisions of the contract, another advance of $1 per week will become effective. This will make the scale in the book and job branch in that city $28 per week.

SECRETARY MOORE, of Saskatoon (Sask.) Typographical Union No. 663, writes headquarters that his organization has obtained a raise, to go into effect immediately, from $24 to $28 per week for day work and from $25 to $30 nights. These figures apply to all employes, both hand compositors and machine operators. The latter did not benefit by such a large increase, as their wages had been $25 per week for day work and $27.50 nights. The agreement is for one year, and at the end of the first five-months' period another dollar per week will be added to the wage scale. This is the highest scale paid in Canada, with the exception of British Columbia. The new agreement also contains several new clauses providing for the better control of apprentices and opportunities for advancement. Members enlisted in the war are also protected in their situations. The committee, of which Secretary Moore was a member, deserves great credit for their work, and it is said that the employers, as well as members of No. 663, are well satisfied with what was accomplished in every detail.

* * *

Two dollars per week advance for all, with night work $22 and $24 for handmen and machine operators, respectively, and day work $20 and $22, is the result of negotiations with the union employing printers and publishers of Madison, Wis., with back pay from October 1, 1917, by the State Journal. A new afternoon paper is to appear in Madison, employing a dozen members of No. 106.

* * *

NEWSPAPER publishers of Pawtucket, R. I., have granted a voluntary increase of $1 per week, making the scale $24. Pawtucket and Providence are adjoining cities, and steps have been taken to consolidate No. 33 and No. 212. With the increased scale at Pawtucket the wage is only $1 per week less than that paid in Providence.

* * *

MEMBERS of Bohemian Union No. 131, New York city, have secured a total increase of $3 per week in their wages, in a contract covering three years. The increase is divided in amounts of $1 the first year, and 50 cents at the end of each following six-months' period.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE CORLESS negotiated a new scale for New Castle, Pa., last month, covering both branches of the trade, with an increase of $3 per week for day work and $4 for night work.

* * *

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., has a new job scale of $20 per week. This is an increase of $1 per week, and became effective on November 1, to run for one year.

* * *

THROUGH new contracts signed with the employers of Williamsport, Pa., members of No. 141 are now receiving $3 per week more all around.

We are in this world to provide not for ourselves, but for others, and that is the basis of economy.—Woodrow Wilson.

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CANDIDATES FOR INTERNATIONAL OFFICES

In the November issue of THE JOURNAL the following notice to members desiring to be candidates for International office, at the election to be held on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1918, was published:

According to the by-laws of the International Typographical Union, any member who desires to be a candidate for an office in the International Union must announce such candidacy in the December and January issues of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL preceding the date fixed by law for the making of nominations. The biennial election of officers occurs on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1918, and nominations may be made by local unions only at the regular union meeting in February. The forms for the December number of THE JOURNAL will close on November 20, consequently those wishing to announce their candidacy must forward such announcement to Secretary-Treasurer Hays on or before that date, together with a certificate, signed by the president and secretary of their local union, under seal, attesting that they have been in continuous good standing for one year prior to November 1, 1917. The sections of the by-laws covering this procedure read as follows:

ARTICLE I.—QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The qualifications of candidates for office in the International Typographical Union shall be as follows: 1. Membership in the International Union and in continuous good standing for at least one year previous to making a declaration as candidates and previous to the acceptance of the nomination ("continuous good standing" means that a member must have paid his dues and assessments each month as provided by International law), and freedom from delinquency of any nature to the International or subordinate unions. 2. Membership in a subordinate union which has paid per capita tax and discharged all other financial obligations due this International Union. 3. For second vice-president, membership in the German-American Typographia; for third vice-president, membership in a mailers' union. 4. Candidates for office in trade district unions who, by virtue of their office, become officers of the International Union, shall, in addition to the preceding qualifications, be subject to the qualifications provided for in the laws of their respective trade district unions.

ARTICLE II.—INTERNATIONAL ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. Members of subordinate unions who desire to be candidates for office in the International Typographical Union shall announce such candidacy in the December and January issues of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL preceding the date fixed by law for the making of nominations. Candidates when making such announcements shall accompany the same with a certificate signed by the president and secretary of the local union to which they belong, and bearing the seal of the union, certifying that they have been in continuous good standing for one year previous to November 1 of that year. Announcements shall not exceed in space four lines of six-point type the full width of one column of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and shall contain the following:

Name .....
Candidate for .....
Member of .....Union No.....
Continuous active member for.....years

These announcements shall be properly classified under the heading of "Candidates for International Offices" and shall be further classified under appropriate sub-headings designating the office for which the member is a candidate, and this publication shall be an official notification to the officers and members of subordinate unions of the candidacy of such members for the office designated.

Officers of the International Union to be elected on the fourth Wednesday in May, 1918, are as follows: President, first vice-president, second vice-president, third vice-president, secretary-treasurer, one member of the board of auditors, four trustees of the Union Printers Home, four delegates to the American Federation of Labor, one delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, and an agent of the Union Printers Home. The second vice-president is nominated and elected by the German Typographia, the third vice-president by the mailers' unions comprising the Mailers' Trade District Union, and the delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress must be a member of a typographical union in the Dominion of Canada. None but members of the German Typographia may nominate and vote for a candidate for second vice-president, none but members of mailers' unions may nominate and vote for a candidate for third vice-president, but all local unions and members thereof may nominate and vote for a candidate for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and all the other offices.

Announcements as provided for in the law were filed as follows and each candidate forwarded with his announcement a certificate of good standing as required by the law quoted herein:

For President.

EDWARD W. MORCOCK
Candidate for President
Member of Columbia Union No. 101
Continuous active member for seventeen years

MARSDEN G. SCOTT
Candidate for President
Member of New York Union No. 6
Continuous active member for thirty-three years

For First Vice-President.

WALTER W. BARRETT
Candidate for First Vice-President
Member of Chicago (Ill.) Union No. 16
Continuous active member for fifteen years

FRED J. TERRY
Candidate for First Vice-President
Member of Atlanta (Ga.) Union No. 48
Continuous active member for twenty-two years

For Secretary-Treasurer.

J. W. HAYS
Candidate for Secretary-Treasurer
Member of Minneapolis (Minn.) Union No. 42
Continuous active member for thirty-five years

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W. E. MERRITT
Candidate for Secretary-Treasurer
Member of Houston (Texas) Union No. 87
Continuous active member for seventeen years

For Delegate to A. F. of L.

FRANK J. BONNINGTON
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Oakland (Cal.) Union No. 36
Continuous active member for twenty-eight years

JOHN H. FERGUSON
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Baltimore (Md.) Union No. 12
Continuous active member for sixteen years

JOSEPH E. GOODKEY
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Columbia Union No. 101
Continuous active member for eighteen years

MAX S. HAYES
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Cleveland (Ohio) Union No. 53
Continuous active member for thirty-four years

CHARLES P. HOWARD
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Multnomah Union No. 58
Continuous active member for ten years

T. W. MCCULLOUGH
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Omaha (Neb.) Union No. 190
Continuous active member for forty years

FRANK MORRISON
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Chicago (Ill.) Union No. 16
Continuous active member for thirty-one years

JAMES W. MULLEN
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of San Francisco (Cal.) Union No. 21
Continuous active member for twenty-two years

T. C. PARSONS
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Columbia Union No. 101
Continuous active member for twenty-nine years

WILLIAM YOUNG
Candidate for Delegate to A. F. of L.
Member of Philadelphia (Pa.) Union No. 2
Continuous active member for seventeen years

For Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

SAMUEL HADDEN
Candidate for Delegate to T. and L. C. of Canada
Member of Toronto (Ont.) Union No. 91
Continuous active member for thirty years

For Trustee of Union Printers Home.

WALTER E. AMES
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of Milwaukee (Wis.) Union No. 23
Continuous active member for thirty-two years

WILLIAM E. ARMSTRONG
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of New York (N. Y.) Union No. 6
Continuous active member for twenty-eight years

MALCOLM A. KNOCK
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of Boston (Mass.) Union No. 13
Continuous active member for thirty-four years

WILLIAM MOUNCE
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of New York (N. Y.) Union No. 6
Continuous active member for twenty-eight years

GEORGE P. NICHOLS
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of Baltimore (Md.) Union No. 12
Continuous active member for thirty-eight years

WILLIAM E. O'LEARY
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of Boston (Mass.) Union No. 13
Continuous active member for thirteen years

MICHAEL POWELL
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of Ottawa (Ont.) Union No. 102
Continuous active member for twenty-eight years

H. RUDNICK
Candidate for Trustee of Union Printers Home
Member of Chicago (Ill.) Union No. 16
Continuous active member for twelve years

For Agent of Union Printers Home.

JOE M. JOHNSON
Candidate for Agent of Union Printers Home
Member of Columbia Union No. 101
Continuous active member for thirty-four years

For Board of Auditors.

FRED BARKER
Candidate for Member Board of Auditors
Member of Spokane (Wash.) Union No. 193
Continuous active member for fourteen years

PHILIP JOHNSON
Candidate for Member Board of Auditors
Member of San Francisco (Cal.) Union No. 21
Continuous active member for thirty years

MEETING OF BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

The International Board of Arbitration of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union met on Monday, October 8, 1917, in the office of Chairman Kellogg, in Indianapolis, Ind.

There were present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Charles H. Taylor, jr., of the Boston Globe; W. S. Jones, of the Minneapolis Journal, and H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the board.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union, President M. G. Scott, Vice-President W. W. Barrett and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

Vice-President Charles N. Smith, of the International Typographical Union, representing the Mailers' Trade District Union, was also present.

The first case to be given consideration was the appeal from a decision of the local arbitration board in Milwaukee, Wis., a claim being made in this case that the proceedings of the local board were irregular.

There appeared before the board representing the Milwaukee local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, John Poppendieck, jr., of

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the Milwaukee Sentinel, and John W. Campsie, of the Milwaukee Wisconsin. President J. F. Blakely, Secretary-Treasurer Thomas and D. L. Angell appeared as representing Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

After some discussion held in a general way upon the Milwaukee situation, the contending parties from Milwaukee were asked to hold a conference outside the board room in an effort to reach an agreement, or at least to make a definite statement to the board of just what the claims of each member were. This request was agreed to and the interested parties withdrew.

The board then took under consideration a San Francisco newspaper scale controversy. At the request of the San Francisco publishers and the officers of Typographical Union No. 21, Chairman Kellogg and President Scott had agreed to arrange for the arbitration of the differences between the local parties, as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 7, 1917.

George A. Tracy and H. W. Norton, 701 Underwood Building, San Francisco, Cal.:

The undersigned representatives of the International Board of Arbitration agree that questions in dispute in San Francisco newspaper scale may be submitted to a board composed of equal number of representatives of publishers' association and International Union, they to select odd man as chairman satisfactory to No. 21 and San Francisco publishers. Procedure of arbitration code to be followed in hearings to be held in Indianapolis. All expenses to be equally divided between San Francisco publishers and No. 21.

M. G. SCOTT.
H. N. KELLOGG.

President Tracy and Mr. Norton appeared before the board and stated that after several weeks they had been unable to agree on the fifth member of the board, the names submitted by Chairman Kellogg and President Scott having been rejected either by the representative of the San Francisco publishers or by the representatives of the San Francisco Union. President Tracy stated that he was convinced that the representatives of the local parties would not be able to select a chairman, and said that the representatives of the union would accept any man named by the International board. Mr. Norton protested, and insisted that the board had no right to assume the authority to select a chairman for the arbitration board. In executive session the board decided that it had authority to select a chairman under the provisions of section 6 of the code.

George C. Hitt was nominated by the members of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and was accepted by the representatives of the International Typographical Union, and Chairman Kellogg and President Scott were instructed to arrange for the hearings, Mr. Hitt having agreed to serve as chairman of the board.

The contending parties in the Milwaukee case then appeared before the board and made a statement regarding the conference which they had held. This statement was discussed for some little time and the board once more requested that they retire and give it further consideration and bring to the board a signed statement as to the exact points of difference between them which they desired the arbitration board to settle. This request was agreed to and the Milwaukee parties once more withdrew.

The arbitration board then gave consideration to a controversy existing between the Boston daily newspapers and Boston Mailers' Union No. 1. Vice-President Smith, as a representative of the Mailers' Trade District Union, replaced Vice-President Barrett on the board during a consideration of this case, after which adjournment was taken to 10 A. M., October 9, 1917.

OCTOBER 9, 1917.

The International Arbitration Board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and Chairman Kellogg presiding.

The board took up the consideration of the controversy between the Milwaukee Typographical Union and the Milwaukee local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the representatives of these parties submitted the following:

OCTOBER 8, 1917.

To the Members of the International Arbitration Board, Indianapolis, Ind.:

GENTLEMEN—The following is a summary of what has been done in the negotiations on the most important points in the pending contract of Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 with Milwaukee Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association.

1. TERM OF CONTRACT. The union contends for a three-year contract dated from August 8, 1916; the publishers contend for an agreement for three years, to run from the date the contract is signed.

2. WAGES. The publishers offered the union its full demands for journeymen, apprentices and superannuated members; the journeymen's wages to be $27 a week on the day side and $30 a week on the night side; which is an increase of $3 a week on both sides. The publishers offered to increase the superannuated member scale from $15 to $18 a week. The publishers offered the union the scale asked for apprentices, as follows:

For the probationary six months...	$5 00
For the following six months.....	6 00
For the following six months.....	7 00
For the following six months.....	8 00
For the following six months.....	9 00
For the following six months.....	10 00
For the following six months.....	11 00
For the following six months.....	12 00
For the following six months.....	13 00
For the following six months.....	14 00
For the following six months.....	16 00

3. HOURS. The union asked for seven-and-one-half-hour day or night; the publishers asked for an eight-hour day or night. On the lobster shift the union contends for a six-and-one-half-hour night and the publishers for a seven-hour night.

4. APPRENTICES. The union contends for a sliding apportionment of apprentices as follows:

For two journeymen and up to five journeymen regularly employed, one apprentice; for ten journeymen regularly employed, two apprentices; for fifteen journeymen regularly employed, three apprentices; for twenty-five journeymen regularly employed, four apprentices; for forty journeymen regularly employed, five apprentices, provided, that in no case there shall be more than five apprentices in any one office. The publishers offered the union a new apportionment on the basis of one apprentice for every five journeymen.

5. FOREMEN. The union wants the wages of foremen to be $5 per week in excess of that for journeymen. The publishers contend that the contract shall be left as it is, and the wages determined by the office.

6. GOVERNING APPRENTICES. Section 8 of apprentices in the new scale provides that during the last six months of the fifth year of apprenticeship an apprentice shall be employed on a typesetting or typecasting machine. The publishers contend that the word "may" should be substituted in place of the word "shall."

7. STARTING AND QUITTING TIME SHIFTS. The union's proposal contains a new clause that ten hours shall intervene between quitting time and

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starting time of the next workday; the publishers are opposed to this new clause.

The various concessions offered by the publishers have been made with the understanding that the proposition as a whole must be accepted. Up to this time all propositions of the publishers have been rejected. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN POPPENDIECK, JR.,
JOHN W. CAMPSIE,
Representing Milwaukee Newspaper Publishers' Association.
J. F. BLAKELY,
O. H. THOMAS,
D. L. ANGELL,
Representing Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

After some discussion on the statement presented by the representatives from Milwaukee and the general situation in Milwaukee, the representatives from that city were excused, and the board again took up the mailers' controversy in Boston and rendered the following decision:

In the case of Mailers' Union No. 1 against the Boston Publishing Company the board decides that the extra or syndicate work shall be restored to the conditions in effect prior to this controversy and that time within time should not be asked for by the members of Mailers' Union No. 1 or allowed by the publisher of the Boston Herald. Also that the said Boston Publishing Company may reduce the regular force in its mailing department to a minimum now or at any time it feels so disposed.

The arbitration board then took up the scale controversy existing between the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. In this case the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was represented by Henry N. Cary, and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 was represented by Messrs. Otto E. Rossner, William A. Klinger and John A. English.

In a preliminary discussion on the Chicago case it was brought out that under the existing agreement any decision made by this board of arbitration would run only to February 15, 1918. The board requested the interested parties from Chicago to hold a conference and see if they could not agree upon some later date on which the decision, if one was rendered, should expire. This conference was held and the following was presented to the arbitration board as a result:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 9, 1917.

To the International Board of Arbitration:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, on behalf, respectively, of Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, do agree that, in event of a decision being reached in the scale controversy now before the board, said decision shall continue in effect until February 15, 1919, unless otherwise changed or amended by mutual agreement between Chicago local and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. Respectfully submitted,

HENRY N. CARY,
Representing Chicago Local American Newspaper Publishers' Association.
OTTO R. ROSSNER,
WILLIAM A. KLINGER,
JOHN A. ENGLISH,
Representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

At 12:30 the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, and Chairman Kellogg presiding.

Consideration of the Chicago controversy was resumed. Mr. Cary opened the argument for the Chicago publishers and Mr. Klinger followed, presenting the case for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. Following Mr. Klinger's presentation of the union's argument, Mr. Cary made a further argument, which was followed by Mr. Rossner for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. A general discussion then took place and at 6 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The board met at 8 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and took up the controversy existing between Beaumont Typographical Union No. 339 and the Enterprise Company of the same city. This case came to the board on briefs submitted by the interested parties, there being no personal appearances. The following decision was rendered:

In this case the union contends that whoever is authorized to act in the capacity of foreman when the foreman is not on duty is entitled to the wages provided for foremen in section 47 of the contract, viz., $5.25 per night, and cites section 48 of the contract in support of its position. The section reads:

"The term 'foreman' as defined in this scale is declared to be a journeyman printer having charge of mechanical work in any printing office under the jurisdiction of this union."

The contention of the union is sustained.

The board then gave consideration to a measurement case between St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30 and St. Paul local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. This case had been before the board on a previous occasion when no decision was reached and the board was unable to agree on a decision at this time. The matter was therefore put over to the next meeting of the board for the purpose of submitting the case to a seventh man, as provided for in the arbitration agreement.

The board then resumed consideration of the controversy between Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 and the Milwaukee Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the following decision was rendered:

This case concerns propositions for a new wage scale agreement.

The board decides that under section 15 of the code of procedure of the arbitration contract it can not make a decision for more than three years; therefore, this decision shall date from August 8, 1916, until August 8, 1919.

The hours for a regular day's or night's work shall be eight, exclusive of at least thirty minutes for lunch. Help employed on the lobster shift commencing at 12 o'clock midnight shall work seven hours per night and shall be paid at the rate of the regular morning scale.

Journeymen on evening papers are to receive $27 per week to date from the beginning of the next fiscal week. Journeymen on morning papers are to receive $30 per week from the beginning of the next fiscal week.

Superannuated members are to receive $18 per week beginning with the next fiscal week.

Morning and evening journeymen and superannuated members are to be given $2 per week back pay from April 1, 1917, to the beginning of the next fiscal week.

The ratio of apprentices shall be one to five, and no office shall be entitled to more than eight. No present apprentice to be disturbed, but offices now having more than eight shall conform to that ratio when apprentices now employed in excess of the ratio complete their terms. Apprentices shall

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receive the following wages from the beginning of the next fiscal week:

For the probationary six months...	$5 00
For the following six months.....	6 00
For the following six months.....	7 00
For the following six months.....	8 00
For the following six months.....	9 00
For the following six months.....	10 00
For the following six months.....	11 00
For the following six months.....	12 00
For the following six months.....	13 00
For the following six months.....	14 00
For the following six months.....	16 00

The representatives of the publishers and the typographical union having stated that an agreement on the remaining sections of the contract can be reached through conciliation, the board refers these sections to the local joint committee, the provisions of the existing agreement, except as changed by this decision, to remain in effect pending an adjustment as above provided.

At 12:30 A. M., Wednesday, the meeting adjourned to meet at 10 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1917.

The arbitration board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and Chairman Kellogg presiding.

Consideration of the scale controversy between Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was resumed and Mr. Cary submitted a rebuttal argument. After Mr. Cary finished his argument, Mr. Rossner presented a sur-rebuttal argument for No. 16.

At 12 o'clock noon the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, and resumed consideration of the Chicago case. The entire afternoon was taken up in discussions by the Chicago representatives and the board allowed the widest latitude for a full discussion on the points of interest or any matters that might be brought up that would enlighten the board as to the exact situation in Chicago.

At 6:30 P. M. the board adjourned to meet Thursday morning, October 11, at 9:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1917.

The board met at 9:30 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and resumed consideration of the Chicago controversy in executive session.

The board continued in executive session on the Chicago case until 12:30 P. M., when adjournment was taken to a time to be designated later by the chairman of the board.

EVENING SESSION.

Chairman Kellogg called the board together at 7:30 P. M. of Thursday, October 11, 1917, for a further consideration of the Chicago controversy, which was held in executive session and the following decision reached:

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 16
vs.
CHICAGO LOCAL AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This case was referred to the International Board at the request of the local parties under the terms of the local contract, which provides that controversies of this character may be submitted to the board and considered under the procedure of the International agreement in effect September 1, 1909. That arbitration agreement provides for a board consisting of three representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and three members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union and does not permit the board to call in an additional member in the event of the failure of the six members of the board to reach a decision.

The request of the local parties was granted and the proceedings were conducted as above indicated.

The decision follows:

SECTION 1. Day work shall be between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. Night work shall be between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M.

SECTION 2. Eight hours shall constitute a day's or night's work, and forty-eight hours a week's work; but employes working at the hourly rate (except operators employed on the bonus basis on typesetting machines, who shall receive not less than six hours' continuous work per day) shall receive not less than seven and one-half hours' work per day.

SECTION 3. All work performed in excess of eight hours shall be construed as overtime, and shall be paid for at the rate of price and one-half. Overtime shall be calculated only for actual time on duty in excess of eight hours, except as provided in section 13.

SECTION 4. All employes shall have thirty minutes for lunch on each shift. Time of taking lunch to be at the discretion of the foreman and not to be included in time paid for by the office. Provided, that no employes shall be required to work more than five consecutive hours without a recess for lunch.

SECTION 5. There shall be an intermission of ten hours between each day's or night's work. If an emergency arises in which it is demanded that a man work without the ten hours' intermission for rest, then he shall be paid at the rate of overtime until the ten hours' intermission shall have elapsed.

SECTION 6. Work performed within the day hours shall be paid for at the day rate; work performed within the night hours shall be paid for at the night rate; excepting that where a working shift falls partly in the night hours and partly in the day hours more than two days in any one week, employes shall be paid the night rate for the work done in such week. Where a working shift falls partly in the night hours and partly in the day hours two days or less in any one week, employes shall be paid the overtime rate on the day scale for the work done in the night hours. Provided, that where employes work one full night in any one week, they shall be paid the night rate for the work done in such week. This rule shall apply to extras as well as to regular employes.

SECTION 7. The hourly wage for other than machine operators shall be at the rate of not less than 66 cents for day work and not less than 71 cents for night work.

SECTION 8. Weekly employes shall be paid not less than:

	DAY.	NIGHT.
Proofreaders	$31 00	$33 00
Copy cutters	31 00	33 00
Copyholders	23 00	25 00
Make-ups	31 00	33 00
Linotype machine tenders.....	31 00	33 00

SECTION 9. The scale for bonus operators on linotype machines shall be 58 cents per hour for night work and 53 cents per hour for day work, and the operator shall receive not less than six hours' continuous composition per day. To be deemed a competent operator and entitled to the above rate of pay a man shall produce not less than 3,500 ems solid per hour for a week of six consecutive days of six hours each. On attaining a product of 4,500 ems solid per hour for a like period, operators shall be paid for that period 63 cents per hour for night work and 58 cents per hour for day work. Additional rates for machine composition after an average of 4,500 ems per hour

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is attained shall be 1 cent per 100 ems. Provided, that substitutes employed on the machine shall be paid at the rate per hour provided in the above schedule in accordance with their average speed for time employed each week.

SECTION 10. Machine operators may be employed on machines on the hourly basis and shall receive not less than 66 cents per hour for day work, and not less than 71 cents per hour for night work.

SECTION 11. Bonus operators at present employed at any other work in the composing room and now paid for such work at an established average, in accordance with rulings heretofore made by the parties to the agreement, shall in no way be affected by the preceding section.

SECTION 12. A bonus operator, regular or extra, temporarily employed at any other work in the composing room shall be paid at his established average for such employment.

SECTION 13. On any shift starting between 12 midnight and 6 A. M. a day's work shall consist of seven hours, including not less than thirty minutes for lunch. Night rates shall be paid to men employed on this shift, and overtime rates shall be paid for all time in excess of seven hours.

SECTION 14. Men called to work on Sunday, when regular editions are not published, shall be paid at the overtime rate, and shall receive not less than $5.50 for work on extra editions. Provided, that this shall not apply to men regularly employed on regular shifts working on that day.

SECTION 15. Men not holding regular situations shall be classed as extras. Extras working three days or less in any one week in any one office shall be compensated at the rate of 50 cents per day in addition to the regular scale for each day or shift. Extras shall not have the right to refuse regular employment when tendered by the office. Four days' or more employment as an extra in any one office in one week shall be at the regular scale. When the hours worked by extras, who work three days per week, as above, fall partly in the day schedule and partly in the night schedule, the night scale shall apply, plus the extra 50-cent rate. Extras working four days or more in one week on split shift as above shall receive the night scale only.

SECTION 16. All time lost through breakage of machines, alterations of copy, non-supply of copy, matrices and spacebands, or any other cause not the fault of the operator, shall be credited to the operator at the schedule rates. The decision of the foreman on the points involved shall stand pending an appeal.

SECTION 17. When an employe is called back after having left the office at the completion of his regular work for a day or night, he shall receive $1 bonus in addition to overtime rates for the time worked.

SECTION 18. All strings shall be cut, distributed and pasted by the office, and the measurement subject to daily inspection by the operator. Lost dupes shall be found by the office. If the operator can not identify missing dupes he shall not be allowed for them.

SECTION 19. Machine tenders' helpers, if journeymen members of the union, shall be paid as follows per week of forty-eight hours, eight hours per day (overtime shall be paid for at price and one-half):

	DAY.	NIGHT.
First year	$14 00	$14 50
Second year	16 00	17 00
Third year	19 00	21 00
Fourth year	22 00	24 00

At the beginning of the fifth year journeymen machine tenders' helpers shall become journeymen machine tenders and shall receive not less than the scale provided in section 8 for such work.

SECTION 20. One machine tenders' apprentice, not a journeyman member of the union, may be employed in each composing room covered by this scale of prices, such apprentice not to be included in the allotment of apprentices otherwise provided for in this scale. Said apprentice shall be governed as to the wages, hours and term of apprenticeship provided for other apprentices.

SECTION 21. The proportion of apprentices to regular journeymen shall be as follows: For ten journeymen or less, one apprentice; for every additional ten or fractional part thereof, one apprentice—the average number of men employed to be the basis—but no office shall have more than six apprentices at one time, except as provided in section 20. Provided, that morning papers employing a day shift and afternoon papers employing a night shift shall be entitled to one extra apprentice. All apprentices must be given an opportunity to work in every department of the composing room, and must be employed the last three years of their apprenticeship on the case and at other intricate work, excepting the last six months of said apprenticeship, which time must (if the apprentice so desires) be devoted exclusively to work on linotype or typesetting devices in use in the office where said apprentices are employed, five years to constitute an apprenticeship term. In furtherance of the spirit and to properly observe the object of this section, foremen shall exercise due care in selecting apprentices with a special regard to their qualifications and common school education.

SECTION 22. The term of apprenticeship shall be not less than five years and the wages for the third, fourth and fifth years shall be as follows: Third year, one-third the scale for journeymen; fourth year, one-half the scale for journeymen; fifth year, two-thirds the scale for journeymen.

SECTION 23. The office shall keep an authentic style posted.

SECTION 24. An alteration from copy not provided for by any style of the paper kept publicly posted in the office, nor by instructions given to the compositor by the copy cutter when the copy is given out, or marked on the copy; alterations in the spelling of proper names; proper names not legible; names of corporations where initials are given and required to be spelled in full; words from foreign languages, etc., not provided for as above; alterations in the spelling or division of words not in accordance with the dictionary given as a guide and not provided for as above; alterations in punctuation or capitalization where a take commences or ends even within two lines of commencement or end, unless it is evident from copy that it should be so punctuated or capitalized; long lines, short lines, wrong font, and imperfect slugs, when not the fault of the operator; also spaceband transpositions and non-dropping of matrices after the machinist has been notified—shall be ringed.

SECTION 25. The loaning, borrowing, purchase or sale of news matter in type, linotype matrix or plate form, or of miscellaneous matter or cuts in such form, between the newspapers represented in this agreement is prohibited. This section shall not be construed as prohibiting the exchange of matter of any kind between two or more papers under one management, when said papers are owned by the same person or company and printed in and published from the same office. The loaning, borrowing, exchange, purchase or sale of matter or matrices or cuts of advertisements by the different newspaper offices is prohibited, except that where matrices of advertisements are furnished by one local newspaper to another, the text shall be reproduced within one week from the time of publication as nearly like the original as possible, made up, read and corrected, proofs being submitted to the chairman for inspection, who shall also keep a record of all such matrices used from day to day. Provided, however, that nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the loaning and borrowing of matter and matrices by a newspaper which is party to this agreement on occasions of extraordinary emergency, such as fire, explosion, cyclone, or other unforeseen disaster, including the pi of a form or forms at a late hour, when it shall be permitted without penalty; and provided, further, that this section shall not be construed as changing in any manner the present custom in regard to the acceptance and use by newspapers of plates, cuts and matrices of advertisements of establishments located outside of Chicago, or of Chicago advertisers not properly considered merely local advertisers.

SECTION 26. Employes shall not be held respon-

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sible for errors or pi lines occurring in railroaded matter.

SECTION 27. Foremen are prohibited from selecting their forces from day to day, or not having any regular situations; they must give out such number of situations as are needed to meet office requirements.

SECTION 28. The foreman shall be the judge of a man's competency as a workman and of his general fitness to work in the office.

SECTION 29. If the chapel has a grievance against the foreman it shall first refer it to the executive officers of the union, and if the grievance is sustained by the executive officers and is not satisfactorily adjusted the executive officers shall then refer the grievance to the joint standing committee of the union and Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for settlement. Nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the union, in the case where a chapel refuses to sustain or present the grievance of the individual, from presenting it to the joint standing committee for consideration and settlement.

SECTION 30. All straight matter set full column in width shall be measured according to the number of ems of the type used.

SECTION 31. In all cases where matrices are inserted in the assembler by hand, running pi, fifty ems extra shall be charged for each line in which they occur; provided, that where a special style is in vogue as regards setting proper names in small caps, inserting superior figures in racing tables, and other intricate work, the operator shall be entitled therefor to the rate of pay established by his average speed on the type most in use on the paper, provided that provisions governing the measurement of all extra priced matter shall be covered in this scale in accordance with the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That as a means of facilitating the work of this local board of arbitration the determination of what shall constitute penalized or extra-priced matter shall be referred to a committee of four members, to be composed of two foremen and two journeymen, to be selected respectively by representatives of Chicago local American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16; and,

"Resolved, That the findings of this committee shall be accepted as an act of this board and become a part of a newspaper scale of prices effective between Chicago local American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 when the document is complete."

SECTION 32. Should the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association mutually adopt a new standard for the measurement of type, and said standard be used in the offices under the jurisdiction of the parties to this agreement, if said standard shall affect the wages, the scale shall, if possible, be fixed by the joint standing committee of the two parties to this agreement, and should said committee fail to agree, the question shall be submitted to arbitration, as herein provided, the decision to be binding upon both parties to this agreement.

SECTION 33. Existing working conditions as established under the previous scale and not specifically changed by this award are in no way affected by this decision and can only be changed through the procedure required by the contract.

This decision is to be effective from October 11, 1917.

The board directs that the memorandum submitted by President Scott and the dissenting opinion of Messrs. Barrett and Hays be attached to this decision. Respectfully submitted,

H. N. KELLOGG,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.
W. S. JONES,
M. G. SCOTT,
Memorandum attached.
W. W. BARRETT,
J. W. HAYS,
Dissenting opinion attached.

Notwithstanding the fact that the increased wage provided in this award is entirely inadequate, the undersigned votes to concur in the above decision. The representatives of the International Typographical Union on the International Board are bound by the terms of the local contract, which does not permit a seventh member to be added to the International Board in this case. Rather than permit the Chicago publishers to continue to profit at the expense of the employes through an indefinite deadlock and extension of the previous scale, the writer reluctantly agrees to the award.

M. G. SCOTT.

We dissent from the above decision on the ground that the increases in the wage scale provided in the award are inadequate.

J. W. HAYS,
W. W. BARRETT.

The board also directs that the following letter be attached to this decision:

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 9, 1917.

"To the International Board of Arbitration:

"GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, on behalf, respectively, of Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, do agree that in the event of a decision being reached in the scale controversy now before the board, said decision shall continue in effect until February 15, 1919, unless otherwise changed or amended by mutual agreement between Chicago local and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

"Respectfully submitted,

"HENRY N. CARY,
"Representing Chicago Local American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

"OTTO E. ROSSNER,
"WILLIAM A. KLINGER,
"JOHN A. ENGLISH.
"Representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16."

At 11 P. M. the board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

EIGHTH TIME WINS.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel.]

That a determined man can not be kept out of military service when his country needs him was proved by Harry S. McKinley, 450 Cass street, a member of the Sentinel composing room, who enlisted in the First Milwaukee infantry after seven futile attempts to become one of Uncle Sam's fighting men.

On the same day that the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, McKinley applied at the local navy recruiting station, but was rejected because of defective eyesight.

He immediately began treating his eyes to strengthen them and was able to pass the eye test for the national guard a few weeks later, but was rejected on account of other physical disabilities.

Following this he attempted to join the regular army, marine corps and an engineering corps, but was turned down in each case.

Still determined to get into service, he underwent an operation and applied at Fond du Lac, but again he was rejected.

In the hope that his condition had improved sufficiently McKinley again applied at the regular army recruiting station, but again he was rejected, due to his eyesight.

On Tuesday his efforts were crowned with success and he was accepted as a member of the First Milwaukee infantry by the draft board as a volunteer. He is one of 1,200 volunteers that have been called for.

Whoso lives for himself is his own cancer, eating himself up miserably.—William Marion Reedy.

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MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

SOMEWHERE IN ALBANIA.

If I remember rightly, my last letter to THE JOURNAL was written from the land of Holo Pau, some time last fall. When I returned to the Pacific coast in December after nineteen months in Hawaii and the Orient I felt convinced that my travels were at an end for a while. I reckoned erroneously, however. In May my college days were terminated when I joined a volunteer ambulance unit of Stanford university for service with the American ambulance corps in France. Arriving at Paris in June we were offered an opportunity to drive cars for the Armee d'Orient in the Balkans. We left the French capital in July, traveling overland by rail through France and Italy to Tarento, thence by transport to Saloniki in Greece, and from there by rail and auto camion to our present field of operations somewhere in Albania.

To avoid reference to an atlas, I may explain that Albania is the Balkan country which lies on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, south of Montenegro and north of Greece. The battle front runs across the country from the sea into southern Serbia. The western part of the line is held by Italian troops and the eastern part by the French troops, including colonials, and Russians in the employ of the French government. The French section of the front continues on into Serbia. The English are further to the east. While the war on the Albanian front is far less intense than that in France, it certainly is not dull. Trench systems are less extensive and operations generally are more open. All movements are attended by great difficulties in transportation, owing to the complete absence of railroads. The country is very mountainous; it is inhabited by some of the strangest peoples on the globe. In addition, picturesqueness is lent to the activity on the front by the presence of a great variety of races and nationalities.

On the allied side of the entire Balkan front there are at least twenty-six different nationalities. In Albania the number is much less, yet in many places one may see men from four continents. In the Armee d'Orient, for example, are not only Frenchmen, but Senegalese, Arabs, Indo-Chinese, Moroccans—the famous Spahi cavalryman—and Americans. The latter are not numerous, being entirely confined to two sections of ambulance drivers representing the American field service. In one of these sections your correspondent has the honor to serve. There are twenty-five men in the group, with two exceptions former students of Stanford university in California.

Driving an ambulance in the Balkans is perhaps less exciting than one might imagine. In the main, the work consists of transporting malades, or sick men, from ambulance camps near the front to hospitals some thirty miles to the rear. Dysentery and malaria are very common in this part of the world, and probably kill more men than the bullets of the enemy. Occasionally there is a spell of activity on the front, during which wounded men will be numerous. Last month the blessés included numbers of Austrians who had been taken prisoners during a French offensive. The roads are bad, the grades steep, and the hauls long, so the work is hard. Perhaps the chief danger is derived from driving at night through the mountains. At times aeroplane bombing parties enliven things somewhat. Last week a hostile avion acknowledged my existence by dropping three bombs near the road about 200 yards ahead of my car. The presence of numerous bands of komatajes, or brigands, in the region adds something to the interest of the work. Four cars upset during our first six weeks of service here, the total damage to the drivers being one cracked rib. Broken springs and axles are frequent, and the staff of mechanics is kept pretty busy.

The Albanian people are agriculturists, primarily. They have no manufactures to speak of, and the poor means of transportation forbid any considerable commercial development. Many of the men have been to the United States at some time or other, and these constitute the most progressive element of the community. In addition to the native Albanians, many Roumanians and Turks live in the country, and Bulgarians were numerous before the war. Religiously, the people are divided between the Mohammedan and the Greek Orthodox faith. In most towns are to be seen both the Greek church with cross and the mosque with minaret. Education is not extensive, and development generally has been arrested by protracted political strife and misgovernment. The southeastern part of Albania within the last decade has been under the rule of Turks, the independent Albanian government, and the Greeks. Last fall this section was organized into a republic of Koritza, with the encouragement and support of the French military authorities.

At this time the presence here of large bodies of troops changes the general complexion of things. Food supplies are scarce, and prices are very high. Ravitaillement, or supplies for the troops, is brought into the country by automobile transport, the normal native production being insufficient even for the natives, many of whom must be supported by the military authorities. As a result, large gangs of men, women and children are employed at road work, for which labor they receive both wages and rations. So far as an observer can see, the French authorities treat the natives with scrupulous fairness and generosity. At times, when an attack is contemplated, the civil population is marched to refugee camps well to the rear, pending the completion of the action.

As to the future of the Balkan states, and of Albania in particular, no one may fairly profess to have a very definite idea. Austria has declared a protectorate over northern Albania, and Italy has taken similar action in regard to the southern part of the state. The existence of the Republic of Koritza, ostensibly under French protection, further complicates the situation. Certainly there will be much wagging of diplomatic tongues and much scratching of statesmen's heads before anything like a permanent and just solution is

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achieved. I will not muddle this simple narrative by interpolating my own opinion.

Typographically, Albania is hardly on the map. I believe that a few small papers are printed in the coast towns, but in the interior there exist only a few small job offices, employing only natives. Before arrival I had an idea that there might be a few real offices in Saloniki, Greece, the great center for allied operations in the Balkans, a city which recently burned. I was disappointed. There were no linotypes in town, and the cases were manned by Greeks and Spanish Jews. The single English newspaper there, the Balkan News, is published by government employes, and solely for the convenience of the troops. As yet, I have met no printers among the soldiers anywhere along the front.

Between pounding linotype keys and driving an ambulance there is some difference. First, in the matter of the wage scale. Just now I am earning the munificent sum of eight sous per day. For this sum I can buy one egg, if there is any on the market. As for hours, we are liable to be called out any time, though there may be days when there is little or nothing to do. Officers are no more exacting than proofreaders and foremen. Dues are nil. On the whole, it is rather a happy, carefree life—one can have as many friends, and of as many different nationalities, as he cares for. Of course, in time it will become rather boresome. Food is sufficient, but not in great variety, the short ration of sugar being rather painful. The government tobacco comes from Algeria; occasionally some philanthropist in the States sends out a few cigarettes or cigars by registered mail, and there is real joy in camp.

The length of my stay in the Balkans is contingent on many things. The American field service is now in process of absorption by the United States army, and I may find myself in the automobile service on the French front before many months. At any rate, I hardly expect to punch keys again until aprés la guerre. After traveling so far, it is pleasant to be stationary for a while, even though in a place so far from home as a little mountain town of Albania. During the last twelve months I have been under more flags than I expected—the American, in Hawaii, the Philippines and the United States; the English, at Hongkong; the Portuguese, at Macao; the Japanese, the Chinese, the French, the Italian, the Greek, the Serbian and the Albanian. Don't seem to be any chance to get in Germany this year, but perhaps next! Here's hoping, any way!

The best thing that one ever gets out here is mail from home, and I'd be mighty pleased to hear from any of the friends of yesteryear who may care to write—Tom Gloster, Holo Pau, Charlie Ruhmland, Ross Draper, Ralph Criswell, jr.; Art Anderson, Harry MacArthur, Bob Sanburn, please note. Address: S. S. Americain 10, Convois Automobiles, Armee d'Orient, Par B. C. M., Marseilles, France. HARRY W. FRANTZ.

October 1, 1917.

THE coal consumer is advised to keep cool—and unless he has a good bank account he will have a little difficulty in living up to that advice.—Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle.

The nobility of a people lies not in its capacity for war, but in its capacity for peace. It is indeed only because the nations are incapable of the one that they plunge so readily into the other.—G. Lowes Dickinson.

OBSERVATIONS AND COMMENTS.

The result of the referendum vote on the first proposition submitted by the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union is right or wrong, according to one's viewpoint. Looked at from a cold-blooded insurance-calculating point of view, the minimum pension and mortuary assessments of 30 cents per member per month for each fund is all right. No man, member of the union or not, has a right to demand anything for which he does not properly pay. But from the altruistic—the big brother—standpoint of the International Typographical Union, the action resulting in defeat of the first proposition is all right; because, so far, the mortuary assessment seems to be sufficient to provide for mortuary disbursements; and because not all of our members are now, ever have been or ever will be actual beneficiaries of the pension fund. Therefore, while the disbursements of the pension fund are much greater per beneficiary than are the mortuary benefits per member (and while the pension fund, may of necessity, soon need a heavier assessment), still the fact that all do not draw the pension benefits makes it possible to administer the two funds on similar assessments, the member who does not benefit by the pension contributing to the welfare of the member who is so unfortunately fortunate as to become a beneficiary of the pension fund. And surely, in these premises, a member who does not earn should not be required to contribute to a fund which is based upon earnings through a system of percentages. The earning member becomes the burden-bearing big brother to the non-earning, out-of-work, out-of-health member.

The second proposition is where I say, "I told you so." I plead with the convention on this wise: If you really want to increase the salaries of your officers, adopt here and submit to the referendum my proposition to add $250 each to the salaries of your president and secretary-treasurer, $25 to the salary of the first vice-president, and $50 each to the salaries of the second and mailer vice-president. But if you send to the referendum this $4,000-$4,500-$5,000 proposition it will be defeated; because, while the proposition will have favorable action by the convention, which is composed of members from the larger unions where the higher wages are paid to our members, the referendum takes in nearly 600 unions who have no representative on the floor of the convention and whose members earn and receive scales of wages from $15 to $25 a week, the majority of them probably not exceeding $20 per week; and when a proposition to increase $500 per year for three consecutive years the salary of an officer who is already receiving over $67 per week is submitted, the small earnings member who has to contribute to the payment of this increase votes no. It may be well to say that the member who thus votes does so not for lack of appreciation of the ability of or the services rendered by the officers in question (on general principles—nothing personal, for on this score all of our officials have deserved and do deserve as to the matter of ability and service above what they were paid), but because of his inability to pay. Many a man loves his home, his wife and children and appreciates the fidelity, ability and services of his mate in her efforts to make his earnings "foot the bill," and sometimes in one way or another, does something to supplement his earnings; but his appreciation must take some other form than an increase of the good wife's "allowance"—salary.

"Everybody to their own liking," as the old

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woman said when she kissed the cow. The third proposition is no exception to this rule. No. 3 should have been defeated. The old law requiring 100 endorsements of a proposition to go to referendum was sufficient. The amendment to require the executive council to have twenty-five endorsements of a proposition they wished to go to referendum was misinterpreted and misunderstood and led to the offer and adoption of the laws committee's substitute requiring 150 endorsements. Requiring such a large endorsement almost destroys initiative, for very few members or even unions would be able to procure the endorsements of 150 subordinate unions for any proposition.

That double-header—plan A and plan B—was a joke from start to finish. In the first place, the union printer-soldier is about as able to pay his dues as his brothers at home are to pay these dues for him. If his dues are paid by the subordinate local union, well and good. But I never could see anything in the proposition to pay the soldier's dues and in addition pay to the International Union an assessment of 10 cents a month for the purpose of reimbursing the local unions. It was like robbing Peter to pay Paul or changing your fund from one pocket to another.

There are two things, yes, three, that I wish to see at an end. I wish and hope and pray (as much as a sinner can pray) for the successful, complete culmination of this great world war, I hope for and expect the abolishment of the International board of auditors, and I trust the next convention will grant such recognition and encouragement to the woman's auxiliary as they may request and which they so richly deserve. I will not elaborate on the war. As to the board of auditors, I was opposed to and voted against the proposition. Later I was a candidate for auditor. But had I been elected my attitude for abolishment of the board would be the same. I thought we could find men in our membership who could audit International books and accounts. And I further thought that the International board of auditors would do the work of and thereby dispense with the services and expenses of the expert accountant auditors. Now, because the board of auditors is both useless and unnecessary, I hope to see the law which created the board and which maintains same repealed and stricken from the book of laws. And the reasons for this are that the International board of auditors is maintained at too great an expense when it does not audit and does not supersede the expert accountant auditors. And further, because I believe the intention of the law was and the belief of the auditors was that they would succeed and supersede the professional and expert auditing accountants. C. S. Gookin.

Roanoke, Va.

THE REFERENDUM.

The referendum, while ideal in theory, has not as yet been so conducted as to accomplish the best results.

In the first place, it is almost impossible to draw up a proposition to be submitted to the referendum in which the legislation contemplated can be worded or arranged so that the voting membership can have any discretionary power whatever. The result is that the only course for the member is to "swallow" the whole proposition, that is, vote for or against the entire proposition, or not vote at all. While the writer does not believe that this fault can be entirely eliminated, propositions submitted to the referendum should be presented in such a manner as to obviate this objectionable feature as far as possible.

The practice of taking referendum votes on propositions taken up by conventions almost immediately after the adjournment of said conventions, to say the least, seems foolish.

Conventions are supposed to be made up of representative members of the various local unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and to a greater or lesser extent this is true. These men meet as your representatives and at your expense to take such actions as seems best for the interests of the membership as a whole. And right here it must be said that conventions as a rule refuse to legislate for the benefit of any particular local or locality. This is as it should be. But what happens? Immediately after adjournment some local which has had a proposition before the convention particularly applicable to meet a condition in its own jurisdiction and which has been turned down, in most cases because it is not applicable to nor practical legislation for the entire jurisdiction of the parent body, starts out to have a referendum taken on the same question, notwithstanding the fact that the majority of the membership of the International Typographical Union, through its regularly and duly elected representatives in convention assembled for the specific purpose of expressing the will of the majority, has, in most cases by a large majority vote, expressed said will by defeating the proposed legislation, these aforesaid local or locals seek to have the question placed before the membership through the referendum, sometimes almost before the "ink is dry" on the notation of its failure to pass the convention on the secretary's books.

It would seem, in the light of the foregoing that for the minor reason of expense and the major reason of impracticability, that no referendum should be taken on legislation passed by the convention until at least another convention has convened, so as to give the law or absence of the law time to demonstrate the advisability of the action taken by the convention. As the law is at present the action of the convention may be set aside, before the change contemplated by the legislation has been put in operation. And this has been done on more than one occasion. We are prone to talk about the "intelligent compositor" and the "most intelligent labor organization on earth," but this manner of making and unmaking laws certainly does not bear out these assertions.

Further, if the referendum means anything it means an opportunity to vote intelligently, and this "intelligent vote" can only be taken at a union meeting, where the question should be discussed, pro and con, before a vote is taken, not as it is now, when "Jack" says to "Mike" as soon as he receives his ballot: "What about this?" And "Mike" answers about like this: "Oh, I don't know; I'm going to vote for the first one and against the second," etc. And they both vote, and this is no joke, either. This is about the manner in which 75 per cent or more of the membership votes on the various referendums submitted under the present mode of procedure.

Large unions oppose the proposition of taking the referendum at a meeting on the ground that they can not procure a hall large enough to permit of the entire membership participating, but it would seem that the answer to this is: What do they do at present? By what method or means do they hold at least twelve regular meetings a year at present?

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Further, it would seem that it should not be necessary to hold more than one referendum between conventions, say in February.

In accordance with the foregoing the following is suggested:

Provide that a referendum vote may be taken only once between conventions (preferably at a regular or special meeting held in February), except in cases of emergency, as already provided.

That a referendum can only be taken for the purpose of new legislation or legislation relative to questions other than those discussed or acted upon at the convention immediately preceding such referendum.

That the referendum must be taken at a regular or special meeting of each local. W. K. Cody.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A PREMATURE PETITION.

To the unprejudiced observer, the action of Sacramento Union No. 46 in initiating a movement to abolish the present six-day situation plan on seven-day papers, seems premature and ill-advised. While it was to be expected that the change to the present plan from a custom which had been observed for so many years would cause dissatisfaction in some quarters, especially in sections where unreasonably long sublists have been the order, it is incredible that opposition to the plan is sufficiently widespread to warrant submitting the question of its abolition to the membership.

In view of the short time the new law has been in effect, criticisms of its operation at this time must of necessity be based upon prejudice and self-interest, rather than upon a comprehension of the merits of the plan. Only after a thorough and convincing trial of the new arrangement could the membership vote intelligently upon its discontinuance.

The resolution accompanying the Sacramento petition criticizes foremen for not making "an equitable distribution of work," entirely overlooking the fact that with the inclusion of the Spokane amendment in scale contracts foremen cease to exercise their discretion in giving out work. Advocates of that amendment can not consistently oppose the present six-day situation law, since that law merely carries out the theory that work should be given out according to seniority. To argue that all extra work and six days a week on any given situation should be given out according to seniority, while the seventh day on that situation should be given out indiscriminately, is the hight of inconsistency.

"An equitable distribution of work," in the broad sense of those words is greatly to be desired. Under a perfect distribution of work our entire membership would, we believe, have permanent employment. But "an equitable distribution of work," in the sense used in the Sacramento resolution, would work directly against the realization of this Utopian condition. Under the old plan, whereby each situation holder on a seven-day paper had one day which he gave out to whom he saw fit, cities where high scales prevailed became the Mecca of hundreds of journeymen, who passed up steady employment in localities where conditions were not so favorable to take chances on one or two days a week. As a result in certain centers we find men crying for work, while in other sections, frequently in close proximity, sufficient help can never be secured.

Under the new plan this condition should, to a great extent, cease to exist. Subs who are virtually eliminated from seven-day papers by the operation of the new law must of necessity seek new fields, thus bringing about a "more equitable distribution of printers," which, from an economic standpoint, is greatly to be desired. Any measure which makes for permanency of employment of the members is certain to redound to the benefit of the organization.

That more work will be given out under the new plan seems a certainty. Regulars on seven-day papers will no longer be able to arrange their day off to fit in with their social activities, while many offices which have always been blessed with an inexhaustible supply of subs will, when the sub scarcity becomes acute, find it convenient to add a few more situations in order to be prepared for emergencies.

If the present six-day situation plan is to be submitted to the referendum, justice and fairness would demand that it be done only after a thorough and universal trial of the plan.

Portland, Ore. Cal B. McCombs.

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED.

The following resolutions, adopted by Charleston (S. C.) Union No. 143, are self-explanatory, and indicate that the union is making progress in the southeastern jurisdiction:

Whereas, One year ago, at the request of Charleston Typographical Union No. 43, Representative D. I. Campbell was sent into this jurisdiction to negotiate a contract with one of our morning newspapers, and at the expiration of a few days, by his untiring efforts and capable guidance, an agreement was perfected bettering the working conditions in morning newspapers in Charleston, which established a precedent in this local, inasmuch as No. 43 had previously been unable to secure an agreement with a morning newspaper; and,

Whereas, Representative Campbell has secured renewal contracts with three job offices in this jurisdiction, gaining a $2 increase for handmen, and by his repeated visits to this field and his many conferences with the employers has materially paved the way to receiving working agreements with the unsigned offices in this jurisdiction; and,

Whereas, Representative Campbell was a delegate, representing the International Typographical Union at the convention of the Southern Labor Congress, held at Charleston, September 19-21, and, as chairman of the resolutions committee and by his activities in the deliberations of the congress, Mr. Campbell reflected credit not only on the International Typographical Union, but on this local union as well; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Charleston Typographical Union No. 43, in regular meeting assembled, October 7, 1917, hereby tender Mr. Campbell our sincere thanks and hearty endorsement in recognition of his efficient work and creditable representation in this jurisdiction; and, be it further

Resolved, That Representative Campbell be presented with a copy of these resolutions, that a copy be forwarded to President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays, a copy sent to The Typographical Journal for publication and a like copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

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MEMBERS IN AMERICAN AND CANADIAN WAR FORCES

The following is a list of members of the International Typographical Union in the army and navy of the allied forces in the great world war. The list was compiled after replies had been received from secretaries of local unions, and is approximately the total number—about 1,500 active members. In addition to the list of names printed below, about 250 apprentices are also in the service:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles P. Ash, John W. Ash, C. Frederick Betz, Frank Borcherding, William Bown, G. J. Bramwood, Vaughn Cooke, B. J. Deegan, Earl Dummich, Herman Eggert, Charles Gerth, Byron B. Harvie, L. C. Hopkins, Harry Marer, H. R. Martin, John C. McCann, A. L. Palmer, Raymond Winkel, Shirley Workman, Harry F. Hinch.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Robert L. Armstrong, John T. Brinkman, Walter A. Burke, William S. Crozier, Harold F. Feare, James J. Hocter, Joseph S. Lynch, G. Stanley Mathews, R. E. Shanahan, O. W. Webber, Albert Woermann, J. T. Zimmerman.

5, Columbus, Ohio—E. A. Brown, C. R. Lantz, Walter G. Rosshirt, Hayden Sizemore, Jesse J. Van Atta, Clifton Walters, Leo W. Weisenberger.

6, New York, N. Y.—Budd J. Aberle, Ralph Aberle, Robert K. Allison, R. R. Alpert, Charles Apsey, A. J. Aquino, Frank Arens, F. R. Bailey, Jr., Lucien Baradet, Thomas Barrett, Louis Batchelor, Alfred B. Bedell, Charles Beresford, Jr., George S. Berry, Fred W. Beusman, P. W. Bigoney, L. C. Blaylock, Herbert Boerner, V. N. Books, Harold Bothwell, Hugh Bownes, Frank Bradley, J. A. Breenan, Owen Bull, G. Byrne, George Campbell, Emile J. Cavanaugh, John Clark, Thomas V. Coughlin, T. J. Garacciolo, A. J. Cuthbertson, Charles R. Davey, L. Davies, Robert Dettmer, Vincent DiClemente, William D. Dodd, Jr., W. J. Dowling, Paul K. Dreher, John J. Dugan, J. Duncan, Thomas R. Duncan, William R. Dunn, Percy F. Edgar, C. Eifinger, W. Flackman, E. W. Flegel, A. P. Fluhr, George Foisset, Joseph Francis, Walter Francis, Abraham Fox, F. W. Gallagher, Jesse Gentsch, James H. George, George Geschardt, Joseph Gillig, E. F. Greeley, Edward Greene, Thomas F. Griffin, Clyde L. Grimm, Edward B. Guinas, W. H. Haley, George Harknett, Roy Harper, S. A. M. Harrison, Fred Hildebrand, Charles J. Hoeger, A. Hummerstone, Lewis A. Hunt, Benjamin Hyman, Millard F. Jacobs, Albert Jobin, Leigh H. Johns, Jules I. Johnson, John J. Keahon, J. E. Kendrick, P. Kilcawley, P. H. Killcoyne, Harry Kitrosser, H. J. Klindtworth, Edward L. Klint, L. Kronbach, A. W. Kuntz, J. M. Lahey, Arthur Lutgens, B. W. MacDonald, R. N. Mackin, William Mafera, M. G. Mahoney, Charles Maiburger, A. M. Malone, J. F. Manez, Isidore Marcus, Fred E. Martin, Harry Maslin, Everett Maxwell, Joseph G. Mendelsohn, F. H. Merchant, Albert Merz, Harry Meyers, William A. Meyers, I. T. Montelin, W. H. Moore, R. H. Morrell, R. Mulcahey, H. L. McCall, William McCauley, John V. McGuire, John J. McLane, J. McMillen, Joseph P. McNeary, George S. Muller, Allan Nagle, Ralph A. Nash, Daniel Newman, C. Niramaier, Wayne Oakley, D. O'Connell, Irving O'Donnell, J. V. O'Hara, James J. Pendergast, Walter J. Perez, William J. Phelan, William Pool, William Power, Harvy Pyle, Charles E. Ritter, G. L. Rooney, M. G. Rosenwald, Matthew Sandes, V. E. Sawyer, F. S. Scagoline, Robert Scannelli, Richard Schering, George C. Schmitt, Arthur J. Schuldt, Walter Shaffer, Moss Shandel, Cornelius Sheahan, Thomas J. Short, P. W. Sisk, J. Simmons, R. J. Slattery, E. S. Smith, A. Somerville, L. E. Springer, John F. Stamm, M. Stiefel, H. H. Street, J. H. Strickland, C. J. Stumpf, Robert Sylvester, William Thorogood, Edward Tierney, Burt F. Tomlinson, Lewis Wagner, F. E. Walheim, James H. Walker, W. G. Walsh, William Walters, August Warkentin, J. E. Widdowfield, Frank Williams, E. Winkle, S. H. Wojcieshowski, S. J. Wyack.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Michael J. Crenner, Charles D. Council, George Fleishell, E. S. Hassler, Russell E. Hibbs, Roy J. Irwin, Frederick W. Kear, John T. Passavant, Charles A. Rairigh, Frederick J. Reitlinger, John T. Rice, William E. Rodgers, George Schober, Frank J. Scott, Joseph Spitzer, Herbert L. Watkins, Max Wexler, Thomas E. Williams.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—E. J. Auber, Charles Bahlinger, John H. Biddle, J. R. Blackwell, Ferdinand Busik, H. D. Carley, Frank R. Coldewe, Joe Costello, James P. Curran, Vincent De Warf, James M. Drakeford, Joseph R. Ehrler, Harry Falk, Leo Fay, Z. Guilbeaut, W. C. Heins, E. H. Kaehl, Robert Kaplan, J. J. Kelleher, A. B. Kirchoff, Edwin R. Kruse, William A. Lay, Harry MacMellon, R. S. Maurice, F. I. Mayes, A. E. Melville, George E. Nordhaus, Jr., Paul A. Rickart, Earl L. Schatzman, William A. Schauer, William M. Schisler, F. P. Short, R. T. Shortwell, J. V. Silverberg, Max Ungar, Jr., Ben Vander Pluym, Edward Vander Pluym.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Jacob Barber, Charles G. Blair, Benjamin F. Kendall, John S. Lendrim, Frank Luksch, Clarence R. McMichael, Edgar Genther, Edwin G. Koch.

10, Louisville, Ky.—J. F. Church, Fred B. Frishe, E. L. Schneider, William G. Spinner.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—W. H. Dwyer, A. R. Fitzgerald, C. W. Herman, E. R. Kling, Frederick Koenig, jr., R. S. Layser, J. McCracken, E. E. Shaffer, Paul G. Swartz, Charles R. Thomas, E. L. Wanbaugh, L. W. Wanbaugh.

15, Rochester, N. Y.—Abraham Brovitz, George B. Brown, Theodore Makowski, Charles W. Schroth, Albert B. Willey.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Bert Abraham, Adolph Anderson, W. N. Anderson, Arthur E. Atchison, H. F. Augustine, William Badger, George Benson, W. L. Bessette, Charles Brossard, Robert R. Bucher, L. M. Buckle, R. M. Burton, A. R. Callender, Leonard V. Carlson, James W. Coughlin, jr., Frank De Vaney, F. B. Doornbosch, J. L. Duncan, B. F. Dundas, Charles R. Embick, H. H. Fleming, Charles M. Fox, F. J. Furlong, Aloys H. Gast, Fred Girton, J. W. Gorski, William A. Goulding, H. F. Grieb, H. E. Grossman, A. G. Hansen, Herman Heintz, Edward M. Hollister, Joseph C. Hollister, Harry Hooson, R. H. Hoover, H. S. Hubbard, Floyd Hurlbut, George J. Jacobson, Emil Jaster, Herbert Jordan, William G. Johnston, Jerome Kalono, Stanley Kapryan, William Kaplan, Louis J. Keating, William R. Kiloh, L. E. King, Charles Kitzberger, John Kloeck, Walter C. Koehin, F. M. Kofron, Charles Kucera, Emil Kummer, Carter H. Kvavli, William W. Lange, F. B. Laramie, Joseph B. Lawrence, E. W. Lewis, C. A. Longwell, W. N. Longwell, Harold Lokke, C. A. McClure, W. H. McDill, H. F. McDonald, F. W. McGlone, William McKeighan, J. P. McKinley, Frank McNally, L. McNamara, Thomas F. Meagher, C. A. Merrill, Carl J. Millard, H. M. Miller, Frank H. Motzny, Clark O. Murray, Hugh J. Nash, F. F. Nefeld, jr., Frank A. Nessinger, Calvin Newman, A. S. O'Neill, Anton Opalecky, Francis O'Rice, Henry Paya, Bernard Peterson, H. A. Poole, W. G. Porter, Frank J. Powers, Emil Pristonpinsky, F. F. Ribble, M. W. Rieger, A. H. Rohlfing, Walter Rosenthal, Benjamin Rosenheim, C. A. Rottmayer, W. J. Ryan, H. B. Schandt, William J. Scheidmantel, George A. Schmidt, Anthony Sharkey, Albert Siedal, Joseph Slansky, Robert S. Smith, Andrew G. Spears, Edward Sramek, Thomas F. Stanek, Robert Stary, John Stefanski, Louis E. Steiner, Don T. Stewart, Joseph Straub, Henry Swedick, P. C. Tappenback, Herman Tessman, Harold H. Thompson, W. E. Timms, Troy Tobin, Walter O. Vaughn, Henry Vierey, J. E. Wismeyer, Joseph J. Witzel, Raymond Wray.

18, Detroit, Mich.—A. G. Anderson, H. F. Black, B. Bunch, George Farquhar, P. Fisher, T. Klein, D. A. Lamson, W. E. Langlois, Frank Lee, W. T. Medcalf, A. G. Reynolds, H. Sabinson.

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21, San Francisco, Cal.—Jesse E. Baker, D. Bianchi, Thomas A. Boyle, Arthur W. Brown, B. P. Dwyer, C. W. Edwards, E. E. Fitzmier, H. W. Frantz, B. Goldberg, H. J. Gundaker, W. H. Hatch, A. J. Hauser, T. R. Hollowell, D. F. Malloy, Paul E. Neilsen, Carl E. Nelson, William D. Rencher, F. H. Richards, W. L. Ritchie.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Herbert Daum, S. C. Gilmore, Leo Kosak, Emil J. Opicka, George Ryan, Arthur E. Wrasse.

26, Petersburg, Va.—Julian B. Jackson.

27, Mobile, Ala.—Theodore Calcina, Ed V. Murray, jr.

28, Galveston, Texas—Charles W. Hansen, Hays M. Kenney.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Curtiss Bennett, R. E. Dumon, William Ritter, Glenn L. Taylor.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Martin J. Fleming, John W. Lindell, B. R. Magkoski, W. H. Porter, Frank Steiner.

31, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Clarence J. Albee.

32, Norfolk, Va.—John C. Griffin, A. C. Lowenthal, A. S. Waggoman, Joe Wall.

33, Providence, R. I.—Walter E. Bennett, Thomas Brennan, Percy Cantwell, Matthew Cunningham, Alexander N. Fraser, Daniel Holland, William Horn, Walter R. McGinn, Howard D. McGuinness, Bernard J. McLoughlin, Alexander Martin, jr., William J. Martin, jr., Thomas F. Murray, William H. Powers, Bernard J. Reynolds, John F. Russell, John F. Sullivan.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Humbert William Aull, Lewis Floyd, jr., George C. Nauful, Claude H. Parks, Pierce L. Wiggin.

36, Oakland, Cal.—G. R. Castle, George Hafler, W. H. Mallett, H. R. Stuart.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Fred Bek, C. G. Bischoff, B. J. Bleom, T. T. Ellis, R. C. Houtman, Elden Peterson, F. S. Ratajczak, J. Sinke.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—M. Alsfasser, N. L. Dewell, W. H. Junken, Fred L. Kuehl, C. B. Mills, James G. O'Dougherty, Ray B. Van Zandt.

41, Augusta, Ga.—H. H. Farrell, Timothy A. Murphy, H. W. Whitehead.

43, Charleston, S. C.—R. F. Britton, George McFarlane, C. W. Perry, W. H. Twyford, H. J. Van Delken.

46, Sacramento, Cal.—Ralph Bothwell, J. I. Huston, Roy James, J. P. Olwell, jr., C. E. Spilman.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—J. H. Abercrombie, H. R. Bonney, L. H. Cleveland, Karl E. Farmer, B. B. Jordan, jr., J. F. Kieffer, Charles E. Kitchens, George Knabe, C. E. Martin, H. S. Sutton.

49, Denver, Colo.—George Allen, Gerald F. Barnitz, Roy Bridgewater, Bayard Brooks, Bernal A. Howard, Homer B. Morrison, Guy W. Jemison, A. C. Phelps, Charles E. Schuyler, T. A. Weed.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—James Dugan, Lorenzo E. Fecteau, John H. Griffiths, Leon N. Randall, Howard R. Smith.

53, Cleveland, Ohio—Albert J. Albrecht, Fred W. Albach, Norman T. Allen, Mathew Autl, William J. Barrow, Henry Bauerle, Louis Beckman, Albert Biggins, Edwin Bonney, A. P. Bowe, Ernest D. Brooner, Robert J. Bucholz, John Colberg, H. B. Conter, John R. Danley, George E. Deuble, Moody Donner, Paul S. Dreyer, Jack Gill, Rudolph F. Gregorich, Florin Grince, A. E. Guhr, Roy Keifer, John F. Keller, jr., Charles Krejci, Charles Kremser, Frank Lunka, Frank McCulley, Kenneth C. Mackenzie, R. C. Mather, Clyde M. North, Charles Ossman, Edward Quinlan, R. J. Reapp, Charles Sheets, Harry Stoner, Stanley Thomas, William Vecchio, Fred Vogel, Frank A. Votypka, James S. Walsh, Ned Wiles, C. M. Wolf, James S. Worden.

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Harry M. Buchanan, Frank Guenthner, Linn D. McDonald, George J. Rogan, Fred J. Smith.

56, Stockton, Cal.—Joseph F. Johnson, Irl Rogers, W. R. Ruggles, jr., F. D. Ross.

58, Portland, Ore.—C. W. Clow, A. B. Coughlan, F. A. Fessler, A. T. Gerber, W. B. Kauffman, H. G. McClure, Ross E. Read, William P. Schorf.

59, Quincy, Ill.—Joseph Oscar.

62, Utica, N. Y.—Arthur C. Cheney, Floyd L. Doyle, John P. McKennan, Fred H. Ruth.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Charles G. Booth, L. W. Howard, Frank Korhumel, R. R. Otwell, Jack Rollins.

64, Lafayette, Ind.—D. J. Babcock, L. E. Grimes.

65, Carson City, Nev.—Vincent C. Nevin.

68, Keokuk, Iowa—William F. Smith.

69, Newark, Ohio—Edgar F. Albright, George E. Morrison.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Horace Doll, William Roy Todd, Robert H. Scheid.

71, Trenton, N. J.—Edward Daily, John L. Haney, Martin Jaroni.

72, Lansing, Mich.—Harold W. Usherwood.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—Phillip P. Binks, Wilson D. Davis, O. B. Poundstone.

74, Belleville, Ill.—Joseph H. Falk.

75, Burlington, Iowa—Frank Streedbeck.

76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Joseph Deasee, Louis M. Graff, Thomas N. Murphy.

77, Erie, Pa.—Peter P. Loesch, W. H. Yeager.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—C. J. Costner, J. B. Crouch, Willard Daley, W. R. J. Draker, Frank E. Gant, Emil H. Koehler, H. V. Monninger, R. H. Peterson, G. Frank Schultz, M. C. Snyder, Joseph Toussaint, Ralph Weber, S. K. Wilson.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Norbert L. Baker, Everett Cody, Melvin J. Morgan.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—J. F. Constable, Frank McQuaid, W. K. Michael, Norman P. Ray, Det J. C. Smith, W. I. Laughlin, Carl Cline, Elmer Downing, George B. Hirst, Harold Horn, Arch Barnby, Claude M. Baker, Charles H. Reed, Caleb Veitch, William L. Scott, Ray Redding, D. B. Collier, John F. Williams, Rupert C. Ott.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—D. W. Colburn.

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—Joseph M. Delaney.

87, Houston, Texas—Marshall Borel, C. E. Butzer, Frank S. D'Amico, Felix Dimond (mailer), Olin Dixon, H. S. Ferguson, Dougan A. Fridell, E. M. Guinn, H. C. Hazle, Tom R. Moody, E. L. Mrazek, H. J. Perez, Louis Rosenthal, Fred H. Sauer, Robert C. Tucker.

90, Richmond, Va.—Burke Campbell, R. P. Creekmore, C. R. Flythe, J. F. Garren, J. M. Gentrey, L. E. Hayes, J. E. Napier, W. E. Wariner, J. C. Wedsert, H. E. Whipple, T. C. Woods.

91, Toronto, Ont.—George Allan, George Allan, A. D. Anderson, Samuel Armstrong, J. C. J. Attack, George Aubrey, Frank Baker, R. H. Baker, W. H. Bateson, Gordon Bennett, W. F. Bizley, John Bland, T. E. Bowman, J. E. Bridge, Bernard A. Burns, W. J. Burrows, R. F. Christie, A. G. Condie, A. S. Copland, William Cranston, W. J. Crawford, Herb Dunn, Norman Faulkner, R. F. Ford, George Forster, William Gadd, Don Geary, W. M. Gifford, A. J. Gilmore, Harry Gordon, P. D. Green, Stanley Gregory, A. W. Hardy, Harry Heffer, F. G. Helstrop, F. L. Hollingshead, P. T. Holmes, H. W. A. Hooper, G. N. Hudson, T. J. Hunt, T. A. Hutchinson, P. Alfred Kay, Charles Kelly, H. A. Kemp, Edwin Kerkhoff, William J. King, W. F. Kirkendall, George A. Long, F. B. Lovewell, A. N. MacDonald, W. L. MacDonald, William Marr, J. R. Martin, S. J. Metcalf, H. T. Midwood, Charles Miller, A. H. Mishaw, Alex Mitchell, F. M. Murphy, E. C. Mytton, E. S. McCarty, T. D. McGillicuddy, F. R. McIntyre, S. J. McMaster, J. S. McMillan, A. P. Nash, F. W. Noyes, Charles Perkins, E. B. Peters, W. C. Pickering, C. Richardson, H. G. Richardson, W. J. Richardson, Milton Riordan, E. J. Robert, Thomas G. Rothwell, A. A. Samuels, James Shawcross, R. E. Shoobridge, James Simonds, C. P. Smith, Percy Smith, L. Snashall, W. C. Spettigue, Fred Stanger, E. J. Stephenson, Fred Thomas, H. J. Wood, C. G. Woodcroft, S. P. Woodhouse, W. Zimmerman.

93, Macon, Ga.—H. E. Harris, V. M. Jackson.

94, Jersey City, N. J.—Arthur H. V. Becker, Hugh Glendenning, John Hafeman, Paul Johnson.

95, Helena, Mont.—John Bevans, Henry Heiser, Paul La Point, D. S. McCallum.

96, Glens Falls, N. Y.—Frank Cullen.

99, Jackson, Mich.—George Phil Hammond.

100, Norwich, Conn.—Alexis H. Charnetski, Otis H. Wight.

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104, Birmingham, Ala.—Fred T. Wessels, R. E. Wilson, Albert Northrup, Charles E. Russell.

106, Madison, Wis.—Henry Horn.

111, Knoxville, Tenn.—Paul B. Allen.

112, Scranton, Pa.—Patrick F. Harrity, Oscar M. Hazleton, Edward Keeney, Rudolph J. Kunz, jr., Charles F. O'Malley.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—V. J. Ament, W. D. Arnold, J. B. Cummock, jr., Melvin Brooks, Martin B. Strom.

117, Springfield, Ohio—George Baird, Clifford Henshaw, Thomas Kaliher, Ferdinand Rigio.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Stuart B. Dickinson, Joseph L. Garvey, David R. Johnson, Carl Mellin, William I. Moore, Leo B. Murphy, James L. Quinn, Stanley A. Russel, Charles T. Tillotson.

121, Topeka, Kan.—David L. Carlson, H. H. Harmon, M. C. Pennekamp.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Raymond L. Borgis, Francis Foltz, Perley Holdship, Jay Vanderberg.

126, Butte, Mont.—William F. Canaran, H. W. Conger, Charles Jay, Hugh J. McDermott, Jesse A. Terry.

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128, South Bend, Ind.—Guy Alvord, A. J. Freer, jr., Stanley Kubisick, jr., Victor Rozewicz, Elmer Van Arsdel.

129, Hamilton, Ont.—David A. Adamson, Joseph A. Allan, James Barry, William A. Crass, Alexander F. Flett, Robert Gardiner, Harold Nolker, James Pennington, Gilbert Richmond, M. Russell, H. F. Shaw, M. S. Sommerlin, John A. Taylor, W. J. Wakeford, William Wareham.

130, Halfax, N. S.—W. J. Adams, A. A. Gibson, William H. Prescott, J. P. Smith, James R. Threakston, Richard Walsh.

131, New York Bohemian-Slavonic—Rudolph A. Kozlik.

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134, Paducah, Ky.—Sam T. Adams, C. H. Ellsworth.

136, Duluth, Minn.—Angelo De Barnardi, S. M. Harrison, Carl S. Nelson.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Ward Duncan, Ralph Robb.

139, Stratford, Ontario—Alexander McKenzie, James W. Walsh.

141, Williamsport, Pa.—Irvin D. Crist.

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143, Danbury, Conn.—Theodore E. Francis.

144, Fresno, Cal.—Johnny Chick, C. H. Potter.

145, Jacques-Cartier, Montreal, P. Q.—Albert Bonvalot, Rene Proulx, Joseph Vallee.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—J. P. Withrow.

150, Elizabeth, N. J.—John T. Coleman, Robinson E. Dale.

151, Oil City, Pa.—Earl V. Wise.

153, Meridian, Miss.—O. J. Howse, R. L. Phillips.

155, Shreveport, La.—Reuben Boone, R. V. Lambert.

156, Bowling Green, Ohio—Charles A. Heater.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Harold Derry, Fred D. Hays, Homer Reed.

161, Fall River, Mass.—Edward Chatterton, Donat Parisian.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—O. L. Altee, O. G. Whitcomb.

163, Superior, Wis.—Martin Ackerson, Arthur Y. MacHaffie, Elmer Olsen, O. Hilding Olson.

165, Worcester, Mass.—Henry J. Dumas, Harry L. Freeman, Romeo A. Gravel, Clio George Haywood.

171, Elgin, Ill.—Leroy Boeman, Harry Rothlisberger.

172, San Antonio, Texas—R. E. Cadwallader, M. M. Hamill, E. O. Knop, Garrett Lewis, R. E. Schmidt.

173, Dallas, Texas—J. D. Allen, E. L. Broadus, L. L. Daniels, jr., Robert H. Johnson, J. R. Lomas, Oscar P. Welch.

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175, Pueblo, Colo.—M. J. Byrnes, A. B. Chasteen, P. R. Songer.

176, Montreal, P. Q.—John Alexander, W. H. Barkeley, E. Barney, R. W. Bennett, H. T. Brine, W. B. Brown, A. H. Byers, S. Cockrell, K. Coughlin, C. W. Cross, H. A. Elwell, D. Fitzpatrick, L. M. Fraser, H. R. Goodyer, F. C. Howitt, J. T. Ingham, A. G. Kent, M. Kerr, J. Labelle, R. E. J. Lane, J. T. Lawlor, W. W. Lyon, James McKee, J. K. McLetchie, E. Mather, J. R. Mathers, I. Mechanic, H. L. Moir, W. C. Morrison, E. J. Pike, W. Pyman, F. Rycroft, E. Santes, W. Skanes, A. R. Snow, J. Somerville, C. P. Swainson, E. J. Teague, F. Thomas, L. J. Trepanier, R. Uhthoff, J. R. Watt, M. Waxman.

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184, Cheyenne, Wyo.—Charles Aney.

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192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—George Breidert, jr., Euclid Kool, Olin A. Kool, George Peacock, Charles Wright.

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204, Kingston, Ont., Canada—A. M. Stroud, W. Alan Stroud, William Wiskin.

206, Sedalia, Mo.—Ira E. Dawson.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Edwin M. Burr, A. B. Dixon, Clarence Mende, Paul Ray, Paul Sipe.

210, Salem, Oregon—Howard Freeland, Frank H. Lawrence, Samuel H. Tyler, Edward C. Viereck.

215, Decatur, Ill.—Terence Lindsay, Lawrence M. Redmon.

216, Springfield, Mass.—Charles Durnin, Lincoln L. McAuley, H. J. McIntyre, Homer Miller, H. I. Moynahan, W. H. Peat, Charles A. Specht, F. W. Spencer, L. M. Thompson, F. P. Woods.

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222, Montgomery, Ala.—Walter H. Gammel, Charles Leon Lawson.

224, Brockton, Mass.—Harris Brown, Cecil E. Foster, William H. Mahoney, Fred L. Wright.

226, Vancouver, B. C.—M. B. Archibald, E. C. Bell, William Boardman, William Cruickshank, L.

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230, Danville, Ill.—Herschel Dodd, Joseph C. Knowles, C. O. Weston.

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235, Rahway, N. J.—Charles Wolfel, Edward G. Pobuda, Bernard Wagner.

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238, Steubenville, Ohio—Glen R. Butt, Thomas Conlon.

240, Altoona, Pa.—Joseph A. Pfeiffer.

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245, Woonsocket, R. I.—John A. Davis.

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253, Holyoke, Mass.—Robert Clark, Jr., A. E. Cunningham, Henry G. Hoffman, William F. Shea, James F. Sweeney.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—Emmett M. Hugh, Pane Schultz.

256, Great Falls, Mont.—Roy Morrison, Walter T. Neubert, Andrew J. Stone.

260, Findlay, Ohio—Fred S. Horn, Earl Kennedy.

264, Sheridan, Wyo.—George Johnson.

266, Elkhart, Ind.—O. N. Boyle, Roy Boyle.

268, Gloversville, N. Y.—Breese Barbour.

270, New Castle, Pa.—Clarence L. Davis, Alexander I. Donnan, Howard Hammond.

271, Boise City, Idaho—D. F. Banks, Everett Herman, Albert Jefferson.

276, New Bedford, Mass.—Wilfrid C. Alcock, Charles E. Ashton, Oride Isabelle, Chester S. Ripley, Joseph W. Sickles.

277, Missoula, Mont.—Charles W. Hardy.

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293, Pensacola, Fla.—Isaiah J. Cook, Frank J. Little, Russell B. Moon.

295, Newport, R. I.—Frank T. Carr, jr.

299, Tampa, Fla.—Joe B. Klay.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—Fred Handley.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Lawrence Sturm.

302, Quebec, P. Q.—Joseph Delongchamp, Almanzor Dugal, Emile Lauzier, Willie Talbot.

304, Albuquerque, N. M.—Roy Kirkpatrick, Ray Wilson, J. J. Wootton.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Stewart Galloway.

307, New Brunswick, N. J.—Stephen Chester Austin.

308, Watertown, N. Y.—Harold J. Collins, Charles E. Hartley.

310, Lowell, Mass.—Royal Cotter, Leo F. Fox, F. J. Gleason, Albert D. Hutton.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—Arno C. Lawrence.

315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—John J. Hahn.

318, East Liverpool, Ohio—Carl E. Gruber.

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321, Connellsville, Pa.—Frank Cox.

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324, Racine, Wis.—A. J. Code.

325, Cohoes, N. Y.—Matthew F. Guire.

329, Waterbury, Conn.—Hilmer S. Anderson, Rudolph Perle, Edward C. Scholey, Peter G. Wolfe.

330, Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian)—George Hrodej, John Parisek, James K. Sawdy, Edward Vojacek, Oldrich Zidlicky.

332, Muncie, Ind.—Joseph D. O'Neill, Charles Roy Thomas, Harrison M. Younce.

334, Clinton, Iowa—John Warnock.

336, Oneida, N. Y.—George Clarence Wallace.

337, Nanaimo, B. C.—R. J. Burde, Thomas Hart, H. Parker.

341, Spartanburg, S. C.—C. F. Shields.

347, Wabash, Ind.—Clarence W. Orpurt.

348, Girard, Kans.—Harry W. Bouck.

351, Sharon, Pa.—Carlos Parramore, Oscar Romelfanger, Victor Richards.

353, Newport News, Va.—Wilbur R. Brown, Arthur B. Gary, Henry R. Morewitz, Arthur E. Weikel.

354, Edwardsville, Ill.—Louis E. Hartung.

355, Bellingham, Wash.—A. E. Geise, E. R. Lokey.

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365, Derby, Conn.—Harry F. Signan.

367, Globe, Ariz.—James Dennis.

370, El Paso, Texas—Loraine D. Boggs, William L. Gibbs, Oscar H. Gebler, Ralph K. Green, O. E. McCuin, H. J. Moore, C. E. Surginer, James C. Twilley, Oscar G. Williams.

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376, Minot, N. D.—W. C. Davis, E. Otto Gross, S. M. Hane, Schuyler Madison.

377, Atlantic City, N. J.—E. L. Hernig.

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387, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Henry L. Whyte, jr.

388, Walla Walla, Wash.—Fred McKinley Pauley.

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401, Hazleton, Pa.—Fred W. Mader.

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411, Galt, Ont.—Thomas De Wolfe, John Gibson.

412, Kokomo, Ind.—C. E. Sites.

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414, Marshalltown, Iowa—John T. Kimsey, jr., Frank C. Nodland.

416, St. Catharines, Ont.—Edward Billings, John E. Bocker, George E. Kadwill, Fred Kett, W. I. Rynolds, W. J. Thompson.

417, Fort William, Ont.—J. A. Doak, Harold Stanworth.

418, Dodge City, Iowa—Jack Schall.

424, Orange, N. J.—Robert H. Schloss.

428, Warren, Pa.—Bernard Weidert, Florien Weinriter.

430, Miami, Fla.—A. H. Doyal, Russell C. Menby, F. J. Pratt, H. N. Silvers, Leo B. Wolfe.

438, Paris, Texas—Grady Johnson.

439, Bakersfield, Cal.—George W. Roberts.

441, Salem, Ohio—Harry Wagner.

444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—Loring Platt, Paul D. Wright.

449, Calgary, Alberta—E. Woodworth, H. Paul, J. J. R. Thompson, F. Flood, J. H. Wolfe.

451, Medicine Hat, Alberta—John H. Bannan, John Drysdale, Sidney McLaughlin, Frank Matthews, Stanley Craig Smith, Stanley Urquhart.

452, New Kensington-Tarentum, Pa.—Willard E. Kennedy, Page Rudolph.

456, Washington, Pa.—William I. Carson, Robert E. Griffiths, Russell M. Enoch.

459, St. Thomas, Ont.—I. W. Hunter, Harold Rogers, George Stanbury.

461, Cairo, Ill.—C. J. Dican, Charles Truiss.

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488, Princeton, Ind.—Daniel A. Miller.
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499, Okmulgee, Okla.—Emmett S. Kyle.
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516, Norwalk, Ohio—Albert W. Davis, Howard E. Hiett.
521, Palo Alto, Cal.—W. R. Jayes, E. R. Lovett, John G. Mathison.
522, Morristown, N. J.—Sidney V. D. Collins, Alwyn H. Maier.
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535, Flint, Mich.—Harry R. Bristol.
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548, Lancaster, Ohio—Sylvester L. Bish.
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556, Wilmington, N. C.—W. F. Dyer, A. J. McLeod, Otto E. Millican, R. J. Villire, Frank J. Ward.
559, Medford-Ashland, Ore.—James C. Murray, Carl E. Swainson.
561, Huron, S. D.—Merrol A. Kimble.
564, Aberdeen, S. D.—Edward Kinder, Chester Lunder.
568, Lake Charles, La.—E. G. Berry, J. B. Collins, C. A. Julian, Ralph Wolf.
573, Aberdeen, Wash.—J. H. Jones, L. S. Knott, Elmer Lind, Edwin Skrondal.
574, Hot Springs, Ark.—R. C. Pamplin, W. Floyd Sharpe.
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583, Pasadena, Cal.—J. Paul Rowan.
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587, Guthrie, Okla.—L. O. Winters.
590, Gary, Ind.—Edward J. Darter, Burton E. Jewell.
592, Fort Collins, Colo.—William Franklin.
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608, Chanute, Kan.—Herbert O. Johnson.
612, Appleton, Neenah and Menasha, Wis.—Warren Canright, Winthrop C. Forby, George A. Schneider, H. A. Schommer.
613, Enid, Okla.—Harry Morse, R. G. Taylor, Charles Southerden, Stuart Curran.
615, Manistee, Mich.—Harry Kruse.
623, Fitchburg, Mass.—Anthony J. Clement.
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628, Somerville, N. J.—William S. Fallon, James Gorman.
630, St. Cloud, Minn.—W. A. Koch.
631, Miles City, Mont.—C. A. McCullough, D. F. Solberg.
632, New Westminster, B. C.—E. Austin, J. T. Burnett, F. Jackson, W. E. Maiden, J. A. Wylie.
633, Lawton, Okla.—Ray Poynter.
643, Waterville, Maine—A. Redmond Butler.
649, Ardmore, Okla.—J. W. Bolton.
657, Regina, Sask.—W. Bell, E. A. Bramham, Harwood Chambers, E. H. Cowens, G. W. Crabtree, Percy Darke, Frank Dayment, A. S. Fowler, W. J. Freeman, Leslie Gilgour, H. J. Guerin, George Howard, E. H. Hine, Brice Holland, W. F. G. Hughes, L. B. Latta, William Luff, William McLean, A. F. McVicar, R. Moxam, J. D. L. Reed, S. Von Rekofski, Evans Ross, J. A. Skellern, T. A. Taylor, H. J. Unsworth, F. Whiskin, W. I. Clark, Fred W. Barker.
663, Saskatoon, Sask.—H. A. Beeley, F. S. Bray, Alfred Brett, Charles Coxworth, James A. Ford, F. S. Gordon, O. Horsfall, Trevor Jones, A. E. MacDonald, E. Morrell, Joseph Ratcliffe, W. A. Reid, Ralph Richards, J. B. Shaw, Thomas Smith, Leonard Strong, I. Troke.
668, Greensburg, Pa.—Floyd Miller, Robert F. Wertz.
688, Temple, Texas—T. C. Houston, Jewel Smith.
689, Modesto, Cal.—H. W. McKenzie, James Wind.
697, Waycross, Ga.—C. J. Herrington.
619, Sapulpa, Okla.—Roscoe Frye.
624, San Mateo, Cal.—Benjamin N. Fryer, James Nance.
648, Bartlesville, Okla.—Forest A. Hart, W. R. Whaley.
684, Portsmouth, N. H.—Harry W. Robbins.
690, Devils Lake, N. D.—Everett Duell.
692, Ellensburg, Wash.—Keith Kaynor.
700, Brandon, Man.—Raymond Gowan, F. A. McCallum, Walter McLean.
705, Prince Albert, Sask.—Herbert G. Loates.
709, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Charles R. Houston, Travelle Houston.
713, Fort Dodge, Iowa—Arthur J. Hutchinson.
718, Kamloops, B. C.—A. R. McCreadie.
721, Asbury Park, N. J.—Aaron Edwards.
726, Swift Current, Sask.—John B. Grant, James Quinn, Alfred Skarsten.
727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.—Miles Furlong, C. L. Hedeen, Ernest Metcalf.
729, San Rafael, Cal.—Dale Dean.
733, Kittanning, Pa.—W. W. Oswald.
734, Antigo, Wis.—Otto F. Berner, Ralph H. Berner.
738, Richmond, Cal.—George T. Griffin.
748, Belton, Texas—Charles W. Pyle.
770, Owatonna, Minn.—Basil L. Bierce, Herbert Liljequist, Henry Oberlander.
771, Keene, N. H.—John J. Hudson.
776, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Nelson R. Hall, Bert E. Mill.
778, Ridgway, Pa.—Edward W. Ecklund.
779, La Grande, Ore.—S. C. Happersett, Otis W. Palmer.
783, Mount Vernon, Ohio—Marion Elder.

MAILERS.

1, Boston, Mass., Mailers—Ralph E. Anderson, Emile W. Lehman, Joseph G. O'Brien, William J. Pierce, William Brennan.
6, New York (Mailers)—Lee Curtis, J. Dassau, Edward J. Kelley, A. J. Keane, T. A. Luther, Charles Maile, Charles Monaghan, jr., James O'Brien, jr., William Schweizer, H. C. Weaver, A. Weiss, E. Wright.
7, Kansas City, Mo. (Mailers)—Charles N. Brown, W. J. McMurry.
8, Denver, Colo. (Mailers)—George W. Hoage.
12, Cleveland, Ohio (Mailers)—J. J. Farron, Albert Kemp, Joseph Skinkis.
14, Philadelphia, Pa. (Mailers)—Edward Boyle, George McCarty.
17, Cincinnati, Ohio (Mailers)—Amor Fuerst, Walter Langland.
18, San Francisco, Cal. (Mailers)—Frank Joyce.
21, Salt Lake City (Mailers)—Charles Webb.
25, Butte, Mont. (Mailers)—Guy Burnett.
34, Atlanta, Ga. (Mailers)—Cary Weaver.
40, Detroit, Mich.—L. Emerson, E. Oppatt.
54, Tacoma, Wash. (Mailers)—Paul L. Jones.

NEWSWRITERS.

3, Scranton, Pa.—J. Gerald Mackin, Howard Mingos.

GERMAN TYPOGRAPHIA.

21, Detroit, Mich.—Arthur P. Huebner.

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MAILERS' DEPARTMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

I have been on the road since the middle of July, and have had the pleasure of acting on several scale matters, and can report that all the subjects acted upon have been decided very favorably. I have many other matters that I will touch upon in this article, and some that I will have to omit on account of circumstances surrounding them. Nevertheless, I feel that the subjects mentioned herein will be of considerable interest to our members.

I purposely omitted my article in THE JOURNAL last month, as I did not want to make any reference at all to the $100,000 general fund proposition that has been submitted to the membership to be voted upon. I would not have felt justified in writing for THE JOURNAL without mentioning the proposition, and now that the result of the referendum will be in prior to the members reading this article, I take this opportunity of contending that it will be absolutely necessary, sooner or later, to have a fund of this character created. It may not be possible to reach the $100,000-mark, nevertheless it will be necessary to have $25,000 or $50,000 as a reserve. I will call attention to the situation that now exists in Oklahoma, so as to give you an idea as to why this is an absolute necessity, and if the proposition is defeated, no doubt it will come up at a later date in a different form.

Our members in Oklahoma, prior to my arrival there, were receiving $9 and $12 a week, with no stipulated number of hours. Representative Gadd, a member of the typographical union in that city, had several conferences with the manager of the Oklahoman and Times, but failed to get any adjustment; in fact, he was prevented from conferring any further with the publishers, as they refused to see him. I was instructed by the convention at Colorado Springs to take up this matter with the other members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, and by them was instructed to go to Oklahoma City at my earliest opportunity and adjust the matter, with full power to act. On my arrival there I was compelled to do business with the circulation manager, James Matthews, who, by the way, is also secretary of the Circulation Managers' Association, and therefore must believe in organizations. Nevertheless, he met me very coldly, and my entire interview with him didn't last more than two minutes at any time. I was politely told that the management wouldn't have anything to do with us, and I could do as I liked about it, so I immediately called out the men. We were out less than twenty-four hours, when a Mr. Boggs, the business manager of the Oklahoman and Times, sent a member of the typographical union, Mr. Brown, who is mechanical superintendent of those publications, to see me, with the request that I call on Mr. Boggs regarding an adjustment, which, of course, was acceptable to me. At the conference that resulted therefrom, at which Messrs. Boggs, Brown, Matthews and myself were present, it was agreed that the members would all come back to work, and that the foreman, who stayed in, would be allowed to become a member of our organization, all receiving a scale of $18 a week, which was an increase of $6 for the men and $9 for one girl, who the manager had put in there to try to disrupt the union. The only question left open was the signing of an agreement, the business manager, Mr. Boggs, claiming that Mr. Gaylord, the general manager, was in New York city and in ill-health, and he did not want to disturb him, and did not want to take the authority himself to sign an agreement, and incidentally said that he was leaving Oklahoma City within a few days to attend the national championship baseball series, and wanted to feel assured that there would be no disturbance in the mailing department during his absence. I assured him that he need have no fear, and it was agreed that on or about the first week in November I would return to that city, provided Messrs. Boggs and Gaylord were in town, to take up with them the signing of the agreement. I left the city with that understanding. It was impossible for me to return to Oklahoma City the first week in November, on account of negotiating a scale in Chicago, which required constant attention, and was surprised to learn by telegram from the secretary of the Oklahoma organization that the Oklahoman management had put in a non-union foreman and refused to see a committee from our organization regarding the matter, and stated that they intended to run an open shop, and had additional men in Oklahoma City to take our men's places if it should be necessary. They now try to justify this action on account of my non-return in the first week of November, when, as a matter of fact, the only question to be taken up on my return there was the signing of the agreement. It has been the custom of the International Typographical Union to guarantee verbal agreements, and I am surely claiming violation of the agreement by the publishers of the Oklahoman and Times of that city, and I presume it will be necessary for me to force the issue with the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and if I can not get an adjustment that way, I suppose I will have to find some other solution; but at the same time you can realize what we have to contend with, and why it is necessary for us to have a large reserve fund.

While in Topeka I succeeded in signing up an agreement with the manager of the Capper publications. About fourteen of our members received an increase in wages, ranging from $1 to $6 a week. The agreement carried with it the recognition of the organization, and the officers of the organization are now attempting to sign up the Journal and the Kansas Farmer of that city, which will about cover all the shops they have there.

Nothing new has developed in Kansas City, although I have made two attempts to get a signed agreement from the Star and Times manager. The men on the Journal got an increase of 5 cents per hour, which does not begin to bring them up to the rate of wages, as they only receive about $2.40 a day. The officers of our organization are working on this proposition, and no doubt will re-

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fuse to allow our members to work for less than the scale of wages, which is the proper course.

I am at present in Chicago negotiating a scale with the members of the publishers' association, or rather, attempting to. The scale committee of No. 2 and myself find out that after seven years the agreement that they had with the Hearst people is still in effect. We have contended from the time of the expiration of the old contract that the clause therein containing arbitration required the adjustment of our scale matter in that form, and every tribunal that we have taken the matter before has decided against us. Even the National Board of Arbitration did not concur in our contentions, and we were rather surprised to learn from the secretary of the Publishers' Association of Chicago that our contract still held good, under the clause that we had always referred to. We are now negotiating with the Hearst people in our scale matter, and expect that the results of our labors will be a signed agreement with all the members of the publishers' association, as their secretary, Mr. Cary, is acting with the publishers' committee. Our organization is looking for an increase of 75 cents a day and $1 a night, time and a half overtime, and we expect to have the matter adjusted prior to my leaving this city, unless the matter goes to arbitration.

A resolution was offered at the American Federation of Labor convention by the typographical delegation, requesting that the decision of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor regarding the jurisdiction over stencil and plate-making machines be extended to cover labor headquarters, and I have good reasons to believe that the matter will be decided in our favor, although it has not been acted upon to date, which would give us entire control of those machines.

Information reaches me that William R. Hearst has bought the Morning Advertiser in Boston, and contemplates running a morning edition in that city, which should be a great help to our members there.

There is a chance of the second-class postage matter being opened up again at the next session of congress, and I take this opportunity of requesting the secretaries of all our organizations to write their congressmen and United States senators, requesting that this matter be given another hearing, as I do not believe that the tax placed upon our employers is justified by the facts, and I believe the rates should be readjusted.

There has been a noticeable shortage of men in our craft for the past two or three months. Many requests have been made for men, and I know of cases where they have been offered transportation to the city that the request comes from, and but few have offered their services. I would suggest that if there is anybody in your city looking for employment that they write the secretaries of our organizations in Denver, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cleveland and Toronto, as I am of the opinion they will receive some valuable information.

Efforts will be made to increase our membership in Milwaukee and at the same time strengthen our organization in the non-union offices, as we have only two newspapers there under our control, and there are about seven that are either open or non-union. No doubt the officers of that organization will have something to say regarding their efforts within a very short time, and I feel safe in saying that you will not see them on the delinquent list in the future.

Quite a few of our members have offered their services to the government, and many have been drafted, but we have no concrete plan of securing the data on this question. I ask the secretaries of our organizations to furnish me at once with the names and addresses of all our members that are now in service, and, if possible, inform me as to where they are situated. CHARLES N. SMITH.

PORTLAND, ORE.

Portland has nothing favorable as yet to report from the scale negotiations, but hopes to in the near future. We have the assistance of R. P. Coburn, our International Typographical Union representative, and he is proving an able hand.

C. A. Parker, long identified with this local, has taken a withdrawal and is working in one of the shipyards here. F. Akers has at last heard the call of Seattle so strong that he could not longer resist, and has accordingly taken a traveler. He gives up a foremanship on the Journal here, and takes a position on the Post-Intelligencer. A. Dibble, of Salt Lake, has deposited a card. He was drafted into the army, but later rejected, and is going to try working at the business here for a while. L. W. PAGET.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

F. R. McPhie, foreman of the Courier-Journal mailing department, died by his own hand November 5, 1917, ill health being the cause for his action.

Nicholas Denunzio was elected a councilman of the city of Louisville on the republican ticket, which swept the city November 6.

D. B. G. Rose, circulation manager on the Evening Post, has resigned his position. He was appointed chairman of the board of public works.

The best meeting ever held by Mailers' Union No. 16 took place last month, in which the spirit of unionism was aroused in every member's heart by grand speeches made by Mr. Skiles and Councilman Denunzio.

A big boom in the mailing trade in Louisville is about to take place. The Times has already added a man to its force, and I expect to announce some more important news in a few months.

Mailers' Union No. 16 wishes to congratulate President Charles N. Smith for the great work he has accomplished in the last few months.

EUGENE E. NORTON.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Robert B. McKnight has the distinction of being the first mailer to rise from the mail room to the circulation department. He has been the continuous foreman of the Morning Tribune mail room since the first issue of this paper, and is now promoted to city circulator. Judging from Bob's ability as a tireless worker, we feel confident he will make a success of handling the Tribune's city circulation. Tony Macharroli, formerly assistant foreman, has been promoted to the foremanship, while E. F. Campbell rises to the position of assistant foreman.

Work in Los Angeles is very plentiful for our present membership. In fact, it is a little too plentiful for several night men who are compelled to work one and often two afternoons. While there is not enough work to sustain more mailers, we hope conditions will adjust themselves so as to relieve the pressure on the overworked.

Now that our long-drawn-out fight with the publishers for a new working agreement is over, we

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thought to settle down for a peaceful year of contentment, but it seems that is not to be. We have a little grievance with the Examiner about inserting. Mailers are allowed to work only eight hours, while the "shoemakers" are kept on for several hours longer. Only one, two and sometimes three mailers work on this insert, which the Examiner refuses to pay overtime on.

E. O. Baker is the only Los Angeles mailer to pass the draft examination. He was last heard from at American Lake. Baker passed 100 per cent a perfect man. We are very proud of him, and expect to hear soon that he has been promoted from high private in the rear ranks to some nice job where he can show what a real "go-getter" he is.

Mason Hale has left us for his home town in Texas. Considering that he has taken his wife with him, we think he is going to make an indefinite stay. We miss the little agitator very much.

Some "bone-head" driving a five-ton truck had the temerity to ram Willis Claire's roadster and smash it into junk.

Joe Enright has gone to his home town for a prolonged visit and vacation. Eddie Brown is holding down his regular job on the Tribune.

J. E. Cornelson.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

An editorial in one of the daily papers of recent issue discussed the method of discharging men who are not competent in the work which they are doing, or at least are not competent insofar as the foreman can see. This editor stated that indiscriminate discharging of men was a very poor proceeding, in that although the man may not have been competent in the particular work on which he was employed he may have been competent to do other work in the place. The editorial was so nearly a statement of facts as regards the mailing business that one would have thought the editor had our trade in mind. It is often the case that a mailer comes into a strange mailing room and is about as lost as if he had never before worked at mailing. He may have, for some time, been working at machine running or some other branch of the trade and have gotten stale on the other parts of the business. Or, as in some cases, he may never have gotten a chance to learn to run a machine on account of his former foreman's dislike of teaching his men all the branches of our trade. If a foreman allows an apprentice to serve four years without giving him the advantage of learning all the branches of the trade, he is not only doing the apprentice a grave injustice, but he is also doing a harm to all other foremen for whom this man may thereafter work. But even if the first foreman did not do his duty it is not the place of the second foreman to discharge a man simply because he does not know all the things which go to make a mailer. If the man can not do the work at which he is set on the first trial, he should be given another opportunity, and then if he still fails he should be put at other kinds of work until he is in a place where he can produce suitable results. But this is not all. The man should then make every endeavor to become proficient in that part of the work on which he failed. He should spend his own time in becoming more competent and his employer should allow him the use of whatever tools he needs on which to practice. Every time a man is discharged in a mailroom the publisher is put to the expense of initiating another into the ways of his plant. Even though the new man is very competent, he has to learn the little things which go to make up his day's work, and this takes time, both his own and the foreman's, which could be used to better advantage. There have been cases where men in charge of a room have found a good man on the sublist whom they would like to have as a regular, and they have arranged things in such a way as to make the vacancy by getting rid of some one they did not like. If the actual facts of these cases were looked into it would be found that the office had lost money in the change and at least one man had been done an injustice.

President Smith's plan of standardizing mailing work as far as possible is the best proposition which has been before this organization for a long time. We all know that papers in all parts of the country can not be mailed in the same way, but we also know that the biggest part of the work can be made similar to a great extent. Then a man could come into a mailing room and not have to have a special machine bought for him, or have to learn to wrap bundles with the butts to the right or to the left, or do the number of other things in a strange way which he has been doing altogether differently in his part of the country. While it might look like favoritism, we might be able to even designate the general sort of hand mailing machines to be used in our jurisdiction. Foremen especially should take up this proposition of our president and study it. We all know he would never have proposed such a thing unless he had been very sure of his ground, and no doubt a letter addressed to him would bring information which would be welcome. We now have over fifty cities in the mailers' trade district and probably two hundred or more foremen, and if they would get together there is no doubt they would be able to give each other valuable information, if they all kept in mind the fact that it is the journeyman who makes their position as successful foremen possible.

M. R. Gray.

TORONTO, ONT.

The question that occurs to many of us, and which current events forebode a possibility, and will the effects be similar, is this: Will the war affect the position of organized labor here in a like manner as it has organized labor in Great Britain? If the preservation of our union and the hard-won rights that we have been battling for for many years are destroyed, or "diluted," as the term is used in Britain, will the recovery be as rapid, especially with the advent of women into industries which heretofore knew them not? The solution depends largely upon the caliber and stamina of those left behind to continue to exercise the most unceasing efforts to preserve and perpetuate their craft organizations and to avoid the deadly evil of a policy of "drift." We must bravely face the issue and do our best. Many prophesy and see an earthly paradise after the war and the putting into practice of the Golden Rule. I, for one, am afraid that they will be doomed to disappointment, and the world will wag on in the same old way, with the same old worship of Mammon, as it was since the beginning of time.

This local is feeling the effects of the military service act. George Webber, "Doc" Winstanley and Frank Wright did not seek exemption, but enlisted in the heavy artillery and are now three gunners.

Monk Mulock has been discharged from the army with a badly shattered foot, obtained in the Ypres salient, but with the bright optimism of

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youth looks forward to again being able to earn his own living.

John Walsh has deposited a traveler from Chicago, and went on a regular situation at the Globe office the next morning.

The complexion of the next Canadian parliament may be somewhat changed by the advent of labor members, a decided innovation, as there never was, to my recollection, a bona fide labor member in the Dominion house who was not a tail on some political kite.

George L. Myland, of Peterborough, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions, has deposited his card in No. 91. He is a clever chap, and a right good scout, and we feel sure he will be of great value to organized labor in Toronto. J. G. GALLAGHER.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Our scale committee is endeavoring to get the publishers to grant an increase in wages for the period of the war. While our contract does not expire until January 1, 1921, the committee feels justified in asking for an increase, as the present scale, which was made before we entered the war, is not sufficient to meet the high cost of living. At this writing about half the publishers have been visited and the committee feels certain that the request will receive favorable consideration.

The magazine publishers are changing their system of routing and tagging on account of the new postal laws. Just how this will affect us is uncertain.

Negotiations are being carried on with the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company. If these end successfully it will mean much to us. This has been a non-union establishment for eleven years. Another conference was held with representatives of non-union binderies at which they submitted fourteen questions. Answers are being prepared to these questions and an agreement may be reached by our next writing.

E. Patrick deposited a traveler, having recently returned from Cleveland. H. Mahon and E. Wright took out travelers.

As a further proof of our loyalty to the government we purchased $1,000 worth of bonds of the second Liberty loan. CHARLES A. GALLAGHER.

THE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

During the month the mailers' local in Dayton, Ohio, has sent in a remittance to cover all arrearages for the period from June, 1916, to May, 1917, inclusive, with a promise that the balance will be forthcoming in the near future. It seems that where new locals are formed they entirely ignore the matter of paying per capita tax to the Mailers' Trade District Union, no matter how many communications they receive on the subject. Several new locals have been formed that have not as yet sent in their per capita tax. One local of long standing has not paid any per capita tax since May, 1916. That local is Utica, N. Y. The secretary of No. 33 has been asked repeatedly to send his remittances.

The following locals are delinquent: Utica, N. Y.; Girard, Kan.; Montreal, Can.; Tacoma, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind., and Wichita, Kan.

The following is the financial statement for October, 1917:

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1.	Balance	$349 10
Oct. 10.	Cleveland for September	4 20
Oct. 10.	S. J. Finnegan, back tax	2 25
Oct. 10.	Salt Lake for September	$1 30
Oct. 10.	Chicago for August and September	36 00
Oct. 10.	Cincinnati for September	5 90
Oct. 10.	St. Louis for September	7 80
Oct. 10.	Boston for September	15 20
Oct. 10.	San Francisco for September	7 40
Oct. 12.	Seattle from December, 1916, to August, 1917, inclusive	9 70
Oct. 15.	Los Angeles for September	5 00
Oct. 15.	Indianapolis for September	4 00
Oct. 17.	Omaha for July	1 60
Oct. 17.	Louisville for September	2 80
Oct. 17.	Memphis for September	2 30
Oct. 20.	Oklahoma City for September	3 15
Oct. 20.	Fort Worth for September	50
Oct. 20.	Omaha for August and September	2 00
Oct. 20.	Portland for September	2 50
Oct. 20.	Butte from Apr. to Sept., inclusive	5 40
Oct. 20.	Philadelphia for October	50
Oct. 20.	Denver for October	3 60
Oct. 20.	El Paso for June to Sept., inclu.	1 90
Oct. 20.	Topeka for September	2 00
Oct. 22.	Atlanta for July	3 40
Oct. 22.	New York for September	59 00
Oct. 26.	Milwaukee for June and July	3 20
Oct. 20.	Interest in bank	7 13
	Total	$548 83

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. 8.	To W. C. Barton for renewal of bond of secretary-treasurer	$25 00
Oct. 16.	To New York Call for supplies	3 75
Oct. 16.	To William F. Kane for services	9 60
Oct. 16.	To James P. McNichols, salary	12 50
	Total	$50 85

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$548 83
Expenditures	50 85
Balance	$497 98

ORGANIZATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 1.	Balance	$487 97
Oct. 10.	Cleveland for September	2 10
Oct. 10.	Salt Lake for September	65
Oct. 10.	Chicago for August and September	18 00
Oct. 10.	Cincinnati for September	2 95
Oct. 10.	St. Louis for September	3 90
Oct. 10.	Boston for September	7 60
Oct. 10.	San Francisco for September	3 70
Oct. 12.	Seattle from Jan. to Aug., inclusive	3 90
Oct. 15.	Los Angeles for September	2 50
Oct. 15.	Indianapolis for September	2 00
Oct. 17.	Omaha for July	80
Oct. 17.	Louisville for September	1 40
Oct. 17.	Memphis for September	1 15
Oct. 20.	Oklahoma City for September	1 60
Oct. 20.	Fort Worth for September	25
Oct. 20.	Omaha for August and September	1 00
Oct. 20.	Portland for September	1 25
Oct. 20.	Butte for Apr. to Sept., inclusive	2 70
Oct. 20.	Philadelphia for October	25
Oct. 20.	Denver for October	1 80
Oct. 20.	El Paso for June to Sept., inclu.	95
Oct. 20.	Topeka for September	1 00
Oct. 22.	Atlanta for July	1 70
Oct. 22.	New York for September	29 50
Oct. 26.	Milwaukee for June and July	1 60
	Total	$582 22

DEFENSE FUND RECEIPTS.

Oct. 20.	Balance	$4,823 55

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. MCNICHOLS.

WERE he alive now, Shylock would get a lot more sympathy for insisting upon his pound of flesh.—Wheeling News.

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FROM LOCAL UNIONS

SCRANTON, PA.

"The Electric City, 1918."

Scranton has many points of interest to the delegates and visitors who will come here next year for the big session, and it also has the warmest-hearted people in the country, a people that will give the glad hand of welcome to the visitors. The Scranton welcome is known across the country, and makes every visitor want to come back and bring the family along and settle down for a permanent residence.

One of the big natural attractions that will interest the delegates is Moosic lake. This is a broad lake of cool crystal water from mountain springs that is a delight on the hot summer days and that furnishes bathing better than that to be had in most cities. The lake is reached by an electric road that is known as the "Gateway to the Clouds." This road climbs a steep mountain and in the twelve miles from the center of Scranton it climbs 1,300 feet. The lake is 2,000 feet above sea level and the center of the city 700 feet. The view from this road as it ascends the sheer mountain is one of the most magnificent in the east and thousands of travelers say it reminds them of the climb to Pikes Peak in Colorado. At the lake there is fine fishing, with plenty of fish to catch, a big dancing pavilion, good music, and all that goes with a modern park.

Nay Aug park, Scranton's big natural municipal park, is another favored spot with home folks and visitors. Here Roaring Brook goes over the famous Nay Aug waterfalls, and the city has taken over many acres for a park. Much of the park is wild rugged mountain, but a good portion has been laid out in grass plots, flower beds, paved drives, conservatories, museums, etc. The park is only a few minutes' ride from the center of the city. There are many other lakes and parks in easy reach of Scranton, all in the cool, clean mountains where one may find pure cool air on the hottest summer day and where one may always find good-hearted, congenial folk who are glad to welcome visitors. They will be especially glad to welcome our guests because of all the good things we have been saying of the International Typographical Union membership for the past few years when we were campaigning to get the 1918 convention for Scranton.

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The Detroit Fuse, a real live four-page paper, issued by the staff of the News of that city, in bidding good-by to their old home prior to occupying their handsome new quarters, made its appearance among some of the members of No. 112 during the month. The list of the employes of the composing room published in the Fuse contains 128 names. The writer is indebted to Mr. Flannagan, of the chapel, for a copy of the paper.

The International Textbook Mutual Benefit Association, a beneficial society conducted by the members of the chapel of the International Correspondence Schools printers, closed its fiscal year October 31. The society started out on its twentieth year of existence by re-electing the old officers, as follows: President, A. J. Langan; vice-president, J. S. Burke; financial secretary, Joseph Oliver. At the end of each year the society disbands, dividing the funds in the treasury pro rata among the members, and then reorganizes for the ensuing year.

The Scranton Republican celebrated its fiftieth anniversary November 1 by issuing an edition of forty-two pages. On November 5 the management of the Republican entertained its employes with a banquet at the Hotel Casey, the leading hostelry in the city. Col. L. A. Watres, the principal owner of the Republican, was the toastmaster of the occasion. In opening the festivities he paid a glowing tribute to the faithfulness of his employes, and closed by saying that "newspapers, like men, must utilize their thoughts and energies for cementing and betterment of society. The Republican has gone through fifty years and stands today as it has ever stood for civic righteousness and the things good citizenship demands." The Republican started as a weekly in August, 1856, and on November 1, 1867, the daily paper was launched. The late Hon. Joseph A. Scranton secured a half-interest in the weekly Republican in September, 1867, from F. A. Crandall, and in that same year the Daily Republican was born. In March, 1869, Mr. Scranton became sole owner of the paper. The early history of Scranton Typographical Union centers around the Republican office. Next year the Scranton Union will celebrate its golden jubilee in connection with the International Typographical Union convention. All the charter members of No. 112 were employed on the Republican in the sixties when the charter was received from the National Typographical Union, under date of January 1, 1868. The charter bears the name of H. G. Blair, S. A. Lackey, J. W. Freeman, N. W. Buckley, Thomas Wagner, A. J. Spangelberger and R. M. Keller. The only surviving charter member of the above list is R. M. Keller, who is at present employed on the Brooklyn Eagle as a proofreader. Mr. Keller will be the guest of honor at the golden jubilee of our union next August. Mr. Lackey remained in continuous employment on the Republican up to the time of his death, Mr. Wagner retiring several years previous. Mr. Blair became a Methodist minister later in life, dying at Towanda, Pa., April 18, 1914. "Nick" Buckley died at Buffalo a few years ago. There are a number of printers scattered throughout the country who worked on the Republican in the early seventies, while still others reside in this city. Of the latter, Marshall Preston, who is now in one of our hospitals; M. W. ("Commodore") Walton and George W. Weeks, at present employed on the Scranton Times; John R. Farr, present congressman from this district, and William Corless, International Typographical Union representative, are on the roster of No. 112. John H. Ross, of Syracuse, N. Y., is another "oldtimer" of the seventies who worked here. The present force of the Republican composing room is composed of the following: Joseph E. Hosie, foreman; Edward J. Golden, assistant foreman; B. F. Moore, B. J. Hosie, Edward ("Sally") Waters, William Hoadley, James Gilmartin, Frank Kilcullen, John Kilcullen, Joseph Battle, Eugene Biglin, Philip

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Hughes, A. J. Jennings, operators; A. J. Mahon, proofreader; Carl Lamping, machinist; Jacob Herzog, Mathias Andrews, Dennis Watson, Walter Kelley, Joseph Craig, Fred C. Hanselman, ad compositors; Joseph Lally, Robert Murray, Jerome Burke, William Kilcullen, apprentices.

Representative William Corless attended the November meeting of No. 112 and took a lively interest in the proceedings. He was returning from the western end of the state, where he succeeded in signing up two very important agreements. One was for the New Castle Union with a $4 increase for all members. The job scale will be $24 per week. The other was for Altoona Union. This agreement carries with it a $4 increase for day work and a $5 increase for night work. The job scale is also $24 per week. Representative Corless has just reason to feel proud of his work in this territory, the scales being as high as any paid in the larger cities of the state.

The silver jubilee souvenirs of the Home, issued by the executive council, are in great demand among our members. It is a very commendable publication, and our executive council is to be congratulated on the thoughtfulness of issuing the souvenir in its present shape. It should prove a source of good advertising for our organization among prominent men outside of the craft.

Charles F. O'Malley, of No. 112, has joined the aviation corps. He is now learning the flying "stunts" in Texas. Francis McLane, apprentice at the Scrantonian office, brother of Gerald McLane, of No. 112, also joined the flying squadron during the month, and is now at Fort Slocum, N. Y. James Rowe, a member of the Times chapel, was pleasantly remembered by his co-workers previous to his departure for Camp Meade, Md., where he is at present a member of the field artillery. He was the recipient of a wrist watch and a trench mirror. F. J. Rowinski also left during the month for Camp Meade. He worked at the Polyglot Press office for some time before joining the colors.

Ed Murray, formerly of the Times chapel, has gone to Chicago. Isaac Harris, of Binghamton Union, was in town recently. Leon Kistler, of our sister union, Wilkes-Barre, was circulating among friends in Scranton during the month.

The poetical effusion, "I'm Saving My Pennies for Scranton," dealing with the coming International convention, which appeared in "Colonel" Jim Bowen's Philadelphia letter in last month's JOURNAL, was an effort worthy of the author. There are those in Scranton who believe it to be the brain work of "Colonel" Bowen in collaboration with Harry Shaner, two of No. 2's most popular and well-known members.

Are you making up your mind to come to Scranton?

You'll miss a treat if you don't help us celebrate next August.

The announcement of the entertainment features will come along in due time. Watch for it.

The "resourcefulness" of Scranton printers has never been questioned. This big word with all its synonyms will be defined in every particular during the week of the convention.

And the souvenir? There have been others—ours will surely stand the acid test. Your local has received a circular letter from the Scranton souvenir committee; we'll be glad to receive an answer and mighty glad to receive your order.

Take Colonel Bowen's advice and save your pennies for "that trip to Scranton."

And don't forget Wilkes-Barre day! That's going to be a winner. A. J. LANGAN.

MISSOURI VALLEY TYPOGRAPHICAL CONFERENCE.

The fifth annual meeting of the Missouri Valley Typographical Conference will be held at Oklahoma City January 21-22. Splendid entertainment for delegates and visitors is promised by Oklahoma City Union. All those expecting to attend the meeting are urged to try to reach Oklahoma City Saturday evening preceding the opening of the convention. It is likely that an effort will be made to induce all visitors and delegates to stop at the headquarters hotel. President Scott has promised to attend and it is expected that among other notables present will be Secretary-Treasurer Hays, Charles Hertenstein and T. W. McCullough. Thirty-four unions are affiliated with the conference. Each union is entitled to three delegates. Election of delegates should be at the December meeting, although those elected at the January meeting undoubtedly will be seated. Many matters of great interest to the printing trade will be discussed at this meeting, not the least important of which will be the effect of the war upon the membership and the printing industry.

The non-union E. W. Stephens Publishing Company, of Columbia, Mo., failed to land the state university printing contract, which was awarded to the Missouri Printing and Publishing Company, of Mexico, Mo. The contract amounts to about $20,000 a year.

Representative Gadd spent ten days in Nebraska in October, visiting Fremont, Grand Island and Hastings. No success attended his efforts at organization in these towns. At Grand Island and Hastings wages are $18 to $24 a week, eight hours, and the men seem satisfied with present conditions. Being strictly an agricultural district, with few industries, organization work is difficult, Mr. Gadd says.

Printers are backing a movement for a labor temple in Hannibal, Mo.

President Frank Milhollan, of Bismarck (N. D.) Union, is grieving because he can't attend the Oklahoma City meeting. Sioux City very likely will be represented, and it's a long way from Sioux City to the Oklahoma metropolis.

St. Joseph Union is asking for an increase of $4.50 in the job scale, which now is $20 per week.

St. Joseph, Mo. CHARLES RHODE.

ROCK ISLAND, MOLINE, ILL.-DAVENPORT, IOWA.

In some ways things have picked up here, and now practically "all hands are on the job." Walter F. Driffill was in the Home for a while this fall, but was finally called to close this life's cares September 28 at the home of his father, Louis B. Driffill, in Davenport, where every comfort possible was provided for him, and he was tenderly cared for by those in the Driffill home, his devoted wife being constantly at his bedside in her brave efforts to try to relieve the sufferer, and hoping against fate that there might be an ultimate recovery. Mr. Driffill was a skilled workman as a linotype operator, and was one of the organizers of the Driffill Printing Company of Rock Island.

Thomas I. Stanley, of Moline, was called to lay aside the editor's pen, when on October 12 pneumonia of a severe type claimed him. He is one who will be missed in many ways, for years having been a live and progressive printer and newspaperman of Moline, in his time having been instrumental in starting two daily papers which were

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turned over to other hands in flourishing condition, even though successors on them failed to make good. His latest enterprise in the newspaper line, the Moline Sunday Press, which he had successfully conducted for several years past, is now being continued by Mrs. Stanley and Harry I. and Thomas I., jr., who are all printers, and know how to keep up the Stanley reputation for a good live newsy sheet. The daily papers of Rock Island, Moline and Davenport voluntarily advanced the scale from $23 to $24, beginning with the last week of October, and this raise is much appreciated, for the cost of living has increased several dollars per week in these patriotic times, when the man who labors must do his bit and pay much more for the necessities of life for himself and those depending upon his income for their support.

In accord with hundreds of labor unionists here, No. 107 went on record as opposing and protesting against the placing of a saloon in the Rock Island Industrial Home building, and many of those who may partake of the occasional glass of the amber believe it would be a black eye to the cause of organized labor to allow a public saloon in a temple dedicated to the advancement of labor's best interests, and chartered with the intention that it might prove only helpful and uplifting to the physical and mental well-being of the men and women who should meet within its walls to consider ways and means for progress and better conditions and higher and nobler aims for the workers of this city. No. 107 instructed its delegates to vote against the proposed desecration of the property for any such purpose.

The government arsenal here is a very active place these days; hundreds of carpenters, masons and laborers have been busy for months past constructing additional buildings to the already extensive equipment on the island located in the Mississippi here and containing about 1,000 acres of ground; they are adding to the already large force of employes who are engaged in the manufacture of munitions and army supplies. There is some talk of the federal government closing all saloons within a five-mile radius of the arsenal, together with any place of vice or evil where soldiers might be tempted to disgrace themselves or the great country which they have sworn to uphold in all that is for the uplift and betterment of mankind—the world over. JAMES A. WEED.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The most important matter transpiring in this section during the past month was the handing down by Justice Lehman of a decision in the case known as Hamilton vs. Rouse, etc., in which the decision of the union was sustained, and costs placed upon the appellant. This was the suit growing out of the consolidation of the New York Press and the New York Sun, which was taken through the various courts of our organization and then carried into the law courts.

The writer has been a neutral observer of the proceedings of the case and hopes that its termination will have a discouraging effect on others in the future to take their union grievances into the law courts.

The decision was a lengthy one, and shows that the learned justice made a thorough study of not only the case, but of union law. He left no angle of the case unexplained, and closed the decision with a very significant sentence, which said: "Since there was some evidence on which they were required to pass under the constitution, and it does not appear that they have disregarded the procedure provided in the constitution or misconstrued its provisions, their decision on the facts is final and can give rise to no cause of action for damage, even if the court might possibly have reached another conclusion." The matter of costs in the event that the union lost the case was causing much uneasiness, as it was pretty generally estimated that the damages would reach at least $50,000. This would have meant an assessment on the membership. Notwithstanding the union won its case, it will be compelled to pay $1,500 for the defense of its actions. While the court orders cost on the appellant it does not cover counsel fees for the defendant.

The regular meeting of No. 6, held on November 18, was largely attended and the hall was packed to the doors in anticipation of news on the newspaper scale and from the book and job branch to ratify the agreement recently entered into between the employers and officers of the union, whereby the former agreed to give a $2 war bonus, notwithstanding their scale contract does not expire until 1919. An endeavor was made to change the agreement somewhat, but the great majority was not in a mood to start a parley when they needed the money so badly. After much discussion the action of the officers was endorsed unanimously. On January 1 another dollar will be due on the scale.

A letter was received, signed by Mrs. Julia A. Watson and Mrs. J. J. Soffel, in which No. 6 was notified that the organization of which they were president and secretary, respectively, would hereafter be known as Big Six Auxiliary, having withdrawn from all international affiliations, and would at all times be at the service of Typographical Union No. 6. These women, with their associates, have been of much service to the union in many ways and are untiring in their efforts to assist the sick and distressed. Recently a member of the New York Sun chapel was stricken with heart trouble at his home in Hoboken. Mrs. Soffel was soon at the house, and, after death, extended every assistance, and finally visited No. 6 headquarters and notified the officers. Mrs. Soffel is the wife of the secretary of Hoboken Typographical Union, but is also very much interested in the work of Typographical Union No. 6. The meeting endorsed the action of the Big Six Auxiliary.

William H. Hughes, president of Scranton Typographical Union No. 112 and chairman of the convention committee, and A. J. Langan, chairman of the souvenir committee, were present, and the former was introduced and spoke of the 1918 convention and their plans of entertainment, and extended a cordial invitation to the members of No. 6 to be their guests at that time. It was decided that No. 6 would take two pages in the souvenir. A motion was passed in which an invitation was extended to the Printers' League of New Jersey to hold its next quarterly meeting in New York city. This league was organized back in the 1906 unpleasantness and was of much assistance to not only those unions in the state of New Jersey that composed it, but New York and other nearby unions. The meetings of this league are quite interesting and are attended by many members of No. 6 interested in the labor movement, therefore one of the reasons for extending the hospitality of the "big town" for one of its sessions.

Charles Francis, of the Francis Press, paid a visit and was given a rousing reception. He made a talk along the line of the employe and employer being partners and said that the employe was a

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necessity to the employer. He became reminiscent and spoke of the first meeting to form the Printers' League, a union shop employers' association, when the typothetæ started their war on the typographical union in 1906. After sending out several hundred invitations but four responded. These were Messrs. Cherouny, Willet, Meaney and Francis; but though a somewhat discouraging start, they finally reached a membership of some eighty-odd. Mr. Francis has been of much assistance to the typographical union, being in a position to iron out the wrinkles in many an unpleasantness between the employer and the union. He believes in living and let live and has demonstrated this on many occasions.

President Rouse, Representative McLoughlin, Fred N. Cornell, Michael N. Salmore, the writer, and several other members of No. 6 were in attendance at the quarterly meeting of the Printers' League of New Jersey, which met at Newark on Sunday afternoon, October 28. The writer has attended a number of these sessions in the past, but found this one the most interesting. After the delegates from the different unions throughout the state had made their reports, which were extremely interesting, the technical school question and others of vital importance were taken up and discussed. The Printers' League of New Jersey is doing good work and, as much of it reaches across the North river to New York, it would not be a bad idea for No. 6 to become affiliated, providing the laws of the league would permit it.

The honor roll of No. 6 is gradually increasing in size and the last Monthly Bulletin shows 174 full cards of those joining the colors deposited with Secretary O'Connell, and eighty-eight apprentices.

Morris Reis, an employing printer and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, whose place of business is at 24 East One Hundred and Tenth street, was recently awarded a prize of $10 by the New York printers in a cover page contest, and donated it to the Union Printers Home.

Thomas W. Brooks, well-known member of No. 6 for more than forty years and last employed on the New York American, was a recent visitor, he having come from Petersburg, Va., where he is making his home with his sister, to attend the second annual dinner of the old Star chapel. Mr. Brooks retired from the business that he has followed for the major portion of his life some twelve months ago, and, with the assistance of the benefits from the old age pension, is passing the latter years quietly in the southern city.

On October 18 last the Brooklyn Standard-Union chapel, appreciating the thoughtfulness of its proprietor in behalf of his employes, passed the following set of resolutions, which speak for themselves:

It has been announced by the management of the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company that it has insured the life of each of its employes in sums ranging from $500 to $1,500, according to length of service, without cost to the insured, the policy being made out in the employe's name, and he is designated the beneficiary; also included is a disability provision up to the age of 60 years. This wise and generous provision for the welfare and interest of its employes and their dependents calls for commendation, and the hope that it will be an incentive to other employers to adopt like measures; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Standard-Union chapel, in special meeting assembled, do express to the management of the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company our thanks and sincere appreciation of its thoughtfulness and kindness in presenting, free of cost, a life insurance policy, accompanied by a disability clause; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the management of the Brooklyn Union Publishing Company, and the same spread in full on the minutes of the chapel.

J. Jefferson Hughes, Chairman.
John Maley, Secretary.

James J. Nolan was recently nominated to succeed himself as chairman of the New York World chapel without opposition. This speaks for itself, and is an assurance that Mr. Nolan's administration of one of the largest chapels in the city for the past year has been a successful one. Other officers elected were: First vice-chairman, Isaac Marks; second vice-chairman, Charles C. Hartley; third vice-chairman, James T. Lynch; secretary, Austin Hewson; auditors, Al Ralston, John E. Rutan, John C. Wardell.

Moss Shandel, a well-known member of No. 6, who some time back enlisted in the Canadian flying squadron, was a recent visitor at union headquarters in the World building. He was carrying the stripes of a sergeant and said he was feeling in the best of health, and his appearance bore out this statement. He said he expected shortly to be sent to some southern port, from which to be shipped to Russia to help out that disorganized people in the war against Prussianism.

The regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, held on October 21, admitted to its ranks five probationary members, five new members and reinstated two. It also put the stigma of rejection upon two that wished to re-affiliate. The benefit board's recommendation to admit Robert M. Jackson and James C. Harlow to the Union Printers Home was endorsed, as was the recommendation to place Nelson W. Curtis, Francis L. Eames and John F. Lonsdale on the old age pension list. The application of G. Johnson Froland for the local old age pension was passed on favorably. The privilege of the floor was granted to ex-President James F. Murphy, who thanked those who assisted in the purchase for the Union Printers Home of the Catholic Encyclopedia, which was presented previous to the recent convention held at the Home city and accepted by the board of trustees at their annual meeting. Mr. Murphy, in well-chosen words, thanked not only those who contributed the money, but also those who assisted in other ways to make the project a success.

The New York Printers' Athletic Association held its annual meeting on Sunday, October 28, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, T. Jeff Hamilton, of the Brooklyn Standard-Union; vice-president, Charles Baim, New York American; secretary, V. A. Riddiough, Journal of Commerce; treasurer, George T. Adams, New York Times; national commissioner, George E. O'Donnell, Brooklyn Citizen. It was the most largely attended meeting of the association ever held. John Koch, of the Herald, was re-elected manager, and Walter Roach, of the New York Times, assistant manager.

The Printers' Rambling club assembled at the Municipal building on Tuesday, November 13, bound for the White House, Canarsie, where Joe Hirschfield, chief rambler, had prepared a feast of excellence the boys will long remember. Rambling along the shore and an exciting bowling contest occupied the afternoon, but the real fun began when the chief rambler, heading a band of twelve pieces, made their way to the large hall, where

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members and guests, all wearing black high hats, joined in the parade. The party proceeded to the dining room, which was handsomely decorated with American flags and bunting, and sixty-eight sat down and did justice to an excellent meal. After appetites were satisfied, the party was entertained by Messrs. Fred Gaisel, Jack Coleman, Tom McQueen, Harry Clohissie, Jim Griffon, William Riley, Tom Chappel and J. Cahill, while Tom Hughes presided at the piano. Mr. Hirschfield received the congratulations and good wishes of those present for the excellent manner in which the affair was conducted and made the closing event of the season the greatest of all successes.

With the demise of James Haltigan, Typographical Union No. 6 lost one of its old war horses. He died at his home, Caryl, near Yonkers, on Sunday, October 28. For fifty years he was well known as a newspaper man, writer and historian, and served as chairman of the World for fifteen years. His personal character may be summed up in the following tribute to his memory: "He was an honorable man, loved and esteemed by those who knew him; one who had earnestly tried to lighten the burdens of his fellow men. James Haltigan was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and as a boy took an active part in the Fenian movement in the early sixties, and never relinquished his efforts to obtain for his native land the fullest measure of independence. His father, John Haltigan, was one of those who was imprisoned by the British government from 1865 to 1870." "Jim," as he was known to his intimates, came to New York in 1867, having learned his trade as printer in the office of the Kilkenny Journal, and published in 1870 the first Catholic Sunday paper in this city, the Sunday Citizen. Later he published the Celtic Monthly. In 1884 Mr. Haltigan entered the employ of the World and continued with that paper until his death. A solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated at St. Denis' church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, October 31, at 10 a. m., by the pastor, Rev. Richard O. Hughes, who also delivered the funeral sermon, one of the most eloquent and eulogistic ever heard in the church. Father Hughes had known Mr. Haltigan since the parish was founded, ten years ago, and the tribute he paid to his memory because of his devotion to God, country and family was profoundly impressive. The honorary pallbearers representing the World chapel were James J. Nolan, the present chairman; Joseph Gardner, William Strong, John O'Brien, Abe Firzell and Robert H. Deery. Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery, Yonkers. Mr. Haltigan is survived by a devoted wife, two sons, a daughter, several grandchildren, four brothers and one sister. One brother, Patrick Haltigan, is reading clerk in the house of representatives at Washington. The World chapel, at its regular meeting, ordered a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions, which will be presented to the family.

Grover S. Thompson, another oldtimer, who retired some ten years ago and for several years has been a beneficiary of the old age pension, died Saturday, October 27, at the age of 87 years. Mr. Thompson was at one time foreman of the New York Times composing room, later working on the Herald.

Jacob M. McClellan, well-known member of No. 6 and employed on the Sun, died on Thursday, November 1, at his home, 52 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J., after a short illness of heart trouble. Mr. McClellan was seldom absent from an International Typographical Union convention, and was a visitor at the recent one held at Colorado Springs. He leaves an aged mother and brother to mourn his loss.

Other deaths during the month were Patrick J. Sharkey, John P. Fogarty, J. F. Binning, Thomas B. Boylan.

The second annual reunion of surviving members of the New York Star chapel (1886-1890) was held at the Broadway Central hotel, Sunday afternoon, November 18. The committee having the matter in charge made the date and arrangements previous to the change of the union meeting from the second to the third Sunday, therefore the reason for both being held on the same day, which, no doubt, was the cause of a number being absent from the dinner. An excellent meal was provided and the coming together of old-time associates of years ago caused much reminiscence, and there was talkfest in abundance. Among those present were Joseph Mulcahey, make-up editor on the Evening Journal; Irving White, Evening World; Harry Alford, C. M. Armstrong, A. A. Benny, Edward C. Bell, Thomas W. Brooks, W. D. Caspari, M. L. Frescoln, Julius Gottlieb, John Kinney, Patrick H. Loftus, Charles Newman, Nathan Newman, Al E. Owens, Charles O'Brien, George Perry, Patrick Scanlon, A. J. Westcott, Charles M. Williams, Harry Wood and W. L. D. Wright. Letters of regret were read from Marsden G. Scott, Leon H. Rouse and John S. O'Connell. Officers selected for the 1918 reunion were: M. L. Frescoln, president; George Perry, secretary-treasurer, and W. D. Caspari, W. L. D. Wright and Edward C. Bell, as committee.

The recent demand by the pressmen brought about an unlooked for result with the printers in the Evening Post book room. During a conversation that John Nolty, the proprietor, had with his foreman, William R. Converse, relative to an offer to the pressmen of an increase of $2 a week, the former spoke of the old piece hands in the composing room and declared he would give them a war bonus of $2 above what they made at piecework, and authorized Mr. Converse to so notify them. Mr. Nolty has shown the fair spirit with his employes in many ways, and his latest move is highly commendable and, it is hoped, will have its influence on others. The Post book room has been a heaven for the old who had been released from offices on account of machinery, etc., and this $2 war bonus will affect about forty. Mr. Nolty has as a foreman one of those who are very scarce, having the faculty of retaining the respect and love of those who are employed by him, with the result that the work is a pleasure—if that term can be used. Mr. Converse, with that happy disposition, has no doubt smoothed out the rough places many a time for his employer, where another foreman would have acted differently and left a different feeling between employer and employe. If we had more of the William R. Converse type of foremen it is the belief of the writer that there would be a better feeling between the front office and the composing room.

Michael N. Salmore, for a number of years monotype operator on the World, was recently appointed instructor in the technical branch of the public school in Brownsville, Brooklyn. He has the best wishes of many friends for success in his new undertaking.

At the November meeting of the Herald-Telegram chapel a motion was adopted to appropriate $50 to buy Christmas presents for the fifteen who had joined the colors from the composing-room floor.

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The representatives of the publishers and conference committee of the union met to talk over the scale recently adopted on Thursday, November 15. The session adjourned to continue its battle on Thursday, November 22.

D. D. Sullivan, deputy state printer of California, stopped off in New York on his way to the American Federation of Labor convention at Buffalo, where he was a delegate.

WILLIAM MOUNCE.

URBANA, OHIO.

Urbana is a clean, healthy, temperate little town of about 10,000 people and a good place in which to "live and have your being." No. 747 has found itself forced to put through a disciplinary law, levying a fine of $10 on any of its members found guilty of "jumping." It is hoped this will have the desired effect, as the work here (mostly pedigree catalogs) is of such a nature that the absence of even one man in the busy season may mean great delay and inconvenience.

The Gaumer Publishing Company has one of the best-lighted, best-ventilated and altogether one of the most thoroughly modern and up-to-date offices to be found anywhere. They publish the Urbana Citizen (morning), the Urbana Democrat (evening), do a general line of job work and, when forced to do so, have been known to get out four and five pedigrees in one week "on the side." They operate seven Mergenthalers. Sixteen of our present seventeen members are employed by this firm, and this is the off season. For almost nine months in the year they could use about twenty-five men if they could get them to "stick."

Our seventeenth member is the hustling Robert Dunne, who is in business here for himself.

It might be well for some of the members who desire to make a change and want to "stick" to a job to get in touch with Urbana.

J. A. BROTHERS.

WHEELING, W. VA.

During the month each member of this local received a book entitled, "Condensed History of the International Typographical Union and History of Typographical Union No. 79." This book was compiled by Edward ("Ned") Sims, president of No. 79, and will be cherished by every member of this local. In presenting the book the committee in charge of same has the following to say:

TO THE READERS.

The following history of the International Typographical Union was taken from the History of the International Typographical Union and the author's personal observations inserted with the intent of bringing out the important features in condensed form for the benefit of the younger members. The author, Mr. Ned Sims, became so interested in the work that he decided to compile the history of Local Union No. 79, International Typographical Union, and as there were no records for the local union from 1865 until it disbanded, and all records from its re-organization, August 31, 1880, up to July 1, 1884, had been destroyed, the work of compiling required a great deal of research. However, this work was completed and the data and officials, we are satisfied, are accurate. As the local history progressed the author read it at the stated meetings of Local Union No. 79, and it created so much interest that a motion was made that the history be placed in the hands of a committee for publication, which was carried unanimously. The history was written as a labor of love, and turned over to the committee of Local Union No. 79 with a belief that it will be read by the younger members of the union and influence them to take a more active part in the conduct of their union affairs.

COMMITTEE OF No. 79.

Former members of No. 79 who wish a copy of this book, please send their addresses to Secretary E. D. Conner, 640 Market street.

On October 22 the Register chapel bade farewell to another of its members, Everett Cody, who has joined the aviation signal corps and is now in Texas. Chairman McLeish, after a neat speech, introduced John Winder, the foreman, who, in behalf of the members of the chapel, presented Mr. Cody with a handsome wrist watch and smokes.

John Bierkotte, who has been working in New York for the past few years, is again with us and has landed a daylight situation on the News.

George B. Barr has announced that he will be a candidate for delegate to the next International convention, to be held at Scranton, Pa.

Carl E. Neer, foreman of the West Virginia Company plant, has resigned and is now connected with the Owl printshop.

Elmer Shafer, of the West Virginia Printing Company force, has accepted the foremanship at the Bullard printing house.

The Register has added another model 5 linotype to its battery of machines. This makes ten—all linotypes.

E. D. CONNER.

HARRISBURG, PA.

After solicitation from many acquaintances I again "take my pen in hand" to annoy the editor of THE JOURNAL and try to illuminate the minds of the proletariat as to what's doing in the capital city of Pennsylvania. During my abandonment of the task one letter appeared from this city which caused considerable local disturbance, for which no blame attaches to the editor of THE JOURNAL; but some misstatements of facts appearing in THE JOURNAL over the signature of one of our members were seized upon by the circulation department of the paper on which said member works and were used in its advertising columns to the disadvantage of a competitor. And yet some correspondents complain of the editor bluepenciling their effusions.

At the late election Daniel L. Kiester, foreman of Ray's printing office, was elected to the office of mayor of our city. Dan has served two terms in the state legislature, along with filling many minor city offices, and it is certain that his administration of city affairs will be as complete and systematic as his conduct of the printing office of which he is the master mind, and which has a reputation for excellent work. Incidentally, Dan bucked the bosses and the machine and won out as labor's candidate. A parade was held in his honor by his adherents on Saturday evening, November 25.

Work in this city has been very good; everybody is working. However, the outlook for the future is not so good. At the letting of the contract for state printing the Aughinbaugh plant was the lowest bidder, taking the work from the Ray plant. Many of the former employes of the Rays are now with the present contractor, Aughinbaugh, but the remainder, including about twenty printers and operators, will be out of work about the time this letter is published, and it will require an unusual amount of work to assimilate this bunch. At the same time the Aughinbaugh plant

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succeeded in underbidding others for the state work proper. The Telegraph succeeded in securing the contract for printing the Legislative Journal, which means work for twenty to thirty men for the first six months of odd-numbered years (biennially).

Many changes have taken place in the personnel of the several printing offices in this city. At the time the Telegraph purchased and suspended the Star-Independent about half of the latter force went to the Telegraph; the balance were given two weeks' pay in lieu of notice, and were able to draw down pay in addition thereto by the establishment of the News, where they secured employment. About twenty-five of Ray's old force are now employed at the Aughinbaugh plant. Notable changes were: Elliott Wharton, for many years machinist at the Telegraph, to the News. He was succeeded by William Sourber. Russell ("Red") Spickler, machinist on the Patriot, has gone to Philadelphia, succeeded by Mr. McCabe, of Reading.

Fourteen members of No. 14 have enlisted in the service of our country and the union has sent Christmas remembrances to each of them. Of this number three are in France, Walter Shaffer, Linwood and Edward Wanbaugh.

Miss C. P. Fincher was with us for a month, after which she returned to New York. Eddie Bamberger also is making Harrisburg his headquarters for the present, working in the state office.

Everybody wants to go to Scranton, but enough will remain at home to act as guides for and to entertain delegates and visitors to the 1918 convention who wish to stop off and look us over.

LINWOOD B. WANBAUGH.

ST. ALBANS, W. VA.

St. Albans, eighteen miles from Charleston, W. Va., now has three union printing offices—two newspapers and one book and job office. Part of the force pay dues in No. 3, Cincinnati, and part in No. 146, Charleston. Business is good, with always a few days' work for the traveling members.

GEORGE K. ANGEL.

ASBURY-LONG BRANCH, N. J.

The attendance at the November meeting improved by a number of members who might be termed "strangers," and the result was a lively meeting full of "pep," with remarks from some with a "punch," and as a fitting climax "eats" were served with the necessary "wet" goods.

A semi-weekly paper has been launched at Long Branch, the Monmouth American, with a slogan "It Covers Monmouth County Like the Dew," and is to be a daily as soon as the plant can be set up. B. B. Bobbitt, formerly editor of the Record, is the Monmouth American's editor and manager. We are much concerned over the new publication, owing to the fact that it carries the "little joker." This is one step further toward the goal of our ambition, "Old Monmouth 100 per cent."

The Long Branch Record has granted a one-dollar-a-week increase, and although the shop is not signed up, Allen Dean, the foreman, has remarked that he will deal only with union men. No. 721 has a few good workers. Let's all get together and push. I know the result will surprise you.

Work on the Asbury Park Press has taken a slump, and some of the men are forced to lay off two days a week.

Harry C. Gensler was elected a member of No. 721 at our November meeting.

Florian Beseigle is now connected with the Ocean County Review.

Mengo Bridge is not very much worried over the high cost of living. Accept our congratulations and our best wishes for a happy married life.

LEROY VAN BRUNT.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

It is with pride we note that Charles Hertenstein, in addition to being president of St. Louis No. 8, chairman of the efficiency board of the city of St. Louis, and serving on numerous minor committees, was appointed one member of a committee of three who will have direct authority in this city over all matter affecting conservation of food and control of prices, by F. B. Mumford, federal food administrator of Missouri. The other members of the committee are: Prof. W. F. Gephart, dean of the school of commerce of Washington University, and S. P. Goddard, president of the Goddard Grocery Company. Each member has accepted the honor, and they will work under the supervision of the United States food administration, devoting their attention largely to stabilizing prices of food commodities, and to regulating, so far as possible, unrestricted speculation in foodstuffs. Members of No. 8 in particular and union men in general should be proud of having one of their representatives who has the confidence of business and professional men to such an extent as is evidenced by the frequent demands by them of the services of our president, Charles Hertenstein. Again we say none is more capable and willing.

At the last meeting of the Republic chapel Lou Quinn and Clyde Simpson were re-elected chairman and secretary, respectively.

Mr. Pratt, foreman of the Springfield (Ill.) Record, was a visitor on the Globe-Democrat, looking over the monotypes and other late improvements installed recently.

Motto for the month: "It is a wise man who knows his own business, and a wiser one who thoroughly attends to it."

The following letter was received by Secretary Woods from a member who is well and favorably known in local and International Typographical Union circles :

MINOOKA, ILL., November 16, 1917.

FRIEND GEORGE WOODS—Thank you very much for the cheery letter accompanying the remittance. I am unable to determine which was the most acceptable, but coming together it surely lightened the dark spots in the life of an exile. Have not yet become reconciled to the fact that I am now justly classified among the old spavs—nor can I be. Have ever taken a somewhat active part in affairs typographic and to be placed on the shelf is hard, indeed.

Was delighted with the report in THE JOURNAL of No. 8's subscription to the Liberty bond fund. It was patriotic and a great business stroke as well. The originator of the movement is certainly a wise gazabo and perhaps builded wiser than he knew, for it places No. 8 in the forefront of the industrial world and should, and doubtless will, give the union a standing such as it never possessed, though it has always stood well with the business community. Fraternally yours,

O. R. LAKE.

Henry Surig, secretary Pressmen's Union No. 6, had a flag-raising on Sunday, November 18, which was attended by the allied printing trades council delegates. President Hertenstein, who was to de-

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liver a patriotic address, was prevented from attending owing to an attack of indigestion, and J. G. Warrington, secretary of the council, took his place.

The many friends in St. Louis of Secretary-Treasurer Hays are more than pleased to learn that he has recovered from his recent illness. Quoting their expressions, "What would we do without him?"

The following is a sample of letters received by President Hertenstein as chairman of the efficiency board:

Almost Hon. Chas. Hertenstein, St. Louis, Mo.:

HONORABLE SIR:—thinkin that you wood sune be overrusht with pepul asting fer jobs, i am riten so az to bee the furst won to be remindin you that if you get the job on the Effishency Bored dont ferget the typewriter down at Mister ——— offise. Not that i want tew bee urnin more muney, butt that i wood like to be in the city hawl wunce in a wile an that i wuld have a chanst to sea the mayor. Uf coarse, you relize that i am alsew effishant so it isnt necessarie fer me to go intew detales konserning that item.

I am knot ritin a very long appeel az bein a stenografer i no that even if the boss does diktate long epistles, he shure do not like to receeve long drawn out ones. I'll bet if the mayor heard you diktating letters to a steno and heerd awl the big woids you yuse, he woodnt hezitate a minut.

Now i hope you wont fergit me as soon as you have yure onerable pozishun. uf corse, i realize that you will be gettin lots uf letters frum yure friends asting fer pozishuns an so forth but you must remember that I wuz the furst one tew rite.

Thankin you in advance fer the pozition yure goin to get fer me in the neer futshure, I am Fraternally yurs, ———.

Steno, Clerk, Laborer, Bookkeeper and Diplomatic Fibber. for mister ——— and others.

P. S.—if you go to Macdurmitts or the Wudbyne or the bawl game, i no yu or out on buziness an if you aint back early yu mite be back late. an i no you are awlways buzy. Yu no theze qwalifikashuns iz very important fer a steongrafer wot woiks fer printers an presidents to have.

More truth than poetry in the above.

In response to the telegram sent President Woodrow Wilson notifying him that at a special meeting of No. 8 we had voted unanimously to take additional bonds to the amount of $15,000 (all the money in the sinking fund), making a total of $20,000, the following reply was received:

THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 24, 1917.

MY DEAR SIR—The President very deeply appreciates the generous assurances of your letter of October 22d, and he asks me to thank you and the members of the St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 for your patriotic support.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

On Monday, October 29, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Grahl celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the Liederkranz hall, Grand and Magnolia avenues. Both are 72 years old and were married fifty years ago in Dubuque, Iowa. Seven children (six being daughters) and eight grandchildren were present at the festivities. The Republic chapel, as a token of their esteem, sent fifty golden chrysanthemums. Mr. Grahl joined St. Louis No. 8 November 9, 1884.

The vexatious problem of distribution in the Globe-Democrat adroom has at last been solved by elimination. The installation of three monotype machines and the inauguration of the non-distribution system has lifted an enormous burden from the minds of those who permitted chaotic conditions to get upon their nerves. The complex and confused state of affairs prior to the revolution may be gleaned from a perusal of the following lines. They were written several months ago, during the acute stage, and it was considered inadvisable to give them publicity at that time, lest, perchance, some sensitive person of infirm temper should misinterpret the jocular motive of the writer and feel that he was personally, perhaps offensively, alluded to. However, as that vexatious epoch has now passed into history, and the cry of "How's distribution?" is no longer heard in the land, the writer feels that he is measurably safe in committing the following production to the press as a reminiscence of the good old hand days:

"HOW'S DISTRIBUTION?"

The shades of night were falling fast,
When through the adroom alleys passed
A wild-eyed wight with brow o'ercast,
And ever and anon he asked,
"How's distribution?"

As fierce and fiercer flamed his ire,
His face grew dark, his eyes flashed fire,
The air grew dense and then turned blue,
As he fiercely roared at the adroom crew,
"How's distribution?

"This de-dashed adroom makes me sick,
I can not find a decent stick;
There ain't a thin space in the shack,
And not a d—d lead in the rack—
"How's distribution?

"It is a fact none can deny,
This bloomin' shop is a mess of pi,
And if you ask me the reason why,
These words shall be my sole reply:
"'How's distribution?'"

L'ENVOI.

The shades of night had deepened far,
When he wildly signaled a passing car,
And as he flang himself aboard,
He to the conductor loudly roared—
"How's distribution?"
—Homer A. Danford.

Lately the secretary has been experiencing considerable inconvenience by reason of the remissness of chairmen in failing to turn in traveling cards accepted by them, promptly. The holders of the cards, as a general rule, do not confine themselves to seeking employment in one office and unless their cards are turned in promptly they lack the credentials necessary to look for work elsewhere. The law distinctly specifies that chairmen are authorized to accept traveling cards within date, but that they must turn in such cards to the secretary-treasurer within twenty-four hours, so that the secretary may have a record of the same. Failure to comply with this law is an inconvenience to the secretary and works in many cases a hardship on the holder of the card. If chairmen can not find it possible to bring a traveling card they have accepted to the secretary's office in the time specified, they can at least send it by mail or messenger. Unless the secretary has the cooperation the law guarantees him, confusion is bound to follow.

During the month a letter was received by President Hertenstein from Private Louis E. Steiner, company D, 342d infantry, Camp Grant, Ill., which in part says:

DEAR FRIEND CHARLIE—Received your letter and was mighty glad to hear from you. Things are humming up here and, if left to the boys of Camp Grant, the Unter den Linden will look like Wash street when we get through. * * * It has been

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snowing for the past four days and the barracks have no heat, but we are making the best of it. Several days ago we spent a day digging trenches and we are going to live in them for four days. They are working us pretty hard. It has done wonders for me, and, if I am capable, will bring you a souvenir from Berlin. * * * I wish you would arrange to have JOURNAL sent me. Would like to know what is going on in the best union in the world. Fraternally,

LOUIS E. STEINER.

The following is a part of the reply sent under date of November 1:

MY DEAR LOUIS—I was very much pleased to receive your letter of the 30th and I hope that you will remember your promise to me to bring back a souvenir from Berlin. My preference, of course, would be to have you cut off one of the medals from the coat of the kaiser, but if that is not possible, I will be content myself with anything that you may be able to secure.

We congratulate Secretary Woods on the installation of a new "baby grand" office desk. He always was a real connoisseur of art, and will be proud to show visitors.

I regret to announce the death of John N. Pearsall, of the Post-Dispatch chapel, suddenly, on November 1, at 11 p. m., death being due to acute indigestion. Mr. Pearsall was a long-time member of the union and was well and favorably known to the membership. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon, November 4, from the late residence, 7111 Virginia avenue, to Park Lawn cemetery. Deceased is survived by a widow, son and daughter.

Ed Springmeyer, well known in St. Louis typo athletic and baseball circles, celebrated his silver wedding anniversary Friday, October 16. Mercantile cigars were passed around the Republic chapel as a gift from Ed.

Fred Hofmeister and W. Cavanaugh, both formerly with the Collins Printing Company, are now showing up on the Star.

Henry Nordman, owing to the death of John W. Pearsall, was elected secretary-treasurer of the Post-Dispatch relief society.

During the Liberty parade in St. Louis complaint was made because George Nordhaus, of the Globe-Democrat, marched immediately behind Sousa's naval band, and before the sailor boys. It was afterward learned that he did so by special invitation of the leader of the band and the local committee in charge of the parade, he having two sons in the band, both cornet players. Also, later in the day, he was a specially invited guest at the banquet. Some distinction.

The work of putting new equipment on the Globe-Democrat goes merrily on. By the time the twenty-seven machines are changed around, individual motors put on each, the shafting, pulleys and platforms done away with and about seven new intertypes of the largest and latest models installed, it will be an office to which one can point with pride. We are pleased to note that Machinist Noortwick is again working with his old-time vim. Nothing like plenty of work for putting a fellow in good humor. Foreman Windegger still wears the smile which won't come off.

Billy Frickle, foreman of the Peoria Star, visited his old-time friend, George Bradley, of the Globe-Democrat, a short time ago. They worked together many years ago on the Sioux City Journal. Do doubt they talked of old Missouri river pirate days.

Frank Hill passed through St. Louis en route to Chicago from Louisville, after selling fourteen model B and C intertypes to the Herald of that city. This makes eighty-seven intertypes sold in October, forty-two through the Chicago office, the largest number for one month, according to Hill.

Ed C. McCormack, for many years at the Curran Printing Company, who for the past eight weeks has been on the sick list, went to Wabasha, Minn., during the latter part of October, thinking a sojourn among the pines of that region would relieve him, but returned after two weeks without improvement. He is now at his home, 1861 Madison street.

W. L. Hoefgen, of San Antonio, Texas, publisher of the official labor paper of that city, and one of the pioneer members of No. 172, passed through St. Louis en route to Buffalo, N. Y., as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention. While here he visited George Nordhaus, of the Globe-Democrat, with whom he worked some twenty years ago on the ad team of the San Antonio Express.

Just before sending these notes we sincerely regret to learn that Mr. Steenrod, foreman of the Star composing room, has tendered his resignation, to take effect December 1. He has made many friends during his brief stay in St. Louis, having the happy faculty of so doing. The writer is confident he is expressing the sentiment of the entire chapel in wishing him a full measure of success in his new sphere of labor, which will be as managing editor of a leading paper in Tulsa, Okla.

In last month's notes an unintentional "bone" was perpetrated through the misspelling of a Globe-Democrat machinist's name. It should have appeared Joe Bovery, not Bonery. It is hardly necessary to make this correction, as most newspaper operators knew who was meant, he having worked in St. Louis for many years. However, we suspicion Joe is somewhat of a joker. After working a few nights on the Globe he confided in one of the operators that he already must be popular with the boys, for the reason they all called for "Joe" when a machinist was needed, which, we admit, was far too frequently. We wonder when there are fewer calls whether it will be due to a waning or growing popularity. Incidentally, I wish to make mention that the night side now has a pair of machinists hard to beat for being willing workers and pulling together.

At the suggestion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the union, at the last meeting, selected Dr. C. C. Emerson, 3870 Easton avenue, to make examination for all applications to the Union Printers Home in this jurisdiction. The union will pay the physician's fee.

The following have been granted the old age pension during the month: W. F. Ratcliffe and W. L. Stone.

V. J. Solari, of Nies-Keiser, has made application for admission to the Home, but at this writing has not been acted upon.

Harry E. Hamsher is a recent addition to the working force of the Globe-Democrat.

The following new offices have been added to the union's list in the last month: William Brown Embossing Company, 417 Walnut street; McGinniss Printing Company, Pontiac building; Statler Hotel, Ninth and Washington; Advance Printing Company, 804 Chestnut street; H. A. Beyer Printing Company, 208 North Thirteenth street.

Place: Globe-Democrat. Time: 8 p. m. Kelly now pinch hitting for "Fatty" Foster.

Since the inauguration of the new sick benefit law, July 1, there has been paid to members of No. 8 the sum of $928. At present writing there

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are only two members on the sick list, V. J. Solari and E. C. McCormack.

John Routon recently had the misfortune to have his home robbed. The thieves were disturbed by Routon's arrival home before they had completed their contemplated job. Money was the only object of value missed.

Louis Heydt also suffered from depredations of a thief, losing some valuable jewelry. However, in this case, the thief was caught and a portion of the stolen goods recovered.

Bob Hayes and Henry Walters, of the Times, spent a few days last month fishing at Kickapoo, on the Gasconade.

We learn that recently a charivari was attempted on the occasion of the marriage of Larry Riley of the Stewart-Scott chapel by the following: Walter Goerisch, Eddie Murphy, Phil Godair, Charles Chadwick, Barney Mensing, Roy Gween and a few others. Unfortunately, they lost the home address of Riley, but remembered that of Murphy, who had given the party the "slip." They proceeded to charivari him as a punishment for that offense. All enjoyed the event hugely except the next-door neighbor, who protested noisily by firing a couple of shots to attract police attention.

We would advise printer owners of automobiles that the garage is a cold place to sleep this time of the year. If you don't think so, confer with "Big Jeff."

John T. Appler, an old-time member of No. 8, who is in Hot Springs for his health, sent autumn leaf greetings to the secretary's office. At present he is on the pension list.

We unintentionally omitted the name of Mr. Piesbergen as having received a situation on the Globe-Democrat. Never too late to rectify an omission.

WILLIAM BRADBURN.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Carrol Cramer, an operator on the Gazette-Review, has lifted his traveler and is now a make-up on the Philadelphia North American. Alfred Davies has deposited his card here and taken a position in the adroom of the Sunday Gazette. Frank Hower has returned to this city and has a machine "sit" on the Gazette-Review, the vacancy made by Carrol Cramer leaving. William Godfrey, who has been operating on the Press for a time after being transferred from the Union, left here November 10 for Pittsburgh. John Finley deposited an Oneonta (N. Y.) card here and has a position in the adroom of the Press.

Yes, your correspondent forgot his dates last month and did not appear in print in these columns. This is the best way to learn whether these monthly letters are appreciated or not. I learned that the letter is pretty widely read in the east.

The Press has made some changes in three departments recently which might interest our readers. In the pressroom a Mr. Fisher has taken the place of Linwood Kerstetter as pressman. Mr. Clifton has taken charge of the photo-engraving plant after the sudden death of William MacLaughlin, and Ernest Smith, formerly of the Review, has taken charge of the editorial staffs of the Press-Union. Mr. Smith was recently with the Trenton Times, and is very popular in this city. The death of MacLaughlin was sudden, he having been taken ill with acute indigestion while with his family on a vacation motor trip through Pennsylvania. He died in Duncannon, Pa. He had been with the Press-Union for ten years and was well known to the printers in this city.

Theodore Simpkins, head boy on the Gazette-Review, has enlisted in the navy.

Scheerer, MacLaughlin and Haslett represented this local at the October meeting of the state printers' league in Newark. Haslett will hereafter represent the local at these meetings instead of the two first named, who have been the delegates for the past two years.

Mrs. Esther MacLaughlin, mother of Francis MacLaughlin, of the Press, made a tour from coast to coast in October. She stopped off at Colorado Springs for a few days and visited the Union Printers Home, a New York resident showing her and her companion, Mrs. Paynter, through the institution. She reports that it is a wonderful place and can't find words to describe it.

EVAN T. SCHEERER.

PORTLAND, ME.

North Adams and the Mohawk Trail, 1918!

At the October meeting of No. 66 it was voted to buy two $100 Liberty bonds. Two applications for membership were presented—one a woman, and a recent arrival. That is the way No. 66 overcomes what the St. John scribe terms an "obstacle" to making an office 100 per cent union. The three newspaper offices here are closed shops and the machine operators are largely women, than whom there are no more loyal union members. To sister unions in towns where women printers are "obstacles" because non-union, we prescribe a campaign of educational organization work. Given the goods straight, it will be found that most women have the good sense to grasp the situation, and the changed conditions following the general upheaval caused by the world war make it specially desirable that we get them in, for our good as well as their own. The women printers of Lewiston have seen the light, all honor to them. Let those of other Maine cities, where unions exist, follow their example. Let every union member in the state who knows of such an "obstacle" become a self-constituted missionary to give to such a one the gospel of unionism, its benefits and advantages. Many are outside the fold through no lack of this knowledge, who never have been approached with the proper spirit and explanations. It is almost unthinkable that any woman would hold back in the fear of losing her job in these troublous times, when there is work for all and positions can not be filled. Come in, girls. Here is a way to help yourselves at the same time that you are helping your male co-workers.

Harmon Crocker, who does composition for the trade, has had two new linotypes installed—a model 14 and model 19—equipped with electric melting pots, making a battery of four machines. With new metal cabinets and furniture replacing wooden, and other improvements, there is no better plant of its kind in the country, and Mr. Crocker's many friends are congratulating him on the success which has made it possible.

What the Calgary correspondent very aptly calls "the imp of restlessness" is still busy in the local field. Fred Hardini, long in the Express-Advertiser pressroom, goes to Boston. John B. Murphy left the Argus for a machine at the Express-Advertiser. Joseph Hanlon, late of the Press, is at work on the Express-Advertiser, where he served his apprenticeship. From the Bangor Commercial comes H. J. Thibodeau to work for the Express-Advertiser. "Billy" Nickerson, after seven

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years in theatrical work, is back at the trade, and is working on the Argus. Mary Verge is again able to run her machine on the Express-Advertiser.

Paul Hamilton is breaking in his new flivver on a hunting trip in the Eustis region. With him is Chester Cartret. Mr. Osborne, late of the Boston Journal, is caring for the Press battery of machines during Mr. Hamilton's absence.

A. W. Melville, a Portland pensioner, with a continuous membership of fifty-one years, died October 26. Burial was at St. John, N. B. Mr. Melville was formerly employed on the Press and Argus, but had been in failing health for several years.

At the November meeting it was voted to have a suitable card inscribed with the names of members of No. 66 who have entered the service of the United States, and that it be framed and hung in the hall.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of A. W. Melville and the charter was draped for thirty days.

One new member was obligated and two applications were presented. A. GILLIATT.

CHICAGO, ILL.

The familiar figures of Arthur S. O'Neill, soldier, is now missing from the ranks of Chicago printerdom. Like many another brave fellow of our craft, Lieut. O'Neill has gone to the front to help fight the battles of his country against the arch enemy of that democracy which America loves so well. Having lived in Chicago and wrought with the craft for over thirty years, Lieut. O'Neill's acquaintance is wide, not only in this city but far beyond its boundaries. He has successfully and cheerfully traveled the route from "devil" to journeyman, and thence to foreman, superintendent and proprietor. His manly physique, personal bravery and well-known love of democracy make of him a typical soldier in this world war for world freedom. When he departed from Chicago with his command he was first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Seventh Illinois infantry; but his many friends expect him to return with promoted rank, since there is not a doubt he will give a good account of himself on every opportunity. Lieut. O'Neill was active in the Illinois national guard for nine years, and saw service at the race riots in Springfield, the floods of 1913 at Cairo, and on the Mexican border for seven months in 1916. In a letter recently written to a friend in Chicago he stated that he is convinced the freedom of democratic civilization is at stake; and since our forefathers fought, bled and died for the independence which we today enjoy, he feels that it is our right and duty to fight the autocrat today to perpetuate for our children the ideals for which our fathers made the supreme sacrifice. Lieut. O'Neill was born in Halifax, N. S., and he hopes to meet his gallant Canadian brothers across the seas.

Henry Dunk, of the Examiner, has received word from his son, Edward, a member of the Seventy-fifth company, Sixth regiment, United States marine corps, of his safe arrival in France, where the boys landed October 6 after an uneventful voyage.

Corporal Charles E. Embick, U. S. A., stationed at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, passed through Chicago November 1 in charge of a detachment of men on their way to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., where they are to be trained in the great bakery and cooking school recently established at that cantonment. On his way back to his station Corporal Embick was the center of many handshaking groups at the Union Printers club, where his fellow-members were unanimous in expressions of their pleasure in greeting him. It is understood that there is prospect of his further promotion soon, and good fortune will, in the opinion of friends, be well deserved.

Elmer Hess, of the Tribune, has passed the preliminary examination for admission to the aviation corps and hopes to be called soon for the further tests, which will determine his fitness for admission to this exacting branch of the service. Young men of his type are needed in large numbers to man the great fleet of airplanes which the United States is building for service abroad, and his friends are confident that he will be able to make good.

One of the few men of whom it may be truly said that "he didn't have an enemy in the world" passed away when Hugh B. Gemmill left us. His death, unexpected as it was, came as a shock to the many who knew and loved him for his sterling qualities of mind and heart. On Saturday evening, November 3, he was among his friends at the Union Printers club, but left about 8 o'clock for his home, and at 9:30 came the news that he was dead. Hugh Biddle Gemmill was born in Logansport, Ind., in 1857. He learned the printing trade in the office of the Logansport Journal, and about 1880 left his native town and spent several years on the road. During this time he visited many western cities, and in 1885 located in Chicago, where he made his home almost continuously until his death. Some few years ago, at the solicitation of relatives, he went to Toledo to live, but after a short stay returned to this city, which, as he said, was the only place that seemed like home to him. His body was taken to Logansport for burial.

Another well-known and well-liked member of No. 16 entered the great beyond when Charles G. Scudder died from the effects of a paralytic stroke November 5. Mr. Scudder had been ill for some time and his death was not unexpected, but, nevertheless, the cause of much sorrow to his numerous friends and acquaintances. Previous to his last illness Mr. Scudder was employed at Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s printing department.

Other deaths: October 10, C. J. Helmer, tuberculosis, burial at Elmwood; October 20, Charles Lee, paralysis; November 1, A. M. Anderson, tuberculosis, Elmwood; November 3, James E. Gill; November 8, M. S. Wheeler, at Colorado Springs; November 15, Zenas Morrison.

Up to the end of October No. 16 had 121 stars on its service flag, and there are many more in the service whose names have not yet been reported.

J. W. Marsh, proofreader on the night force of the Evening Post, was called to Charlotte, Mich., on a sad errand recently. He accompanied the body of his brother, who died in Chicago and was buried at their old home in the Michigan town.

Frank H. Ehlen, of the proofroom of the Evening Post, is back on the job after a siege of sickness.

John A. Foster, president of No. 16, handed in his resignation of the office to the executive officers of the union previous to the October meeting. Some there were who professed to sense the presence of a coon in the cordwood, and a demand was made that a committee be appointed to inves-

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tigate. However, the committee was elected from the floor and will present its report in due course.

Friends of Fred A. Lang—and they are numerous among the members of No. 16—will be pleased to learn of his appointment as manager of the Grocers' Criterion Company. For the last eleven years Mr. Lang has been manager of the printing department of this company, and his new position comes as a well-deserved promotion.

Miss Helen Roglitz, delegate from Watertown, Wis., to the Colorado Springs convention, spent ten days during October in Chicago as the guest of friends.

The scale recently signed by the Jewish Courier, of this city, provides for a forty-five-hour week, with compensation as follows: Day work, $32.30 per week for thirty-six months, $34 per week for two years succeeding; night work, $35 and $36 for the same respective periods. All employes are allowed eight holidays a year with pay.

The printing establishment of Gunthorp & Warren has been added to the list of label offices, as has the Jeffersonian, a suburban newspaper located on Elston avenue. Other additions to the union fold are the Church Publishing Company, West Chicago avenue, and the International Printers, now located, since a recent change in ownership, at 1048 West Eighteenth street.

Frank Kipfer, "the good gray poet of the Union Printers' club," is in a fair way to acquire fame, as it is seldom that a week passes during which some metrical contribution from his prolific pen does not appear in the columns of the Herald.

A special meeting of the night chapel of the Daily News was held Friday evening, November 2, the occasion therefor being the presentation of a wrist watch to Harry Reynolds, a member of the chapel who has entered the service of Uncle Sam and is now at Camp Perry, the radio station on the north shore. Foreman Leigh was requested to take the chair, and in well-turned phrases extended the congratulations of his fellow employes to the young man who has gone forth to do his share in the work of winning the war for democracy. Mr. Reynolds is a son of Sherman Reynolds, well known to most newspaper printers in Chicago. BRYANT L. BEECHER.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

President Burns has sent in his resignation, both to the local and to the P. B. Haber Printing Company and has accepted a "sit" as make-up on the Milwaukee Sentinel. A "stag" party was held at his home on Rose street. A general good time was reported by all the boys present. Herbert Dauterman, secretary-treasurer of the Reporter chapel, also a member of the apprenticeship committee, has sent in his resignation and accepted a position on the same paper as adman. Both will be greatly missed by the local union.

The second annual Hallowe'en banquet given by members of the Reporter chapel was one of the gay events of the season. Nearly sixty were in attendance to partake of the "goodies" furnished, while the dance program led by a harp orchestra and Count de la Vere (Emery Martin) came in for more than its share. The cartoons drawn by Mayor Hohensee's son were both entertaining and hit the mark in every instance. The event was held at the Trades and Labor hall.

The Schaar publishing house has been purchased by the P. B. Haber Printing Company.

Mrs. Louis Kinkel has a steady "sit" as operator on the Daily Reporter. Miss Lina Draves has accepted a job at Leeman Center. Work has been so heavy lately that the local authorized Secretary-Treasurer Purcell to invest in a typewriter.

At our last meeting it was voted to assess each member of the local 10 cents per month in addition to regular dues, to take care of dues of members who may be selected to serve the colors.

O. G. RÖRABACHER.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

The regular meeting was held November 4 and one application was acted upon. The job printing firm of Johnson & Winiecke has dissolved partnership, Mr. Johnson taking over the business, and it is now known as the Johnson Printing Company. Frank Winiecke is now working at Chippewa Falls. Mr. Decker, a member from Chippewa Falls, is now employed by the Johnson Printing Company.

The label committee has just had some advertising desk blotters printed to give to business firms.

A stag party was held at the hall Sunday evening, November 18, at which a great many of the members were present. GEORGE A. STEBBINS.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The twenty-second quarterly session of the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union was held Sunday, November 11, at Hazleton. Representatives were present from Allentown, Easton, Harrisburg, Hazleton, Lancaster, Philadelphia, Pottsville, Reading, Scranton, Shamokin, Wilkes-Barre and York. The conference was opened by singing "America." After a few welcoming remarks by President Brill of Hazleton Union, President Corless took charge and opened the business session with a verbal report of the progress in the district during the previous twelve months. In conclusion, he urged greater interest in the apprentice question, suggesting discussion thereof in meetings of the several locals, that the membership in general may become better acquainted with the aims and desires of the International Typographical Union on this important question, and the benefits which must ultimately accrue.

Alfred Bieber, member of the executive council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was introduced and presented a statement of facts concerning the state printing office at Harrisburg, in reference to his union and the contractor for state printing being unable to agree as to conditions, which have prevented the office from being signed up by the bookbinders, and also have kept out the allied label. The matter was deferred to new business, when after a thorough discussion the executive officers of the district union were instructed to use their influence and moral support in every possible way to aid the brotherhood of bookbinders in adjusting grievances in the state printing office.

The conference took a stand in reference to political endorsements and recommendations, on the report of a committee appointed at the previous conference on the matter, "That we endorse no aspirants for political office except for a state office, and then only by unanimous consent of delegates present."

The last session of the Pennsylvania legislature having passed a bill demanding the allied label on all state printing, which bill was vetoed by Governor Brumbaugh on the excuse that it was class legislation, the conference, by resolution, instructed a committee to draw up a bill and try to have it

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passed by the next state legislature, eliminating the label feature, but calling for conditions and wages prescribed by the typographical and its allied unions in Harrisburg. It is hoped that such a bill will overcome the present governor's objections.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, William Corless, Scranton; vice-president, M. Luther Mason, Reading; secretary, L. B. Wanbaugh, Harrisburg; treasurer, James McPherson, Philadelphia; sergeant-at-arms, Ivan D. Bair, Lancaster.

Scranton Union invited the conference to hold its August meeting in that city, which was accepted; the invitation of Wilkes-Barre was accepted for the February meeting, and after a vote of thanks to Hazleton Union for its entertainment and arrangements the convention adjourned with the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

An interesting feature of the convention was a eulogy of the Union Printers Home by John Graham, of Wilkes-Barre, who had just returned after five months' successful treatment for lead poisoning. He is very enthusiastic for the Home.

LINWOOD B. WANBAUGH, Secretary.

AUGUSTA, ME.

Work continues about the same, with all hands employed. "Husky" Thompson is in the big woods on his annual vacation. Billy Edwards has accepted a situation with the Sentinel. Howard M. Soper, of the Maine Farmer, is with Company M in France.

It is the off year with the state printing, the legislature meeting in 1919. C. G. COOMBS.

GARY, IND.

Ben Schroeder, who came here recently from Minot, N. D., to work on the Tribune, returned November 2 to Minot. C. E. Austin, recently secretary at Racine, Wis., is now operating a C intertype on the Tribune, vice Herbert L. Cramer, who moved to the Calumet Press on a combination job.

With Frank L. Mullen as machinist-operator, McCombs as foreman, Paul J. DuVall, operator, and Archie Davidson, apprentice, on the Post, Meadville, Pa., is pretty well represented in Gary.

Gary came through for $650,000 on the second Liberty loan. No. 590 now has $300 in the bonds and will buy more as soon as sufficient funds can be accumulated.

The members of the Gary Tribune chapel were accorded a raise by that firm, effective the last week in October. Operators were advanced to $30 per week, and all floormen, including apprentices, were granted a bonus of 10 per cent on the scale, journeymen being paid the local scale of $25 per week or better before the raise. The Tribune is also building an addition that will give the plant almost twice its present floor space, and is showing in every way that it is a progressive publication that does not believe in advancing its own interests to the exclusion of its employes.

Vernon Burger, local president, is taking a two-weeks' vacation and left C. W. Eastham representing him on the ad side of the Post.

Fred W. Morse, a former South Bend printer, who returned from a winter's stay at the Home at Colorado Springs recently, is at work at the Calumet Press, and states that he is in better shape than for many years, due to the beneficent care and treatment at the Home.

The secretary was recently called from the Twin City Sentinel at Indiana Harbor by phone and urged to secure a man who could take charge of the plant, "money being no object." The secretary urged a good man to go over to Indiana Harbor to go to work at 8 A. M. the next day, and when the member got there found the place no better than a livery stable and no work, as the man there had concluded to stay a while longer. The caller claimed to be a member of No. 16 and may be, but if he is, the sanitary committee should look up the plant and put the member under observation. V. E. HUDDLESTON.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The call for subscribers for the second Liberty loan was heard in Los Angeles among the members of No. 174, as well as by the other crafts connected with the printing industry, and a call was issued for a mass meeting of all men and women drawing pay from the newspapers to be held at the Mason Opera House the latter part of October. As a result of that meeting there was subscribed considerably over $100,000 by men and women who draw their weekly stipends from the Los Angeles newspapers, and T. D. Fennessy and Fred C. Jaegle, chairman of the Examiner chapel, are proud of the fact that members of that chapel carried off the banner for the largest amount of any chapel in the city, there being $13,500 subscribed for by the printers of that plant, while throughout the rest of the building enough of the loan was taken to bring the amount up to over $35,000.

Any one entering the Examiner composing room and seeing the beautiful silk flag (hung above the slipboard), bearing seven stars, one for each of its members who are now serving under the Stars and Stripes, immediately feels that spirit of brotherly love which is going out from that office to those boys who are "doing their bit." In an endeavor to keep the soldier boys in touch with their old comrades, the members of the chapel each week set up a few lines of gossip, etc., and it is all combined in one and run off on the proofpress, making a fine "chapel chat," which is no doubt thoroughly enjoyed by the boys in khaki. Requests for letters from the "Sammies" to be included in the "chapel chat" have been made, and in that way they can hear from each other even though they are in different cantonments and in different branches of the service. A Christmas remembrance is also being prepared for them.

After serving the Herald Publishing Company faithfully for the past twenty-four years, with an occasional rebuild, six old Baltimore Mergs., Nos. 199, 200, 201, 203, 204 and 205, were replaced by six model 18s the last of October. One model 14 was also added to the ad alley. The prospect for relief of the numerous cases of "nerves" attacking the operators working on the old wrecks is bright, and George Reed, machinist in charge, says he will have to find some other place to use his old roller skates. Let's hope so.

Harry Rocque, of the Herald chapel, who has been working under O. J. Anderson's slip since the latter was taken sick over a year ago, was given a regular "sit" the first of November, and John B. Squires, formerly of Detroit, was given the Anderson slip.

Once again is the sympathy of friends extended to Ruby L. Black, of the Herald chapel, and Charles Black, of the Tribune chapel, over the

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death of their brother, James W. Black, November 1, an active member of Stockton Typographical Union for more than twenty-five years, having been the owner of a job office in that city since becoming a journeyman. The death of another brother was reported in these columns only a few weeks ago.

George W. Chamberlin, make-up on the Express for the past several years, and one of the livest wires of No. 174, resigned his "sit" on the Express November 17 and is now on the San Diego Union with our old friend "Bill" Dennett. His many friends were sorry to see him go, but as he will be near good fishing waters, we know George will more than like the change.

T. D. Fennessy is once again on the board of directors of the Los Angeles Labor Temple Association, receiving by far the highest vote cast at the last stockholders' meeting. He is already working on a new scheme to raise the mortgage from the temple.

Francis Drake was unanimously elected at the October meeting of No. 174 as a delegate to the central labor council.

George W. Bowman, secretary of No. 174, now farming near Burbank, said he has read so much about making the world safe for democracy that it brought the following to his mind while following the plow:

The old magnificent, munificent I. T. U.,
Founded on principles of democracy,
Does its militant membership imbue
To make unionism safe by diplomacy.

The Express-Tribune plant started in December on the non-distribution plan. There has been cast up about forty tons of type, rules, border and slugs for the new system.

Once again has Charles T. Scott, International representative, proved his usefulness in this section by going to San Bernardino, where strike orders had been asked for from headquarters, and settled the affair satisfactorily to all concerned, securing a raise of $1.50 per week and signing up the publishers for a two-year term.

W. K. Lockwood.

RICHMOND, VA.

There was another largely attended meeting of No. 90, Sunday, November 18, in anticipation of hearing the report of the committee appointed at the October meeting to take up the matter of presenting a scale for adoption by the four newspaper publishers in Richmond and Typographical Union No. 90. The committee reported that they had been very pleasantly received by the publishers individually; that they had no association at that time; that since our proposal they have formed a local association (three of them were already members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association); that the publishers have held a conference and appointed a committee to look into the matter under consideration, and also the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and International Typographical Union contracts; that so far, while the committee would have liked to present a report concluding the matter, they were satisfied that the delay was reasonable and expressed confidence in the publishers to give the matter fair consideration and to do so as soon as possible.

Representative D. I. Campbell has been of invaluable service in these negotiations. He has made an excellent impression on the publishers and has more strongly implanted himself in the affections of the members of No. 90. We predict "big things" for D. I. in the days to come.

In my last correspondence I mentioned the fact that a good many of our older members, not regular attendants, were at the meeting. Last month they were there again. We hope to have large attendance from now on. The writer has heard many remarks to the effect that things were "brightening up" in No. 90. There are a few of our old "stand-bys" who are never absent unless sick, among them W. H. Mullen ("Billy" does not work at the trade, either), M. R. Pace, "Jack" Burroughs, J. C. Goalsby, August Meyer, and others. There is scarcely a meeting at which Messrs. Pace, Mullen and Burroughs do not add to our edification by their sensible and conservative discussion on matters before the union. Mr. Pace has the "rep" of being our most distinguished-looking member.

A legislative committee was appointed, consisting of A. L. Vonderlehr, J. Harry Lawder and J. F. Don Leavy. They will make an effort to have the label put on all state printing. We hope they may succeed. It would help No. 90 wonderfully.

William E. Woody, age 60 years, one of our most widely-known members, died Saturday, October 27, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was in the "old hand days" a swift compositor, but for many years he had forsaken the case for the linotype. He was well liked by his employers, Messrs. Zincke and Worsham, of the Richmond Press, with whom he had been since shortly after the beginning of their business several years ago. He was senior steward of St. James Methodist Episcopal church, south, and was deeply interested in the Methodist orphanage located near this city. He was faithful to every trust imposed upon him. He leaves a widow and three children. He was a brother of our well-known and faithful secretary-treasurer, R. Lee Woody. A committee from No. 90 attended the funeral which was held at St. James church. The official board of the church and G. G. Worsham and C. A. Zincke, proprietors of the Richmond Press, were the pallbearers. He was also a Pythian, members of which order participated in burial services at the grave. Interment was in Hollywood cemetery.

"Dick" Quarles, who has been sick for some time, was at the hall at our last meeting. The boys were glad to know that he was able to return to work. Messrs. Mitchell and Southall are still on the sick list.

J. Harry Lawder called the attention of the members to the matter of poll taxes being paid. This is a matter which every member who can vote should attend to. No. 90 should have 100 per cent vote all the time.

Secretary Woody read a letter from Mrs. Finney, whose husband has been ill with typhoid fever at Hopewell, Va., thanking him for the money sent here from a collection at our October meeting. She said Mr. Finney was convalescing and would be able to return to work soon.

Now that the summer months are over and our attendance is getting better, we would like to have our musical talent (vocal as well as instrumental) get busy. Those little diversions last winter proved very entertaining and enjoyable. We hereby nominate Messrs. Clare, Burks, Harwood and East a committee to "start something."

One member obligated—D. P. Shaw. Two applications received and names ordered printed in The Journal.

George A. Jennings.

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DETROIT, MICH.

Owing to change of recording secretary, caused by the necessity of Victor A. Leavy returning to Albion, Mich., no letter has appeared in THE JOURNAL for the past two months, but Detroit will be heard from in the future.

Since our last letter we have lost one good friend, Joseph Larivee, who died September 7. Many of the older members knew him as a good, true union man.

Samuel Lowry, who met with an auto accident some time ago, is now able to limp around a bit.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. George M. Grix, the wife of a member of the News chapel, and extend to him our deep sympathies.

The News now has a new home, and the employes need not fear that any other in the country can compare with it. Following is a brief description which no doubt will interest the readers of THE JOURNAL: The building has a frontage of 150 feet on Lafayette boulevard and Fort street and 280 feet on Second avenue. There are five floors, including the mezzanine, with a total area of 149,400 square feet. The content is 2,673,000 cubic feet. The building material was concrete, steel and Indiana limestone. Regular employes immediately concerned with the operation of the plant of the News number 475, and they are assisted by more than a score of part-time employes. Five thousand boys sell or carry the News in Detroit; in excess of 3,000 throughout the state. Twelve hundred news stands and ninety supply stations in Detroit, as well as 950 state agents assist in the distribution of the paper. The News owns and operates forty automobiles in the handling of its circulation. Three hundred and eighty-seven "liner" stations in the city serve News advertisers, and they are augmented by ten girls, who do nothing but take classified advertisements over the telephone. The telephone switchboard requires three operators and controls nearly 125 telephones on twenty-five trunk lines. The engraving department can produce from a photograph, by the halftone engraving process, a "cut" ready to print in twenty-one minutes. No such speed is ordinarily attempted. The presses are 205 feet long over all, and, being unified, may be considered as one press of twenty-four units. Their maximum capacity is 432,000 complete sixteen-page papers, printed, cut, folded, counted and delivered to the mailing department every hour. During the past year the News consumed a hundred rolls of paper a day. In each roll there are approximately six miles of paper. The year's total was 219,000 miles of paper. The color press, which is capable of printing four solid colors at one time and a large number of other shades and colors through blending, turns out comic supplements at the rate of 11,000 an hour. The fifteen concrete piers on which paper is stored in the basement are emptied by the presses every two days. Half a ton of ink is consumed daily, and this ink is never exposed to air from the time it is manufactured in a Detroit factory till it goes onto the white paper. No other newspaper has achieved this desirable end. The ink is conveyed to the News in an air-tight tank trailer. When the News installed its first stereotyping outfit and web press in 1880, twelve plates a day was a good record. Today 600 plates are frequently made. The composing room employs 125 men. There are thirty-seven linotype machines, twenty-four devoted to editorial matter and thirteen to advertising and job work. Two Ludlow machines cast extra large lines of type, principally for advertisements. Practically the entire equipment of the old News building has been "scrapped." The exceptions are a very few machines recently installed. Three employes of the News were with the paper when it started forty-four years ago. Many others have been employed from twenty to forty years. The hospital is perfectly equipped for any emergency not involving a large number of persons. A cafe, elaborately equipped, is operated for the employes. The kitchen has every discoverable contrivance of importance, even to automatic dishwashers and garbage incinerators. A special refrigerating system is also installed. The building contains a barber shop for employes. All air breathed in the News building has been washed. All drinking water is filtered and chilled by a chemical process not involving the use of ice. All rooms have thermostatic regulation of heat. The building is equipped fully with vacuum cleaners. Except in private suites and the conference room, desks are exclusively steel, finished with baked green enamel, trimmed with brass and topped with battleship linoleum. The conference room has a reserve supply of 250 chairs for use during lectures, musicales or other entertainments or meetings. WILBURN N. FOSDICK.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

No. 23 has bought $500 worth of Liberty bonds and Secretary Thomas reports that about $25,000 in addition was purchased by individual members.

Frank H. Stanhope and Mr. Kelly, who formerly worked on the Leader, and now touring the south, are requested to send their addresses to Chairman R. E. Milton. Something substantial awaits these gentlemen.

The Milwaukee Free Press, morning paper, has been cited by the postal authorities at Washington to defend its second-class mailing rights, which, it seems, are to be denied that paper. The case has had a hearing and has been postponed for two weeks. The Free Press was launched in 1900 as a progressive daily, supporting the progressive republican policies of United States Senator Robert M. LaFollette during the time that he was governor of Wisconsin. Later, former United States Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, backed the paper, and the past two years the owners have been Milwaukee citizens and business men.

Work is plentiful here at present, especially in the newspaper offices, the Sentinel and Journal having been obliged to greatly increase their working force, and the Leader, too, is again running normal, several stores again coming in with ads which a few weeks ago ceased using space. On the Sentinel men are working overtime, and every available man has been pressed into service. Former City Treasurer Joseph P. Carney, a member of No. 23, for several years absent from the trade, has been "drafted" back into the service and is reading proof with his associate, Charles Shields, on the night side of the Sentinel, while Mrs. C. Williams, formerly on the Journal, with the assistance of Lee Benson, takes care of the day work in the proofroom. Other changes recently taken place follow: George E. Lohr, who has been on the Sentinel for nearly sixteen years, where he started his trade since he "immigrated" to Milwaukee from Hartford, Wis., has severed his connections with his old home and taken a position as make-up on the Journal. Other recruits on the Sentinel are Andy Buehler, William Benseman and "Phil" Rosche. Recent additions to the

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Journal force are Raymond Moore, Otto Schmelling and Dell Angell.

The entertainment committee of No. 23 is desirous of organizing the musical talent by the formation of a printers' band, and Joe Reed, of the News chapel, is anxious to have all those who play musical instruments—and even those who think they can play—to get in touch with him at once, either in person or by card.

Alfred Nelson, apprentice in the Riverside chapel, left for a military camp recently, and the members of the chapel, in appreciation of his friendship as a co-worker and in remembrance to him on his departure, presented him with a token. Herbert Daum has also been called, but was back for a couple of days last week.

Vice-President Moore presided at the November meeting, President Blakely being at the American Federation of Labor convention.

Steps are being taken by the organized labor movement of this city to actively and earnestly start in the co-operative movement. No. 23 has appointed a committee—R. E. Milton, Henry Bartmen and Joe Holly—to look after and boost the printers' end. This movement is the result of years of co-operative talk between farmers and organized workers, and the organized farmers have certainly started out well by not only organizing themselves, but subscribing about $250,000 worth of stock and establishing a warehouse and produce center in Milwaukee, and now branching out all over the city with distributing centers. M. Wes Tubbs, for many years with the Wisconsin Society of Equity, is the manager of the establishment here, known as the Industrial Co-operative Union, located at Sixth and Clybourn streets, and he is addressing various unions in the city, and is meeting with good encouragement from organized labor, because the workers realize that they must bring about a direct co-operative marketing between producers on the farm and consumers in the city if they ever expect to reduce the high cost of living to themselves. Shares of stock sell for $55, payment on easy terms. We will give more space to this movement next time, and in the meantime we trust the printers will look into this matter and boost it along. The co-operative movement is doing much for workers in other communities and countries—it will do likewise in Milwaukee. True, things may not all run smooth at first, but we must acquire an understanding of the co-operative movement and take active part in it—build it up. Drop in and see J. J. Handley at the Union bank, Caswell block, secretary of the state federation of labor, or Mr. Tubbs, or Frank J. Weber, or Henry Ohl, and get further information. Active sale of stock is going on. Every member of organized labor should lend his support to this co-operative enterprise. Business co-operates—why not the workers?

Here is some bowling news of the newspaper league composed of newspaper workers:

	Won.	Lost.	Points.	Ave.
Germanias	19	11	633	828
Wisconsins	19	11	633	822
News	16	14	533	801
Journals	6	24	200	772

Milbrath heads the list with twenty-four games and 178 points. Other scores follow: Green, 30, 177; Guse, 27, 171; Block, 27, 170; Lecher, 30, 170; Schultz, 12, 168; Brink, 30, 167; Petersen, 30, 167; Worm, 24, 166; Schoeneck, 18, 166; Lutzenberger, 27, 164; Marten, 24, 163; Pagel, 24, 162; Wendorf, 24, 162; Liebenstein, 24, 162; Apel, 27, 160; Polzin, 24, 158; Preiss, 30, 158; Schumacher, 24, 156; Lemmers, 24, 155; Eberle, 21, 150; Gies, 17, 142; Olson, 18, 141; Bennett, 9, 130.

We trust the scores will loom up better before next writing, as we note that most of the heavy fellows are at the bottom. More pep!

The Leader employes, together with the women folk, spent an evening on the alleys at Kiesel's, Folsom place. Bowling, of course, was indulged in, and goulash partaken of. The viands were good and refreshments plenty, but the scores were too low for mention. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shurr chaperoned the party. Mrs. Diegl, wife of Managing Editor Diegl, also celebrated her birthday anniversary on this occasion. A state printers' association is being formed to correlate the various unions in the state into one body for more effective work. The initial step was taken by the Fond du Lac Union. No. 23 favors the project.

At this writing we wish to call attention to the following: Several shops in the book binding business are on strike. Several hundred cigar makers are striking for an increase. We mention this so that we all may be informed to lend aid. Cliften shirts are union made and sold at Stumpf & Langhoff, Jandt & Bluenel, Bruett cloak and Zack Bros. stores.

Cards deposited: A. H. Popp, jr.; C. H. Lohmeyer, Oscar Doehring, A. F. Shafranski. Cards withdrawn: Joseph Mallinger, George M. Zickert, George A. Field, H. J. Kirk, James Sullivan, Charles C. Schuster. HERMAN O. KENT.

JACKSON, MISS.

We had another small attendance at our November meeting, only one-half the members being present, which caused the introduction of an amendment to the by-laws assessing members $2.50 instead of 50 cents for non-attendance, with a rebate of that amount for putting in an appearance, with fifteen minutes' grace.

Business has been very good in the job shops, with enough men to do the work. Four or five feeders, having joined the army, made feeders scarce in several shops, compelling them to run presses overtime.

Only one journeyman, Percy McCollum, has joined the army, and the union voted to pay his dues to date, after which his father will pay. One apprentice, Jack Kramer, has also joined.

J. L. Wimberly has gone to Baton Rouge to accept a situation in a job shop at a very remunerative salary. Ruby Taylor, who has been working at Canton lately, will step into his "sit" at the Jones Printing Company.

The central labor council has moved its rooms to West Jackson, next to the McClelland Hardware Company building. It is a much smaller apartment, but more convenient to workmen generally, being near the center of the city. But—somebody will have to buy a stove!

Notwithstanding the fact that the board of contracts had been summoned to appear before the circuit court and show cause why bids submitted by the Dixon Paul Company, a foreign concern, should not be opened, and why such contracts should not be made in accordance with the bids of foreign printing companies, the board instructed the attorney-general to prepare the necessary bonds and draw the contracts.

The successful bidders for the state's printing were: Natchez Printing and Stationery Company, classes 8, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15; Issue Publishing Company (Jackson), classes 1 and 23; Mississippi Printing Company (Vicksburg), class 22, being all blank books used by the state; Dement Printing Company (Meridian), classes 16 and 27;

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Clarion-Ledger Company (Jackson), class 21, publishing the acts and official notices; Tucker Printing House (Jackson), classes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 28, 29 and 30.

Special assistance from the International Typographical Union to the locked-out printers in this city came to an end when no one was reported not working.

But when I winked the other eye
He thumped his hip and said "Bone-dry."

FRANKLIN HEIMBACH.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

It is your turn now. We have set the house to rights, the latchstring hangs where it always did—on the outside—and a light is set in the window. The sign of welcome is blazing without, and the spirit of which reigns boisterously within. Bert Beals and his committee of stratègists and entertainers will greet you, pump-handle your right arm clear to the shoulder, slap you on the back and give you a cigar, and show you to the "spare" bedroom. Bert is a famous host, and serves in perfect equanimity and competence for either a federation of labor or a federation of women's clubs. Just check it up to Bert. Headquarters will be the Lee-Huckins hotel, a most capable hostelry of 450 rooms, convenient to every place in the city. It is your turn now.

A banquet is arranged, in the complement of which will be a most appetizing menu, Hooverized, perhaps, but delectable; and much epigrammatic, inspiring speech in the way of toasts, and so forth. Arrange to be hungry before you get here, and then "set in" at this table, where you can have President Scott, "Paw" McCullough and music with your meal. Secretary-Treasurer Hays may be here, but the committee will warn him against using the blue pencil on any of our didoes.

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The writer has a copy of Volume 1, No. 1, of "The Line Gauge," a little journal of typographical affairs, issued by Vayne V. Van Tilburg, of Tulsa Typographical Union No. 403. It has many pleasant things to say, is full of neighborly gossip and jests, has no politics nor animosities, and leaves a taste like a wine-song.

Milton Tinney writes from Peoria that he is "bound south, and coaling up there." The newspapers reported some time ago they had quit making it in Peoria and that several of the "fuel" institutions had closed down. Some inconsistency here.

O. B. Miller, a member of No. 283, has been chosen president of the O. B. Rose Mining Company, a lead and zinc corporation. The company has leases in the Miami district of Oklahoma, and is capitalized for $125,000.

Our old friend, Jervis F. Stanley, of Kansas City Typographical Union, and a former member of No. 283, seems to be going along merrily in the Kaw river town, doing linotype composition for the trade. Acknowledgment is made of a neat pamphlet of specimen type-faces and workmanship.

A letter from John Cronin, an Oklahoma City member in the Union Printers Home, seems inclined to shout "Hooray for the Home!", "Eating like a horse!" and so on. He states that other Oklahoma City members in that great institution seem to be doing nicely. We're interested in these boys and express our pleasure in each note of improvement.

Upon invitation of Fred Tarman, of the chair of journalism in the University of Oklahoma, R. E. L. Brown, superintendent of the Oklahoman and Times, addressed the students of that department during the month. This seems to have been a sharp departure from college routine, but it is certainly prudent. There is a considerable volume of information that the printer can impart to the journalistic tyro that is not written into the college curricula; much that is relative in the two vocations has been left to speculation and immature observation.

The Oklahoma News (Scripps League) has installed a new model 5 linotype, to be used exclusively for headletter, thus making a battery of five machines.

Any one who knows Secretary Spivey is familiar with his grayed, Joe Cannon, republican whiskers. George Long, Times proofreader, was ill in bed for several days during the month, and in due time George's erstwhile smooth-shaven face became barbed in ashen fungi to such extent that a visitor inquired, "Why don't you get shaved?" George replied, "Oh, I think I'll let 'em grow and run for secretary next spring."

H. Earl Wood, regularly employed with the Oklahoman and Times for the past two years, has drawn his traveler and gone to El Paso. Other linotype operators on these papers to change affiliations recently were J. W. Utterback and Harry Snyder, both of them going to the Pointer chapel.

Cards received: E. M. Willett, Thomas A. Reed, Frank B. Keith, A. B. Lyday, T. A. Tunstall, W. P. Davis, P. W. Redding, L. C. Seall, W. L. Traylor, Gene Culver, W. H. Williams, G. F. Roberts, Guy Hart, A. R. Blakely. Cards issued: G. E. Stephenson, Jack Saslavsky, Maurice E. Eady, E. W. Steed, P. W. Redding, Giles W. Farris, William Muelheisen, Ben F. Oliver, Strother L. Hatton, Thomas A Reed, T. Roark, H. E. Wood, A. B. Lyday, L. C. Seal, C. W. Mansfield, C. E. Daugherty, C. H. Sear.

A. RAYMOND MORRISON.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The first fatality to visit the ranks of No. 53, as a result of the war, occurred when Albert Bowe met an accidental death at Camp Perry, Port Clinton, Ohio. The soldiers at the camp were engaged in target practice and had just gone through the preliminary firing with blank cartridges, an exercise which is carried out to accustom the recruits to the impact that follows the discharge of a gun. The lieutenant in charge of the squad had just changed the blank shells for bullet cartridges and was loading one of the rifles preparatory to firing at one of the targets. The rifle suddenly discharged, and the bullet, after passing through the fleshy part of the arm of another soldier, struck Bowe in the heart, killing him instantly. Bowe was one of the younger members of the union, and while not actively engaged at the printing business, he always kept his card paid up to date.

Jack Mitchell, who enlisted in the Canadian forces, left Cleveland on October 29 to join his regiment, but was not able to qualify in the severe physical examinations, and he has returned, ready to do his bit as one of the home guards. He surely made the try, and it is no fault of his that he did not pass. As Jack is (?) years of age, it was hardly to be expected that he would be accepted.

Six new members were initiated at the last meeting.

On Friday evening, November 2, just two days previous to the date of the regular meeting, fire

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destroyed the stairway entering into the hall of the Opera House block, and it was necessary for the officers of the union to do some tall scurrying to find a place suitable for holding the regular meeting, thereby doing away with a possible postponement. The officers of the Cleveland Printers' club came to the rescue and offered the use of the clubrooms. The spacious front parlor was converted into a meeting place, and all who attended the meeting enjoyed the change. Heroic work was done by the officers of the union in notifying the membership of the change of meeting place, and the large attendance was gratifying testimony of their efforts.

E. George Lindstrom, of the Husted chapel, was one of the principal speakers at the Jamestown (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce annual banquet, November 14. Mr. Lindstrom was a member of the county legislature from Chautauqua, N. Y., for six years prior to coming to Cleveland.

The many friends of Jimmy James will be pleased to hear that he is rapidly recovering from the illness which has incapacitated him for the past three years, and that he is now able to do an occasional bit of work. Jimmy only recently returned from the south and west, where he was doing the recuperating act. He spent two years in Los Angeles and nine months at the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs, which place, he says, is responsible for his present fine physical condition. Jimmy is a great booster for Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daley, superintendent and matron of the Home, and he says the equal of the institution is not known on the face of the globe. While in the south Jimmy says he "listened so long to the real estate barkers and 'climate bugs' that he found the only prosperity for the working man is in a city where there is lots of smoke." Jimmy has served on almost every committee in No. 53 during a period of fifteen years, and he says he is "tickled foolish to be able to be back with a bunch of real live ones."

A demonstration of what the organized workers can do when they get behind a candidate for political office was manifested in the election of Robert I. Clegg to membership on the board of education, and this in the face of protests from present members of the school board. Mr. Clegg is vice-president of the Gardner Printing Company, and while not affiliated directly with any labor organization, he has always shown a disposition to deal fairly with his employes. It was mainly through the efforts of members of Cleveland Typographical Union that Mr. Clegg's name was placed on the ballot, and, once there, pressure was brought to bear upon the organized workers to support him, with the result that he received a splendid majority over his opponents.

At the last meeting of the union endorsement was given to the application for the old age pension of Ferdinand ("Patsy") Getrost. It was with a keen feeling of regret that this application was received, as "Patsy," who is past 72 years of age, has always enjoyed a vigorous constitution, and his erect carriage and natty appearance, along with his strong character, had led his companions to the belief that many more good years were still with him. "Patsy's" membership in No. 53 has been continuous for over forty-seven years, and it was the work of such pioneers as he, along with some of the older members of the union, that has blazed the way for the prosperity enjoyed by the present-day printer.

President James J. Hoban, Secretary F. W. Steffen, John B. Hogan, A. J. Harkins and Michael O'Boyle attended the meeting of Toledo Typographical Union No. 63 on Sunday, November 11, as guests of the Toledo delegation to the Ohio Typographical Conference. The Maumee typos proved very capable hosts and an exceptionally fine time was had by the boys from Cleveland. Jimmy Hoban addressed the Toledo Union on "Apprentice Training," and his remarks were well received. The importance of looking after the apprentice while serving his time was brought forcibly to the attention of the members, and a committee on the care of apprentices was fully informed as to their duties to both the boy and the union.

JOHNNY HOGAN.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Members of No. 189 forwarded a box of jam and preserves to the Kentucky boys now at Hattiesburg as a Thanksgiving treat.

One Liberty bond was purchased by the local. Members generally, though, made individual purchases, about twenty-five being taken. The union donated $5 to the Prescott memorial fund.

Major Leaming has never given up the idea of having the convention held in Lexington, and says the question is liable to pop up at any moment. If Lexington should happen to land the convention the delegation will be given a warm welcome and a royal treatment by the Bluegrass boys.

Two new members were obligated at the last meeting and one honorable withdrawal card deposited, all three coming from Richmond, Ky., thus bringing the Richmond Climax under the jurisdiction of Lexington.

Robert T. Fitch returned last month from the Union Printers Home much improved. After a short visit to his family he left for Cincinnati.

Senator Allen G. Oakley was in town recently to call on the boys and see the bright lights. He is located in dry territory.

Cards received: J. S. White, Clayton Buchanan, G. Russell Karne, J. C. Maltre. Cards issued: Grover F. Wright, B. E. Ragland, Clayton Buchanan, J. S. White, N. H. King, R. T. Fitch.

CHARLES B. CHARLESWORTH.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

By order of Columbia Union, Treasurer Jerome V. Johnson has taken out on the second Liberty loan bonds to the extent of $2,000, making $5,000 the union has invested in the war bonds.

Lieut. William H. Manning, of the medical reserve corps, former sanitary officer of the government printing office and a member of Columbia Typographical Union, has invented a stretcher for use in the trenches which is highly praised by experts, the invention being so constructed that a wounded man can be carried around corners without being raised from the trench. Dr. Manning has shown his inventive genius in many lines while connected with the printing office, and he will doubtless prove his worth in many ways in the service of his country.

Acquiring control of the Washington Times by Arthur Brisbane has not only been beneficial to this community in giving us a live, up-to-date newspaper, which is making itself in many ways beneficial to labor people as well as the general public, but has benefited the printing trade to the extent of a 10 per cent increase in the scale, his voluntary increase to the employes influencing the other papers to do likewise, although

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under their agreement with the union the scale could not have been opened for a year hence.

George G. Seibold, jr., son of the secretary of Columbia Union, a member of the aviation corps, had a narrow escape from death down in Texas recently, falling from a hight of 1,500 feet, and sustaining such slight injury that he is about ready to resume his duties as an aviator.

Placing the national capital in the dry column has put a good many famous places out of business, although some of them are still catering to the public as lunch rooms and dispensers of those beverages with fanciful names, mostly ending in "o," that cheer, but do not enthuse. One of the most frequented places by men of the printing trades was Johnny Sheehan's, opposite the government printing office, which has closed its doors for good, and which will be greatly missed, for there you were always sure of meeting good people. Johnny Sheehan quit a job in the printing office to go behind the bar over thirty years ago, and it is safe to say that few men in Washington had more friends. As he puts it: "It is not the financial end, for I have sufficient; but it is the loss of the old friends I have been meeting every day." And what is true of Sheehan is true of many more—men of national reputation, like John Hartnett ("The Bishop"), of the Hotel Raleigh, who knows as many public men as any man in America. To men of that class the Sheppard law is an awful catastrophe.

The last number of THE JOURNAL brought the first knowledge to many of their friends of the culmination which might be fitly termed "The Romance of Providence," the marriage of James D. Roberts, of Detroit, to Mrs. Minnie M. Carter, of New York. Both bride and bridegroom have an extended acquaintance throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union whom I know will join me in wishing them all the good things in life, including several visits to International Typographical Union conventions.

The United States shipping board has added a valuable man to its force in the person of Fred L. Davis, who has been a proofreader in the office many years and ranks as one of the best.

Thomas A. Dougherty, whose death occurred on November 15, was one of the best-known and best-liked printers in Washington. He was a native of this city and served his time on one of the old Sunday newspapers, of which Washington had quite a number of good ones in the long ago. Though badly deformed through an accident in childhood, he was of an exceedingly happy disposition, and made friends on all sides. He was a good workman, and for thirty years held responsible positions in the government printing office, mostly in connection with the night forces. He never married and devoted his whole life to the care and support of his mother and sister—and what better can be said of any man than that? Besides his membership in Columbia Union, he was an active and useful Elk and Knight of Columbus, all of whom regret the loss of "Tommy" Dougherty.

Samuel Maurice Briscoe, after an absence of four years in Baltimore, has returned to Washington and is operating a Merg. on one of the papers.

Arthur St. Asaph Smith, whose death occurred on November 8, had been a member of Columbia Union for many years and was quite a forceful orator on the floor of the union, and had it not been for his African blood would undoubtedly have attained prominence in labor circles, for he had good abilities. He was 67 years of age, and had worked but little at the trade for some years.

Edward Hickman, whose death occurred recently, was the son of William H. Hickman, for many years foreman of the Congressional Record and one of the most popular men who ever held official position in the government printing office. and a brother of Harry Hickman, a member of the Evening Star chapel.

After a period of illness of several months, Kane Mahoney died recently at his home in Troy, N. Y. He had been an employe of the government printing office for many years and his death is regretted by a host of friends.

Timothy M. Ring, formerly of Cincinnati, one of the most useful of Columbia Union's good workers for many years, has been a patient sufferer with trouble with his eyes, which has prevented him from performng his duties of proofreader a great part of the last year.

Miss Jennie Grace Johnson, proofreader in the government printing office, was recently called to her home in Willimantic, Conn., by the death of her aged mother.

Peter Blauboer, of the monotype keyboard force, with Mrs. Blauboer, is visiting the old home town, Albany, N. Y.

E. M. ("Dusty") Miller recently spent several weeks in his old town of Cincinnati, recovering from a severe surgical operation.

John O'Hern has been absent from the office for several months on account of illness.

GEORGE M. RAMSEY.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

The December meeting of No. 10 will have an entertainment feature added. It is planned to invite all the union printers in the drafted army now stationed at Camp Zachary Taylor. Rev. W. N. Briney, pastor of the Broadway Christian church, an honorary member, will deliver an address. There will be songs, recitations, talks and everything thrown in to make the soldier boys happy. Refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, lemonade, etc., will be served. William S. Heffernan, chairman of the entertainment committee, will be in charge of the social features of the meeting.

Mayor-elect G. W. Smith has announced that he will appoint D. B. G. Rose as chairman of the board of public works when the republicans take control of the city's affairs, as a result of the election on November 20. Mr. Rose is well known to newspaper and job printers who have worked in Louisville. He is president of the Standard Printing Company. It is quite an honor to the printing industry to see this choice appointment go to Mr. Rose. Connected with the Standard, also, is Edward Gottschalk, general manager, who is president of the board of education. (Ed is our property, register number 9856).

President James O. Ames has received a letter from one of our boys, J. F. Church, in the camp at Hattiesburg, Miss., telling of the joys and adventures of army life. He describes the camp down there as not being constructed much like Camp Zachary Taylor near Louisville—barracks here and tents down there.

William E. Ott died on November 15. He had a record of fifty-one years' continuous membership in No. 10 and was an active member up to the time he became ill and had to leave his place on the Herald, with which paper he had been for forty-seven years.

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Joseph C. Barrett and Leon F. Schmelzer, two of our good boys, were admitted to the Home early in November. Both have a slight touch of tuberculosis, and as they went to the sanatorium at the very beginning it is not believed they will have to remain under treatment long.

Fourteen intertypes displaced the monotypes on the Herald on November 18. The Lanston company placed all the operators of their machines elsewhere. Practically enough operators were gathered locally to man the new intertypes. Three of the Herald's old men, who manned the battery of Mergs at the old plant before the fire some four years ago, and who made good on the monotype, are among the men on the new machines.

C. N. Jacques, one of our delegates to the central body and its recording secretary, has been recommended to the American Federation of Labor for appointment as organizer.

The bowling league is represented on local alleys by six five-men teams, three each from the Courier-Journal and Herald chapels. Competition is keen, with an eye to the future tourney of the tri-city contest between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. Louisville can be counted upon to have a good delegation and representation at the three-cornered fight for glory. Leon Schmelzer, chairman of the transportation committee, whom the league claims to have "loaned" to Colorado Springs for the winter, will be missed when the boys go to Indianapolis. J. P. Bagley is one of the leading spirits of the local bunch. In all things that's bowling Bagley is right there, with Vic Dierkes, Ray Dierkes and Ralfy Weldon crowding him for all they are worth.

Gus Kroeger, one of our youngsters who learned the linotype here, is back with us and has taken a sit on the Herald's new intertype headletter machine. For a couple of years he has been working on a paper down in El Paso, Texas.

The new job scale has been signed up without a hitch and without the loss of a single office. In years past the arrangement was with the shops individually; this time a number of them are banded together under the Printers' League of America, Branch No. 11, but those which do not belong have signed up individually. An arbitration agreement was first entered into before the scale negotiations were taken up in earnest after a little hitch over the union's demands. ROBERT IRICK.

NEW ENGLAND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have had two newspaper suspensions inside of two months in New England, and that there has been less clothing advertising this fall than usual, business still remains good in this district. Good jobbers and operators can find work, and the wages offered in most cases are higher than the prevailing scale, but still not as high as the cost of living warrants. The district secretary has a few job sits open in small towns paying $20, and would appreciate efforts made to give circulation to this statement.

A circular has been mailed from the district secretary's office, calling attention to the increased rate of initiation fees that are to prevail after January 1, 1918, and urging locals that have not organization committees, to appoint them, with the object in view of making a big drive to get as many non-members to join as possible before the new rates go into effect. We have secured the names and addresses of over 600 of the 788 non-union printers in New England and, with the proper spirit prevailing, there is no good reason why we can not induce at least 400 of these printers to affiliate with us. The time for action is short, and for that reason much must depend upon the assistance rendered by the members in general to bring about more thorough organization for the craft.

One hundred and seventy-one members of the typographical unions in New England have either enlisted or been drafted. Boston with fifty-two leads the list, and Providence with seventeen, Springfield with twelve, and Bridgeport with ten follow in order.

Representative Dallas has been exceptionally busy during the month with a discharge case in Holyoke, which was adjusted by putting the man discharged back to work, and the continuation of an attempt at organization work in Bangor. The progress made in Bangor is best described by Correspondent John F. O'Leary: "On Sunday, October 14, a special meeting of Bangor Union was held, which was the largest gathering in years. It was a banner day, for seven new members were taken in; these added to those previously initiated through the efforts of Representative Dallas, makes our total forty-three, compared with the twenty-eight we had before 'Joe' came to town. Notwithstanding the strong opposition put up by the publishers of the Commercial, we now have nine cards in that plant, and I hear that those who have not already joined have been promised a bonus of $25 at Christmas. We feel confident that before long Senator Bass will consider the typographical union a fit organization to do business with. The Daily News, under date of October 18, had a leading article on the typographical union's efforts to further the sale of the Liberty loan bonds."

The newspaper publishers in Hartford have granted a voluntary increase of $2 per week, to go into effect on the first pay day in November. This makes the day rate $26 and the night rate $29. An increase of $1 per week was also granted the proofreaders. Hartford now has a membership of 212, with several applications to be acted upon at the next meeting. We extend congratulations to the printers of Hartford, for they now have a scale that is only exceeded by one local—Boston—in this district, and the membership at the present rate of increase will soon be in a relative position with the scale.

Pawtucket newspaper printers are to receive a voluntary increase of $1 per week, making the new rate $24 per week, which is only $1 less than that paid to printers in Providence. At the November meeting of Pawtucket Union final action as to consolidating with Providence Union will be voted on.

Joseph Fitzgerald, a member of Pittsfield Union, after being twice rejected because of defective sight, appealed to the adjutant-general and has been accepted for the Twenty-fifth U. S. engineers as a member of a troop of printers who are to be sent to France.

The job printers of New Bedford have negotiated a new scale which went into effect November 1. The scale is to run one year and grants an increase of $1, making the new rate $20 per week.

There are a number of job and newspaper scales being negotiated at present and many locals are reporting that employers generally are paying above the scales in book and job offices.

By the terms of an agreement signed three years ago, the newspaper printers in Providence have received an increase of $1 per week, making the day rate $25 for a forty-eight-hour week, and the night rate $27 for a forty-five-hour week. Piece work-

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ers on the day and night shifts received an increase of one-half cent per thousand. The minimum hours for day work is thirty-nine hours and thirty-six hours for night work on machines.

The Daily News of Pittsfield suspended publication very suddenly on October 29. This leaves but one daily paper in the city of Pittsfield. There are rumors that the Eagle is to establish a morning paper.

Brockton, Hartford, Portland, Manchester and Waterbury Unions report that they have again invested in Liberty bonds.

Secretary Curran of Portland Union writes: "At the last meeting of the union it was voted that we purchase a $200 Liberty bond. A. W. Melville, one of our pensioners, passed away October 26, a continuous member for fifty-one years. The organization committee is making another drive for members. This will give the non-union printers an opportunity to affiliate with the local at the old rate of initiation fees. Business is good and the outlook for the union is most promising."

Brockton Union is busy with the negotiations for a new job scale and has purchased a $100 Liberty bond.

New London Union has appointed a live organization committee with full power to carry on a special campaign for new members. Messrs. Ham, Donovan and Driscoll have reputations for executing any order assigned them.

On November 5 Fitchburg-Leominster Union voted to change the name of the union by dropping Leominster. The union will hereafter be known as Fitchburg Union and still has jurisdiction over the city of Leominster.

Secretary Brown, of Marlboro-Hudson Union, writes: "We gained one member by card this month, and also have three applications to be acted upon at our next meeting."

The Boston Union Printers' Baseball Association has contributed $100 to the ball and bat fund for the soldiers in France. Secretary Clark C. Griffith, of Washington, in acknowledging the receipt of the donation said: "If every association throughout the country would be as patriotic as your association, we would have enough money to outfit every soldier in the country."

The executive board of the N. E. T. U. held a meeting in Boston on Sunday, October 21, with President Cahill of Lynn, Vice-President Miles of Hartford, and Secretary Murphy of Providence present. Plans for organization work were discussed, and if the program adopted can be carried out this district will be one that every printer in New England will be proud of. All that is now wanted is a little co-operation on the part of the individual member, and the best way to initiate yourself into the work required is to attend the regular meetings of your locals. The rest will be easy. Are you willing to do your bit?

Providence Central Federated Union is lending its support to a new labor paper, issued by the National Labor Press Association each month and printed by the Visitor Printing Company of Providence. The new paper has contracts covering a period of one year, and will be edited by Samuel R. Macready, a member of Providence Typographical Union.

John H. Sullivan, a member of Providence Union and delegate to the Lowell convention of the N. E. T. U., has been reappointed a member of the school board of the town of East Providence.

Bring in that non-member and we will surely make it hitting the Mohawk Trail with 5,000 members! JOHN F. MURPHY.

Providence, R. I.

EVANSVILLE, IND.

Evansville has come into the spotlight again, this time in a national way, through one of the first three American soldiers to fall in France, James B. Gresham, being a native of this city. Incidentally this was the cause of a postponed meeting of No. 35. A memorial service for young Gresham being held in this city the same afternoon on which the union meets, an adjournment was taken, and the members attended the services in a body. The Coliseum, with a seating capacity of about 4,500, was filled to overflowing, and despite the solemnity of the occasion much patriotic enthusiasm was manifest. The motion to so honor the first Evansville patriot to give his life for his country in this war was made by Joe V. Dilly. Outside of the G. A. R., the typographical union was the only organization to attend in a body and much favorable comment was heard on the action taken.

No. 35 has been doing her "bit" in the war right handsomely, both as individuals and as an organization. To the first Liberty bond loan the union subscribed $500, and one chapel in the city purchased $3,150 worth of the same issue. Other chapels were liberal subscribers. Substantial donations to the Red Cross and other war funds also have been made. Several of our members have departed for training camps, some by draft and some volunteer. Others are on the selective list and are waiting the call to duty. Taken as a whole, we believe we have a right to be proud of the showing made.

Evansville was one of the unions which was caught by the war with a five-year contract providing for a small increase each year, which in normal times would have been a fairly good proposition, but with the price of everything one has to buy advancing by leaps and bounds, we are, in the purchasing power of a dollar, getting considerably less now than when the contract was negotiated. This contract expires next February, and a new scale is now being prepared. This will provide for a substantial increase, and the committee having the matter in hand feels confident of an early and satisfactory settlement. The proprietors of the Evansville papers are friendly to the union, and we have had little or no controversy over scales here for the past twenty years and anticipate none at this time.

Being a warm personal friend of the president of No. 20, Albert E. Hill, I usually read the Nashville letter in THE JOURNAL. The November letter was of more than usual interest, as Mr. Moore mentions the possibility of the organization of a conference, either state or sectional, and seems, from the tone of his communication, to question the wisdom of the same. Without in any way desiring to influence Mr. Moore against his will, I extend a most cordial invitation to him to attend the Indiana conference, to be held at Columbus, Ind., Sunday, January 20, 1918, witness the good work we are doing, satisfy himself as to results, and if he does not return to his home in the sunny southland an enthusiastic advocate of the conference idea, I miss my guess. Space forbids going into detail on this work, but will say I know of no better method of advancing the interests of the locals in a state or specified section than by the adoption of the conference plan as worked out in this state. The Indiana conference is now in its eighth year and has grown steadily in membership, attendance and enthusiasm. Come; see, and be convinced.

A recent letter from Joe Wilson, a former attache of the Courier and Press in this city, says he is now pleasantly located in Sioux City, Iowa,

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holding down a machinist-operator "sit" in a small office in that city, and not worrying about the high cost of living.

We hear frequent inquiries as to the whereabouts of one Pluckebaum, erstwhile foreman of the Press. "Billie" Denzer is particularly solicitous as to his present location. Whether "Billie" is anxious to hit "Pluckie" for a job or is not taking any chances on landing in his territory, I am not prepared to say. W. H. BYINGTON.

EASTON, PA.

The Easton Daily Argus building was damaged by fire in October and caused a loss which may run into thousands of dollars. The damage to the building is about $10,000. The greatest damage was done to the new machinery, which was being installed in the basement, a great quantity of new machine parts being uncrated. The new web press was swept by the flames besides being damaged by water.

The consolidation of the Easton Express and the Argus took effect November 5 and the new paper will be known as the Easton Express, controlled by the Easton Publishing Company, of which John H. McGrath is the executive head.

The last issue of the Argus was published on November 3 under the management of O. L. Fehr, owner. He had been continually connected with this paper for upwards of thirty-eight years—since July 1, 1879. None of our members at the Express or Argus has lost his position up to the present time. CHARLES R. HAGER.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Some commotion was caused in local labor circles during the past month by the action of the central labor union at its October meeting in passing resolutions commending Senator LaFollette, and also a resolution endorsing the local socialist candidate for mayor of Bridgeport. Many of the unions of the city held special meetings and repudiated the action of the central labor union. No. 252 was one of those that denounced the action, and we also passed a resolution endorsing President Wilson for his stand on the war questions. Instead of helping the socialist candidate for mayor we believe the action taken by the central labor union was detrimental to his prospects, as, when the ballots were counted, the socialist vote was shown to be less than it has been for the past six years.

We are anxiously looking forward to the new plant of the Standard-American, which has recently changed hands. The plant will be located in the building now occupied by the American Hardware Company, on Middle street. Four new machines have been ordered. The non-distribution system will be used, and when Old Father Time brings along the new 1918 we will see one of the handsomest newspapers and one of the finest outfits in Nutmegland. The best part of the whole thing is that there will not be a non-card man from cellar to garret.

The Post is putting in a new monotype caster.

In our letter last month, we got "twisted" and gave John Broadbrook a new name. We ask him to accept our apology and we promise that we will not do it again.

Our soldier members at the front all unite in declaring they are pleased with their jobs, but would like to be where they could throw a few slugs and a little "pi" once in a while. Several of them expect to get appointments as printers in the service. We have seen or heard from every one of our boys, and all have stated that they are not sorry they are wearing the khaki of Uncle Sam. We are proud of the spirit of our boys.

Henry I. Coates, formerly of the Standard, one of our boys, has been made a corporal. He is stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Our president, Elward Bennetto, now has two of his sons serving Uncle Sam. One has been in the navy for about eighteen years, and the other has recently enlisted and gone to Camp Devens.

Four new applications for membership at our November meeting. We are still gaining.

The allied printing trades council granted the label to another shop in November, the Connecticut Office Supply Company. Hustle, boys, and get in a couple more of your old eyesores.

Business has been quite lively here the past month. The demand for men has been larger than the supply. ROBERT TARRING.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Secretary Bailey's motion providing $1 local dues having passed, henceforth 50 cents will be rebated all good and worthy attendants at our monthly assemblies.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Crooks and Seibert, is now busy revising and bringing up to date our local constitution and by-laws, which will soon be enjoying its fifth birthday.

The names of J. Clark and A. Bell Bennett for school trustees, and the latter for labor candidate in Ward 2, in which he resides, was submitted by No. 627 to the Labor Representation League meeting. The labor stalwarts of the city are likely to run a candidate in every ward as well as for mayor. Here's hoping!

Lieutenant Laybourne, who has seen much fighting in France, is now back in England learning the gentle art of aeroplaning. Leave it to "T. W." to make good in the flying line.

Work is steady. HERBERT GRAY.

HARTFORD, CONN.

At the October meeting the new wage scale was voted to be opened by the members of No. 127, and a committee was apointed to interview the employers of the different newspapers. The committee was organized immediately, and after interviewing the employers and presenting their case they were asked to give them a few days' time to think it over, which was done. After a few days the committee waited on the employers and were told that they would give the members in the composing room a $2 increase a week, the proofreaders a $1 increase and the apprentices a 50-cent increase a week. This report was brought back to the members and was accepted. This increase was given voluntarily by the employers of the different newspapers and is to run for one year. This scale went into effect the first pay day in November, and the scale committee thinks this is a record in negotiating a scale, two months before the contract expired. There was good feeling between employers and members and both sides are well pleased.

Burdette Allis, operator on the Courant (night side) has been the latest member to be called to the colors from No. 127. This makes the tenth member from our local that is doing his bit for his country.

Guy Loeffler, formerly operator on the Globe,

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has changed his position and is now employed on the Courant (day side).

The membership committee is busy getting new members and is meeting with great success.

The allied trades council recently removed the labels from one of our offices for not living up to the constitution. They have also located a former jobber who was using the label without authority and succeeded in getting the labels from him.

H. F. TROMMER.

IMPERIAL VALLEY, CAL.

At its last meeting No. 707 endorsed the action of its executive committee in purchasing a Liberty bond for the union.

No. 707 has under consideration the purchase of a cemetery lot. It is probable that the proposition will be carried, as at present the body of one of our former members rests in the potter's field.

Earl F. Waugh, one of our members, has purchased the plant of the Montgomery printshop in Calexico and is reported to be doing well.

Messrs. Perrin and Oliver, publishers of the Calexico Chronicle, have recently dissolved partnership, and the former gentleman is now sole manager of the paper. Both Mr. Perrin and Mr. Oliver are members of No. 707.

Cards received: John Moussier, Thomas A. Gilbertson, John M. Nelson, Littleton Terry, D. H. Crabbs. Cards issued: C. D. Reagan, M. L. Howard, P. N. Cobb, D. H. Crabbs, Thomas A. Gilbertson.

G. A. MCDONALD.

TRENTON, N. J.

President Scott visited Trenton November 12 and assisted very materially in negotiating a new scale for No. 71. While things are progressing very swimmingly, we are not in a position to publish the entire outcome, although we are sure of an increase in both news and job shops. The boys of the union gave President Scott a hearty welcome, and were very glad to see him, it being quite an occasion, we having had the opportunity of entertaining an International president but twice in fifty-three years.

This local was represented at the State Printers' League of New Jersey, held at Newark, October 28, by President B. A. Wilson, William J. Dingethal and Leon G. Basford. The main issue before the meeting was the necessity of keeping typesetting machines out of vocational schools and keeping union men in these schools as instructors. Newark did the honors nobly to the delegates and visitors.

Harry Whitesell, of the Gazette chapel, has reported game plentiful, he having had remarkable luck gunning recently.

Warren A. Hannum, of the Times chapel, and president of the central labor union, attended as delegate the A. F. of L. convention held in Buffalo. He also attended, as vice-president of the National Publicity Organization, their convention in Buffalo the same week.

The delegate bug is already buzzing in this city as regards the convention to be held in Scranton next August. Already there are a number of aspirants in the field, among them being B. A. Wilson, Clyde Hines, J. Ewing Leigh, Harvey Hart, Davis P. Hunt, Ernest Koch, Joseph Pancoast, Paul Leary, Charlie Ogden, John Campbell, L. G. Basford, Alex Johnston, Jacob Bertolet and Abe Cooperstein, also Charlie Baldwin and Lafayette Hooper.

LEON G. BASFORD.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

The November session and a special one week later were largely concerned with the prospective new scale agreement for newspaper offices. As the current job scale, dating from July 1, 1917, is a flat scale ($24), there is a possibility of adopting a flat-scale principle for the newspaper workers as well. The executive committee has been commissioned by the local to conduct the negotiations. The present scale expires on December 31 inst.

The local will again send Christmas remembrances to all men enlisted for overseas service. In this connection, the latest enlistments at date of writing are A. E. Ward, Journal; Frank Howe and C. Botham, Printing Bureau, and William Hunter, Dominion Printing and Loose Leaf Company.

The following members of No. 102 are reported to have landed at Halifax on their way home from the front: H. H. Borthwick, A. W. Branch, William N. Austin and J. J. Paynter.

Terrance McCaddens of the monotype branch, Printing Bureau, is listed as wounded. We sincerely trust that he may have a speedy recovery.

The selective draft law is bound to take a few more of our boys for the kaiser hunt. This union has been from the first well represented in all branches of the service.

A letter received from F. J. Hartney at the Home, is full of cheer and anticipation of a trip to Canuck land next spring. There will be many a glad hand waiting him on his arrival here.

Crain Printers, Ltd., are in their new-old quarters on Spruce street, and have a splendidly equipped establishment.

A number of members who have been on the sick list have resumed work.

After a short illness, George Simmonds died at an Ottawa hospital on October 23. The late Mr. Simmonds was in his fiftieth year and resided in Ottawa for the past twelve years. He was born in England, but was a resident of Ottawa ever since he came to this country. He was employed for a number of years in the mechanical room of the Free Press and later as a linotype operator at the Government Printing Bureau, where he worked up until a few days before he was taken to the hospital. For a number of years he was a delegate from the Ottawa Typographical Union to the trades and labor council.

A. E. SHEPPARD.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The printing business here is booming. It has never before been so good. Men who desire to work here will be prudent to come instead of writing, for, while there are no appreciable number of situations to be offered, there is ample work for a half dozen men—on the ground. So, it is best to come, not write, because ability and salary are best agreed upon in that way.

At the October meeting a resolution was adopted against the use of the labor movement for the financial gain of transient advertising schemes, generally by strangers whose propositions are without merit, who wittingly or unwittingly often send printing away from here for execution and otherwise injure the labor movement. Merchants patronize these enterprises under the mistaken impression that they are directly helping the labor movement. Generally speaking, this is not the fact; and, besides, it is really taking an unfair, unkind and most unreasonable advantage of busi-

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ness men who are honestly and favorably impressed with the dignity and potential influence for good of the labor movement—hence the bestowal of patronge that at times can not really be afforded. The merchants will, no doubt, appreciate the action of our union.

The allied printing trades council here will probably be soon dissolved, because of the failure of its membership to meet, be active and measure up to the standard of a business institution. The printers have been bearing their burden uncomplainingly, but patience has ceased to be a virtue now, when, with a population of 70,000 people, instead of 30,000 people, the printing business has grown and will continue to grow, with no sentinels on guard to announce the advance of the enemy. New members will be appointed, and, if the right men are then selected, an increase will soon be noticeable, both in union men and union products.

On October 9, John Ashley Bourke, 71 years old, died in this city after an illness of a week. He had lived in Columbia for years. His sons, W. W. Bourke, of the State; John J. Bourke, of the R. L. Bryan Company, and Marion Bourke, of the Charleston American, survive him. The deceased was a gentleman of the old school of the south, kind, considerate of the views and feelings of others, well read, a brave survivor of Company C, First South Carolina volunteers, of Gregg's brigade. He served in Stonewall Jackson's army, under Capt. James M. Mayhorn, of this city. Interment occurred in the Presbyterian cemetery on October 10. Knowing him so well and favorably in life, when we viewed him in death he seemed to have wrapped himself in the drapery of his couch and lain down to pleasant dreams. Peace to his soul.

In Jacksonville, Fla., on the afternoon of October 18, Walter Bernard Cormack and Blanche Onie Millershan were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The bride, a native of Charlotte, N. C., was visiting relatives in Florida; hence the announcement of the marriage came as a surprise, although it was known that the couple were engaged. They are living at the home of the parents of the bridegroom. His father, J. J. Cormack, has been foreman of the State for twenty-five years. The bridegroom is an operator on that paper, vice-president of our union, chairman of the local sick committee and a cheerful and enthusiastic worker in our midst. His bride is a graduate of Elizabeth College, North Carolina, charming in manner, and has already made many warm and lasting friendships in her new home. Recently she has delighted audiences with her singing at Camp Jackson. May their path through life be strewn with flowers.

The clerks of the Atlantic Coast Line here and at about twenty other points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are out on strike because of the dismissal of a Richmond employe of the company for soliciting memberships into the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. They declare it to be their intention not to return to work until he is reinstated. They are right. Organized labor in this section will sustain them in every honorable way. The presumption of this great system to prevent free thought and free acts is only surpassed by its heartlessness, and its un-American and untenable attitude. It would do that which no man or body of men have ever done—deprive an American citizen of his constitutional rights. It would be court and judge and jury and do that which no court has ever done, or ever will do—abridge the rights of any citizen. Coming as it does in the midst of our war, when we are fighting for democracy in its broadest sense and union labor in its true meaning, it is but little amiss of a vicious stab—a blow below the belt. This idea, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity, means that the future of this great system will be seriously menaced, because the love of the American people for fairness and equity will arouse them against this autocratic railroad corporation. This dogma of the Atlantic Coast Line must be strangled into a painless death, leaving behind the best legacy possible from such a nefarious and reprehensible "order."

On November 18, John Lee Davis, former president of our union, secretary of the city federation of trades, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina Federation of Labor and a member of the Board of Conciliation of South Carolina, was appointed organizer of unskilled labor of the United States government in South Carolina. W. W. Long, head of Clemson Agricultural College, of this state, suggested Mr. Davis to the head of the department of agriculture of the government. Congressman Lever, of this district, who is chairman of the agricultural committee of congress, promptly endorsed Mr. Davis. He did not seek this appointment, therefore it is a decided compliment. He will discharge his new duties as he has discharged every previous duty—with certainty, celerity and candor—and he will also render a valuable and patriotic service. He has the best wishes of TOM F. MACNALLEY.

WESTERN CANADA CONFERENCE.

Swift Current Typographical Union No. 726 has presented a new agreement and scale contract to the employers for consideration. The old agreement expires at the end of the year.

Private James Quinn, who left Swift Current last year with the 209th battalion, has been invalided home as physically unfit, and is now employed with the Wolseley (Sask.) News.

B. W. Bellamy has declined to become a candidate for the position of International delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, elections for which take place next May. The movement to have his name go on the ballot emanated from "somewhere in the United States."

The Winnipeg Telegram Chapel News will issue its second annual edition de luxe in time to catch the Christmas mails overseas. Charlie Ryan is actively engaged in the production. Nuff sed!

It is anticipated that a new compensation act will be enacted in the province of Alberta shortly. A commission was recently appointed by the government, and at sittings held in Edmonton and Medicine Hat, President Knott and Secretary Bellamy, of the conference, appeared on behalf of the typographical interests. They urged strongly for the introduction of provisions covering industrial or occupational diseases, as provided by the Manitoba and British Columbia acts. They urged that the industries should bear the cost of operation, that common law rights should be waived and all cases administered by an independent commission of three, representing employers, employes and government.

Saskatoon Union has signed up a new agreement with the employers of that city. Dating from the first of November the new wage figures to March next are $28 days flat and $30 nights flat, job and news. From March the figures will be

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$29 days and $31 nights. This affects many employes to the extent of $5 per week.

Lethbridge Union has signed up a new scale agreement on a flat basis for news and job of $25 days and $27 nights.

In Medicine Hat the old agreement expired at the end of October, but at time of writing, November 12, no success had attended the efforts of the union to secure a new agreement providing for a flat scale of $27 days and $29 nights, job and news. The employers are prepared to grant $25 and $27, but this the union turned down flat.

E. M. Stirton resigned the secretaryship of Brandon Union, removing to Winnipeg. William Murray is his successor.

Swift Current Union is negotiating a new agreement. The demand is for $25 and $27, day and night, flat, news and job. The prevailing agreement expires at the end of the year.

Strenuous efforts have been made during the past few weeks to obtain the consent of Secretary Bellamy to allow his name to appear on the ballot papers in the forthcoming dominion elections in opposition to Hon. A. L. Sifton, union government candidate, who is to hold a position in the new cabinet, if elected, as minister of customs, and who resigned the premiership of the province of Alberta to enter dominion politics. . Nothin' doin'.

Arthur ("Scotty") Woods, of Edmonton, died of wounds in France recently.

Vice-President McCreath will be the new secretary for Edmonton local, Guy Deeton having definitely given up the duties.

Stanley ("Cap") Urquhart, of Medicine Hat, has enlisted with the militia in camp at Calgary.

George E. Price, formerly of Port Arthur, is now foreman of the job department of the Saskatoon Star, E. Richards, formerly foreman, and Mr. Dawson, superintendent, resigning, the former going to the States and the latter to Regina.

B. W. Bellamy.

ABOLISH CONVENTIONS.

In the matter of progress the International Typographical Union has always cleared the path for other labor organizations to follow, after experience had demonstrated it was the right one. As an organization we point to the fact with pride that we were the first tradesmen in America to organize and work for the betterment of our craft. Other trade organizations have followed us. But in one respect we are trailing behind other unions in progress, and that is in the matter of our convention system, for a number of our large unions have abolished it because it was expensive and unrepresentative. Forty years ago, when our membership was small, the convention system was a good thing because it brought together members from different sections of the country for a conference on primary questions of unity and expediency. We were then in our swaddling clothes and groping in the dark. That era has passed, for today we are an invincible army of workers prepared for peace or war. We hold in our hands the olive branch for all disputes, but, like Banquo's ghost, the sword of Damocles hangs over the heads of all who will not listen to argument, reason and justice, and we no longer kneel in supplication. To preserve this status we should abolish the convention system. It is unrepresentative, expensive and a menace to our further progress. Let us take our last convention at Colorado Springs as a criterion. That convention was composed of less than three hundred delegates and nearly four hundred unions were unrepresented. The sending of most of these delegates depleted the treasuries of small unions without any benefit to the unions. They met and devoted three days to convention work and three days to festivities, and most of their convention work was voted down at our recent referendum. The money spent by the local unions and by headquarters was a useless expense, so why pursue such a course?

The question here arises, What system shall we adopt in lieu of the convention system? I say, let us elect a board of governors for a term of two years, each governor to represent an equal number of members, as near as possible. As an illustration, let us divide the United States and Canada up into eleven districts and elect governors from each district on the same day, each district to elect its own governor and have no voice in the election of the other governors. Under this arrangement New York city would be entitled to one governor, New York state and New England states one governor, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia one governor, and so on throughout our jurisdiction let there be a grouping of states to make at least six thousand members. Let these governors meet once a year at headquarters and do the work now allotted to conventions and each governor be the organizer for his district; abolish the present system of organizers and auditors, all accounts to be audited by the executive council and approved by the governors; pay the governors an annual salary of $3,500 per year and mileage for organizing work, but no hotel bills, as they have to pay to live at home as well as abroad. The cost of the board of governors should come out of the general fund.

This change would save the organization thousands of dollars and give the membership an equal voice in all matters affecting the organization and eliminate all factions. It would give us a business organization and we would retain the referendum to decide all vital questions.

Let us march in the front rank of progress, and not trail behind as now. C. W. Straughan.

Washington, D. C.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Announcement of the unexpected death of A. H. England, which occurred October 2, caused a profound shock to his many friends in typographical union ranks as well as in and around Vancouver. A post-mortem examination disclosed pontine hemorrhage as the immediate cause of death. He was born at Hereford, England, April 14, 1880, arrived in Canada about twelve years ago, and after spending a short while on the prairies came on to Vancouver. For upward of ten years the late Mr. England was an employe of the Province composing room. Always taking a keen interest and active part in typographical union matters, he served in various official positions in the organizations to which he belonged. From 1910 to 1912 he was delegate to the allied printing trades council, serving as secretary for two out of the three years. He represented Vancouver Typographical Union at the 1912 convention of the International Typographical Union held at Cleveland, Ohio, was vice-president of the local union in 1913, and also at one time was a delegate to the trades and labor council. The sincere sympathy of the officers and members of No. 226 is extended to the widow who survives him. Harry Neelands.

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EL PASO, TEXAS.

Delegate-President Hoffman, of No. 370, returned from the convention at Colorado Springs, as well as an extended vacation in Colorado. His report from the convention was very interesting and was accepted by the union with a rising vote of thanks. While at the convention he reports he met a number of residents of the Home, and all those known by El Paso members wished to be remembered, and that they are well pleased with their treatment at the Home.

Something was brought to light in the last meeting of No. 370 that may exist in a number of unions throughout the country, and that is, that the bank checks used by all local unions may not show by the label that the work was done in its entirety by union labor. The central labor union submitted a bank check which is union throughout, and will receive the endorsement of El Paso printers in the label campaign that will be inaugurated this winter. How many unions use bank checks that are absolutely union throughout?

Sam Montgomery and F. E. Greene were elected delegates to the central labor body.

Frank Strothers arrived from the coast and is slipped up on the Times. Sam Montgomery and Walter Morrow came in from Douglas and both have sits on the Times. H. P. Greene, who came in from the south and held a sit on the Times, left for Phœnix, Ariz. W. E. Boynton was an "in-and-outer." L. C. Bahls is subbing on the Times. Dick Pulis left the Herald and is now in Albuquerque, N. M. "Shorty" Stephens is in from the coast and is holding a sit on the Times. Jim Driscoll, who, with a party of New York printers, went to Panama and returned by the way of San Francisco, has a sit on the Times.

Walter McCoun, operator on the Herald, has been on the sick list the past month.

Several of the printers here are planning a week's visit to the Sierre Blanca district, where they expect to secure enough ducks and other game for the balance of the year.

Jack Price has sold his newspaper interests in Patagonia, Ariz., to Howard Keener, of Tucson, Ariz., and Jack, with his family and Ford, is now in El Paso and has a sit on the Labor Advocate.

"Major" Bridges, of the Times chapel, has arrived from San Antonio, where he was in training for the army. He claims it is strenuous work crawling for a mile or two on one's stomach.

Chris B. Callan, a member of the Austin Typographical Union, is an applicant for appointment to a position on the state industrial accident board.

Bob Vernor, vice-president of No. 370, was married to Miss Grace Gallup, who holds a situation on the Herald. It came as an absolute surprise and the many friends of the couple wish them success in their matrimonial venture.

Doesn't it seem strange, now, that most correspondents of THE JOURNAL are saying that work is good and that they could use a few operators or hand men? It used to be "stay away, plenty of subs to take care of all the extra work." Right now in El Paso, November 10, we are short of operators. The hand side is pretty well balanced, but neither the Herald nor the Times have any subs on the operators' side.

The scale in El Paso now is $5.25 for day work and $5.75 for night work.

Robert A. Houston was a new member obligated at our last meeting.

Sam Montgomery is the "daddy" of a new by-law: "A foreman can not discipline a regular for refusing to work on his night off. Provided, that this will not prevent a member from working on his night off, if he so desires." The amendment carried and Foreman Cocke, of the Times, appealed from the union's decision.

The Labor Advocate, edited by W. J. Moran, is El Paso's representative in the labor field in the southwest, and can compare with the best of them. Recently a three-year contract was signed with this paper. Hand men, first year, $27; second year, $30; third year, $31.50. The operator receives the day newspaper scale.

E. E. Halstead, who was make-up on the Times, left for Douglas to take a sit on the International.

H. M. Stanley, from Kentucky, and S. C. Taggert, from Los Angeles, Cal., but who recently worked in Bisbee, have sits on the Times.

Cards received: W. H. Seaberry, Frank K. Strothers, W. E. Boynton, L. C. Bahls, Boyd A. Barnes. Cards issued: W. E. Boynton, J. D. Pulis, F. H. Chase, Ward Harrington, F. B. Mackin, W. H. Seaberry, W. J. Hanhart, Boyd A. Barnes. W. R. CRAFT.

MOBILE, ALA.

Mobile Union No. 27 reached an agreement on November 4 with the publishers, and the new scale under contract became effective on November 1 and continues in force for three years. Differentials were abolished, and now all composing room members are on equality as to compensation. In these disturbed times, when activity and work and trouble and sorrow are so much in evidence, it is gratifying to get our affairs adjusted.

Mobile Union contributed two members to the great national army, and several more will be available under the operation of the selective draft law. The two alluded to enlisted early in the summer—Edward V. Murray, jr., and Theodore Calcina, both natives and local printing office graduates. As indicative of the wholesome and patriotic spirit which animates these young American soldiers from the south, I give a portion of a letter just received by the undersigned from one of them:

SCHOFIELD, H. T., October 22, 1917.

DEAR FRIEND—I will seat myself and drop you a few lines to let you know that I am still in the land of the living. I am doing fine with my new duty and I am going to try hard to make good as a Sammy.

I am going to ask you to send me THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL every month, and get the boys to send me a paper, for I would love to have one once a week.

I was separated from "Dodo" Calcina. He was left at Fort Sill, Okla., and he surely did want to come out here with me. I am sorry he had to stay, for here we do have some times. Tell all the "boys" I would like to be remembered by them.

I guess my dues are being taken care of by the best people in the world—that is, the International Typographical Union. I would love to hear from some of the old boys that I have stood side by side at work and "pulled out" with so many times. Put my address up on the chapel bulletin board, so they can write to me.

Well, I am going to help to end this war, and then things will be better all over the world.

As ever, your friend, E. V. MURRAY, JR.
Battery F, Ninth field artillery, Schofield barracks, Honolulu, Hawaii.

No. 27 recently purchased a handsome American flag, and its first use was at the head of the farewell parade of the first contingent of men selected for service under the draft law. The flag was loaned for the occasion.

Work in the newspaper line has been good, but

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a dulness prevails in the job line. The White-Eckert Bookbinding Company has acquired the plant belonging formerly to the Commercial Printing Company, whose career ceased because of the death of the proprietor, Edward E. Colburn. P. Gibson DeWitt has been placed in charge of the printing department.

Work in industrial lines, particularly in shipbuilding, has received considerable impetus. As a consequence the local central body has gained several additional affiliations.

Among recent arrivals: C. S. Hoyt, E. P. Preston, W. S. Kelly, Tyler D. Philpott. Recent departures: C. A. Kelley, Arthur H. Pratt, Lawrence Burt, George V. Schmitz. By honorable withdrawal card, Sam R. Crockett.

JOHN J. RUSSELL.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Business fair. Had a slump during the past month, but it's picking up now.

Representative Hanson was with us at the last meeting and, at the request of the president, made a very interesting and optimistic talk. He said conditions generally were excellent in the southern jurisdiction, and gave promise of being even better in the near future. Some employers in the south who have heretofore refused to consider unionizing their plants are beginning to see a light.

F. R. Hanson, after about a year spent in Arizona, is back at S. C. Toof & Co. as superintendent of the composing and press rooms.

Cards received: E. W. Coulter, W. I. Campbell, Arthur R. Pratt, Hammond P. Hart. Cards issued: G. P. Conoley, James L. Dunne, Thomas R. Tew, Hammond P. Hart.

ALBERT STARRETT.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.

A cheery letter came along recently from Ernie Woodworth, which, fortunately, killed a rumor which had got around that he was totally blind. "Woodie," who was operating at the News-Telegram, enlisted in the Thirteenth mounted rifles, but his spell of active service was of short duration, as he was shot in the eye by a sniper while on, we understand, his first turn of sentry duty. The chapel was just getting busy to locate him when his welcome letter came to hand, saying that he is at his home at Niagara Falls, that he has one good eye, and that he hopes to be around again.

The ladies have just completed a task which will receive its full appreciation on or about December 25. They have sent to our members at the front twenty-seven fine, fat Christmas parcels. We think the packages are entitled to those adjectives, seeing that the ladies have squeezed $100 worth of Christmas fare into them. May all the twenty-seven boys be hovering around the mail bag when it arrives!

We stopped envying E. G. Quick when he left his broad acres and became "one of us" again, but now he has put it over us properly. He has become the proprietor of the Youngstown (Alta.) Plain Dealer. Good luck to him!

Arthur Farnsworth, who lifted a take of typhoid off the hook, is now well on the way to recovery.

Under the military service act, employers have had to ascertain the ages of their employes, and if the office we are most intimately acquainted with is a fair sample, foremen generally must rejoice that Professor Osler, the "too-old-at-forty" merchant, did not get his suggestion adopted when he said that at 40 years of age men were past their usefulness and should be put into the lethal chamber. Why, the whole bloomin' works would have stopped last month. In this instance the foreman would have been left with a "devil" and a babbling, swaddling-clothed youngster of 30 or thereabouts. But, oh, let's batter the figures that had to be recorded!

It is understood that the food controller has a fine staff of assistants, etc., he and they have a great line of talk, and the staff pull down nice big-figured salaries, and—H. C. L. takes a heavier-faced "H" after each chunk of advice sent out.

By the way, when one of those food profiteers said "To h— with profits," perhaps he was placing 'em so he'd know where to find 'em!

All of which moves us to remark that if the working people want their interests looked after they must send representatives to parliament from their own end, and refuse to be "kidded" by lawyers.

Arrivals: F. Wood, H. B. Howe, J. J. Randolph, T. G. Millar, W. H. Stebbing, H. E. Ferguson, A. R. Shields, N. G. Milligan, H. MacLeod, A. F. Hickey. Departures: E. G. Quick, H. A. Brown, R. A. Duncan, J. L. Pepper.

IVOR CURTIS.

HAMILTON, ONT.

A BOY OF THE OLD BRIGADE.

I'd like to join the army, but I hardly think I'm fit,
For well-nigh thirty years I have been holding down a "sit"
That may have exercised the brain, but added naught to muscle,
Till now I'd stand a d—— poor show in bomb or bay'net tussle.

I've tickled keys on linotypes until I'm nearly blind,
And though not strong in body, I am healthy in my mind;
But, if my country needs me, you can bet your life I'll go—
A loyal British subject to his king can't answer "No!"

Since the introduction of conscription there has been a tremendous clamoring among young men who beg to be excused from participating in anything resembling bloody warfare, and, for the purpose of considering appeals for exemption, tribunals have been established throughout the land, about a dozen such courts being in session in this city. Two members of Hamilton Typographical Union, George R. Allan, of the Spectator, and Philip Obermeyer, of the Herald, have the distinction of acting in judicial capacities at these courts, the honor being conferred by the federal government. The duties, however, are not likely to prove the pleasantest these gentlemen were ever called upon to perform.

G. L. Sprague, the capable principal of the Hamilton technical and art school, is deserving of the highest commendation for the exceptional interest he is taking in the welfare of printers' apprentices. In addition to the valuable instruction in typographical art given them by Fred Atkinson, the principal has established a Wednesday evening class in spelling and grammar, taught by the regular teacher of English in the day school. In a letter to the undersigned, Principal Sprague states that any journeymen members of No. 129 who feel they need a little brushing up in these subjects will be cordially welcomed. While not wishing to impose on the generosity of Mr. Sprague, I

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can not refrain from mentioning the fact that there are not a few young men in this city drawing salaries as reporters who would be hugely benefited if they could be induced to take a course in the subjects mentioned.

W. H. McKay is the latest member of No. 129 to don the king's active service uniform. J. C. Knowles is in training here for overseas service. Mr. Knowles is of English birth, but worked at the printing trade in Danville, Ill., and Tampa, Fla.

"To avoid expulsion, I beg to withdraw as a member of the union." This was the concluding sentence of a letter read from William J. Cooper at the November meeting of No. 129. Mr. Cooper had not wilfully done anything wrong; in fact, he was merely following a custom that has been in vogue as long as the oldest craftsman can remember. But the pressmen's union has raised a strenuous objection to the old way of doing things, and three of our members are affected. There are three knitting mills in this city and in each one a union printer is employed setting up and running off on a small press stock cards and labels. These men contend that presswork takes up but a small fraction of their time, and that the firms would not think of employing two men to do what can easily be accomplished by one. Notwithstanding this, the pressmen insist that members of the typographical union have no right to touch a press. A committee from No. 129 endeavored to arrive at an amicable settlement of the matter with the pressmen, but without success. No. 129 considers that more harm than good would be done unionism by interfering and will take no action. The pressmen, however, threaten to appeal to higher authorities. Mr. Cooper, who had been a member of the union for nearly a quarter of a century, tendered his resignation after being advised that a typographical union man had no right to do presswork.

During the past month traveling cards were deposited by J. P. Crees, W. O. Smith and W. A. Gordon, and similar documents withdrawn by L. F. Robertson, W. J. Westcott, Stanley Thompson and J. P. Crees.

The more about this war I set,
And note the much-increasing debt,
The more I want to make a bet
We'll lick the German war-dogs yet!

R. J. Robb.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany, 1919!

At the November meeting a lot of important business was transacted, most of the time being taken up by the consideration of three constitutional amendments. Ex-President Souder read a very interesting report of the expenses incurred by the convention committee. Ex-President Riferenberick emphasized the fact that if this organization resolves itself into a 100 per cent body of boosters for the 1919 convention that we will not face a deficit, but a surplus in our treasury. A resolution referred to the constitutional committee and which comes up for debate at the December meeting purports to reward every member 25 cents who attends meetings and fine every member who is absent. It is known as a rebate system.

James J. Wall, who was a candidate for president of the common council in this city at the recent election, has an envious labor record. In 1884 he was a delegate to the state workmen's convention held in Utica, N. Y.; in 1887, a delegate to the International convention; in 1888, president of this local; in 1891, a delegate to the central federation of labor, and has been in the Argus chapel for nearly forty years.

Norman Sandridge is conducting a series of talks on religion at the North Albany Baptist Mission.

Pte. George G. Welnhofer, stationed at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., visited his relatives and friends here recently.

Elmer Irving, jr., son of Elmer Irving, of the Lyon book chapel, has successfully passed an examination for the aviation service in Uncle Sam's flying corps.

Mark Gauntlett, an employing printer, took a short cut to the unknown recently by shooting himself.

The following men and boys compose our honor roll: Journeymen—Patrick J. Clifford, James A. Flanagan, George H. Kahn, Leo LaGoy, Harry Pedlow, Charles W. Pier, Carl J. Schweizer, Timothy J. Sheehy, Thomas F. Tommaney, George G. Welnhofer. Apprentices—Joseph A. Devane, Thomas J. Donnelly, Hildreth P. Drew, Allan E. Hart, Hugh J. Hastings, John S. Mallon, Ervin J. Sanders. Alfred Lussier, Jr.

TULSA, OKLA.

Tulsa printing fraternity is fast falling into city ways and is discarding "the small town stuff." One of the members of No. 403 has come to the conclusion that this city is large enough to need a publication devoted exclusively to printorial news, and on November 3 the first issue of The Line Gauge made its appearance. V. V. Van Tilburg is the editor. Of course, "there's a reason," and Van gives his reason as follows:

With the launching of this, the first issue of The Line Gauge, the editor is only following the example of a number of other members of printer locals throughout the country, in an endeavor to publish news items particularly pertinent to the craft in general.

The editor will, at all times, try to fill the columns of The Line Gauge with interesting printorial facts and pleasantries. The columns will at all times be open to the membership, in fact, contributions will be solicited. Personalities will at no time be permitted, although a harmless pun or "kid" at the expense of another member will not be "blue-penciled."

The price per year will be $1, payable quarterly, semi-annually or annually, in advance, as the editor finds it impossible during this terrific high-priced period, to stand the gaff of solely supporting such a luxury, if so it may be termed.

The Ben Franklin club of Tulsa has jumped into the limelight and also into the good graces of the job printer of this city by volunteering an advance in the scale of $3 per week. That branch of the industry now receives $27 per.

Curiosity does not always end disastrously, as is proved conclusively by George T. Watkins, of Boston, in his book, "Fishing for Suckers." The correspondent has just received a copy of this unique book, which affords as many laughs to the page as any of Mark Twain's writings and at the same time having the double purpose of "wising" up the unsuspecting ones to the fact that all they see in print is not just what it seems.

The two newspaper concerns of Tulsa, the World and the Democrat and Times, are running a race to see which will be the first to get into their new quarters. The Democrat and Times have received the first car shipment of the new

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press and it is being put in position at this writing. The World's new building is nearing completion and there are some of the knowing ones that are still "betting dollars to doughnuts" that the World will be the first to issue a paper from their new quarters. Here's hopin'—hopin' they're wrong, for the "bunch" on the Democrat and Times are deserving the fulfilment of the long-promised move to more sanitary quarters, while the World's move is only occasioned by the lack of room.

Ex-President Si Hall, of No. 403, has become one of the partners in a law brief printing firm, formerly Cockrell & Cockrell, now Cockrell & Hall.

Thomas R. McCabe, late superintendent of the Palace Stationery Company, had the misfortune of having his position burned up when the Palace company lost its plant by fire last month. Tom holds about the oldest membership in No. 403 and has filled satisfactorily many important positions in the various shops of Tulsa.

Some of the ambitious ones are talking up the idea of a printers' club. Good plan. Fine idea. But what about the rent? Rent in Tulsa now is equivalent to the purchase price in most any city in the country. But let's have the clubroom anyway. What's the difference? U. G. TUTTLE.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Glory in Excelsis Dei!

Oakland got an increase in salary with back pay from August 1.

When Oakland first asked for an increase, their demands were for a seven-hour day with a pro-rata increase of $4 a week. The publishers, upon receiving the scale committee of the union, offered a counter proposition which was accepted by the union. This proposition was that the publishers would pay the same as San Francisco was awarded in its arbitration proceedings at Indianapolis. When the award was made Oakland gained an increase of $2 a week and a seven-and-one-half-hour day. This new scale was accomplished without the cost of a penny, as Joe Rickard, chairman of the scale committee, upon whom most of the burden lay, devoted his time thoroughly to the interests of the union, without charge, though he was compelled to visit San Francisco at different times. It is unselfish acts of this kind that are worthy of recognition by the union.

The result of the award is by no means satisfactory to the membership at large, as more was expected.

San Francisco receives the same as Oakland in wages, though the award in their case was a "camouflage" increase. They enjoyed the seven-hour day prior to the award. The increase in wages San Francisco receives is $2 a week, but they have to work three hours a week longer for the $2. To those who analyze the award it appears they were buncoed—especially as they got no back pay.

The writer has been an ardent advocate of arbitration all his life, but his faith has been a wee bit shaken since the award in the San Francisco case. In all arbitration cases that come up in future it should be insisted that any award rendered should be retroactive and any increase in scale should date from when the proposed scale was originally put in effect.

An increase in wages for the job members of the union was to become effective November 19. The scale committee has the affair in hand and at late reports is optimistic. The proposed scale is a gradual decrease in hours from eight to seven and one-half per day, with a three-dollar increase in wages.

Oliver Weakley, of the Oakland Tribune, initiated a tobacco fund for the boys "over there." The response was instantaneous. The members of the Tribune chapel contributed freely and a substantial package of tobacco was forwarded to France for the American soldiers, where it will reach them by Christmas. This action of Oliver's was followed by the Enquirer boys and another fund was taken up in the latter chapel. The object being so worthy, the editorial and business offices and all mechanical departments insisted on coming in on it and another big package has been forwarded to those who are fighting the cause of humanity. Oliver Weakley insisted that only tobacco bearing the union label be forwarded and the Enquirer boys have done the same.

JOE A. MULHALL.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

J. Lee Werst, who has been foremanizing the San Angelo Standard, has accepted a like position on the Telegram.

Our executive committee has been busy getting the contracts renewed for another year.

State Labor Commissioner T. C. Jennings addressed the central trades council recently on the defects in the workmen's compensation act.

Ex-Governor James E. Ferguson has started a new paper called the Ferguson Forum, and the Telegram does the printing.

No. 688 subscribed for a government bond of the second issue. STUART SHAW.

KEENE, N. H.

The last regular convention of No. 771 was held at the home of Mr. Stone, 48 Franklin street, where the order of business was ably transacted amid the pleasant surroundings of a jovial gathering. Next month the boys will meet at the home of Irving W. Staples, where a musical treat is arranged by the host as an inducement to get them to come.

The subscriptions to the community Christmas fund, to furnish gift boxes for the Keene boys in various branches of the service, have finally come in, and the total is nearly up to the $1,500 mark. The committee considered this a good showing for subscriptions unsolicited. The total raised in the Martell plant was $21.50.

Secretary-Treasurer Henning Youngdahl and wife have returned to Keene after a few days "down on the farm."

A card from John Hudson, at the front, states his excellent good health and a strong desire to see us once again and be enrolled under the same old number.

No. 771 had the pleasure of enrolling a new member last month in the person of F. W. Penny, whose stay was of short duration, owing to the fact that he received a call from his home town in Attleboro, Mass.

The news of the death of Edward C. Osborne, recently of this union, was received with much regret. For the last eight years, up until a few months before his death, Mr. Osborne had been a faithful member of the Keene Sentinel staff, where he severed his connection to accept a position in Middleboro, Mass. He was a native of South Arlington, Mass., and leaves a widow and four children to mourn the loss of a faithful hus-

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band and father. Mr. Osborne was well known in musical circles, having the distinction as a pianist. The loss of our brother is sadly felt.

What next? In one of Keene's printing establishments a house painter is running a job press. Some of his work looks as though it had been printed with a paint brush.

AUBREY E. MACWHA.

MIAMI, FLA.

Judging from the answers received from our appeal for helpers in last month's JOURNAL there are numerous printers desirous of spending the winter in Miami. Telegrams, letters and printers began to arrive, some even before copies of THE JOURNAL were received. To those who wired or wrote and have received no reply I wish to state that their communications were handed to the foremen of the different shops for future use.

W. B. Blakey, lately linotype operator on the Metropolis, is now subbing on the Herald, and "Dummy" Erwin quietly glided over from the Herald and accepted a situation pounding the ivories on the Metropolis.

Traveling cards have been received from the following members: John Keenan, Leland Wallace, Albert C. Clark and Charles Leidy.

Three applications for membership were received last month.

Another great improvement has taken place in the Metropolis office. Two new No. 19 linotype machines have just been installed, and the latest acquisition to the mechanical department has been the installation of a sixteen-page duplex tubular press having a reputed speed of 30,000 an hour. Wonderful improvements have taken place in the Metropolis office during the present year and it is fast becoming metropolitan in its equipment.

W. E. Glenn, who, up to a few weeks ago, was foreman on the Metropolis, has been stricken with a serious attack of nervous prostration and was obliged to go north for recuperation and treatment. His mother and wife are at present with him, and hopes are entertained for his ultimate recovery. His sudden illness was a shock to his many friends.

J. W. WITTY.

GENEVA, N. Y.

Geneva has at last put itself on the map, at present in small letters, but it is our hope as time passes it will increase. When Geneva applied for a charter in August there were nineteen members. Now No. 789 has twenty-six, and before we see the light of the new year we expect to have about forty members. We feel proud of the fact that every printing office in Geneva has signed up, thus making us a 100 per cent city.

The printing industry in Geneva, since the entrance of unionism, has undergone a wonderful change, for a printer has but to walk to the next printing office up the line to get all the work he wants. One of our employers recently sent an ad to the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle for two compositors. A day later his ad was returned to him with a polite note, saying that the Democrat and Chronicle could use any compositors that were out of a job.

The press of W. F. Humphrey has just issued its biennial city directory, which gave a lot of extra work to a number of our members.

The new afternoon daily, the Geneva Daily News, made its appearance a month ago and is a very good-looking sheet. It gives employment to seven of our members. William G. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, is foreman, and Robert C. Stone, of No. 6, has charge of four of the latest model Mergs.

The Goodwin Press, which is one of the best-equipped job offices in central New York, has taken from Rochester their Vice-President Allen. Mr. Allen is slated to be our recording secretary, owing to Earl Cranston leaving for Oklahoma last month.

Your humble scribe, as presiding officer of this local, is going to combat the non-attendance at meetings, which appears to be so common in other locals. To do this, I have in mind a plan to have a prominent local labor man speak on labor topics at each meeting, the first speaker being Mike Tracy, secretary of the local labor body.

Members of No. 789 have subscribed very liberally to the second Liberty loan, thus doing their "bit" in these times of strife.

Thanks are due to the Ithaca local for sending President F. E. McCray, C. C. Testerman and George Rundle to aid us at our first meeting.

The following cards were received: Robert C. Stone, William G. Mitchell, Emma Hennessy, Frank Myles Naylor, Elvin P. Miller. Travelers issued: William G. Falconer, Fred M. Thomsen, Earl Cranston.

Business is very good at this writing, with no extra help on hand.

ARTHUR J. COWAN.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

The employes of both local papers received a pleasant surprise on October 27, when Samuel G. McClure, owner of the Telegram, and William F. Maag, manager of the Vindicator, announced that all employes would be granted an increase in wages of $2 per week. The raise given is purely voluntary, no solicitation whatever having been made, the managers of the respective papers stating that they realized the increase in the cost of living had been a rather large one, and having the best interests of their workmen at heart, had concluded to give the voluntary increase. It is hardly necessary to say that the employes are very grateful, as this increase will aid materially in battling old "hi costa."

Within the past month the Telegram has replaced seven of its linotype machines with similar machines of the very latest models. The Telegram now has a battery of eleven machines, and it is possible to utilize each one as an ad machine if the occasion demands. All of the new models are double-deckers and some are equipped with auxiliary magazines. We venture to say the Telegram's composing room is as up to date as any in the state.

The Vindicator is now operating under its new non-distribution system, monotype casters having been installed. Two new late model ad machines have also recently been added to the composing room, replacing older linotypes. The wide-awake management of the "Vindy" never overlooks an opportunity to increase the efficiency of its plant. H. V. Curry is in charge of the monotypes.

Charles F. Etter, of the Vindicator composing room, won a warm spot in the hearts of the children of the west side when he arranged a Hallowe'en celebration for them October 30. Every kid in the neighborhood took part in the parade, and Etter himself, as their leader, looked and acted as frisky as the youngest. Ask any kid on the west side who the greatest man in the world is

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and the youngsters will reply, "Charley Etter." Prizes were awarded and the kids had a glorious time.

Dr. Frank Wells, head of the health conservation department of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, addressed the employes of the Telegram on November 1 on "The Care of the Human Machine."

James Sullivan, at one time a machinist on the Telegram, was in the city briefly on October 31, among old friends. He is now traveling for an automobile concern.

William Curtis, former Telegram apprentice, now in the regular army, has been transferred from Columbus, Ohio, to Washington, D. C., and is now in the government's X-ray department.

Corp. Paul E. Nixon, of the national army, located at Chillicothe, was in the city on a furlough November 10 and 11. Nixon looks the picture of health and is making good as a soldier.

Thomas Clark, for years make-up man on the Telegram, is now a member of the Vindicator force in a similar capacity. Clarence Shindledecker, of the Vindicator force, is now holding down a "sit" on the Telegram.

Stanley Ault recently drew a traveler and left for Parkersburg, W. Va.

Among the arrivals are A. K. Dietzman, of Louisville, Ky., and Ernest Wilson, of Richmond, Va.

Beil & Evans' new home is rapidly nearing completion, though it will hardly be ready for occupancy before the first of the year.

C. F. McCarty.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Since a letter from this local last appeared there have been quite a number of matters of interest to the printers to come up. Of course, the one of greatest interest, here as well as in all parts of the country, was the flotation of the second Liberty loan. Every member of No. 263 except a very, very few who could not see their way clear to help their country in its time of need, came forward liberally in support of Uncle Sam, and the total amount subscribed individually by Asheville printers was over $2,750. This may seem to be a small sum to some of the larger unions, but it must be remembered that No. 263 has only about forty members.

On one of the committees that solicited subscriptions to this loan were several of our members, and it makes every man proud to have such members in our ranks when they are appointed to such positions by the leading men of the community. James F. Barrett was chairman of one of the committees and H. W. Hogoboom was on his committee. This team came out third, when they were in a field of eleven other teams. Mr. Hogoboom made a splendid showing on his own account, and he and Mr. Barrett sure deserved all the liberal credit that was bestowed upon them by everybody.

One of the sidelights on the campaign was when Paul J. Johnson, of the Times chapel, who was on one of the other committees, went to see E. W. Whitesides, of the Whitesides Printing Company. Mr. Whitesides has carried a typographical union card for lo! these many years, and when approached by Mr. Johnson he immediately said "yes," and told Mr. Johnson to wait a minute until he could get his money. When he returned he carried an old sock which was filled with 100 silver dollars, and together these two veterans went to the bank and had the money converted into Liberty bonds.

Of the Citizen force, every man in the building, from the porter up to the owner and managing editor and editor-in-chief, subscribed liberally. Jack Harville, "devil" extraordinary, also came in for one.

No. 263 has subscribed to two bonds of the new loan.

During the last month James F. Barrett, editor of the Asheville Labor Advocate and orator for the Asheville labor folks, made two addresses, one at Goldsboro, to the Equal Suffrage League, and the other at Tryon, to a fraternal gathering. At Goldsboro Mr. Barrett was sandwiched in between some of the most prominent men of the Old North state and, as usual, he made good with a vengeance.

New arrivals in town include Messrs. Thoren, of Indianapolis, and Rice, both of whom are working on the Times.

Sidney Scott, formerly apprentice on the Times, who recently got his card and then went to Fayetteville, has returned to Asheville and will in the future be on the make-up at the Times.

Glenn H. Williams, better known as the "Missouri River Pirate," or "Kid," arrived in town and is subbing on the Citizen. Irl T. Sell.

PEORIA, ILL.

The new job scale goes into effect on January 1 next, when the Peoria scale will be $21.60.

D. B. Clark has returned from the Union Printers Home. He is a very sick man. Charles O. Kothe, who has been sick for several years, is still ill at his home and not improving any. Glenn L. Taylor, who is now at Fort Dodge, Iowa, was back on a short furlough recently. Bill Mercer has been working on the Journal. Fritz Ritter's son, William, who is also a member of No. 29, is now in France.

Seventy-three members of No. 29 subscribed for Liberty bonds, making a total subscription of $6,650 among the members. This does not include the subscriptions of members working in country towns. Walter S. Bush.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

A committee was elected at the last meeting of the union to formulate a newspaper scale of prices. The present agreement expires March 31, 1918. The members of this committee, who declared themselves in favor of a time scale in all departments, are as follows: C. M. Hecker, ex-officio chairman; F. E. Morris, secretary; A. P. Goodmanson, A. F. Moore, Bernard Cash, W. H. West and Will Doolittle.

The Herald-Republican chapel, which consists of nineteen members, subscribed for $3,300 worth of Liberty bonds of the second issue and $1,800 of the first. Is there a chapel of similar size in the country that can equal this?

An increase in wages up to $2 a week has been granted the job printers of this city, due to the high cost of living.

C. M. Hecker, who entered the race for city commissioner, did not qualify at the primaries.

C. W. Rhodes, for many years a proofreader on the San Francisco Chronicle, is now working on the Tribune in a similar capacity, taking the place made vacant by the resignation of E. V. Viles.

William Collins, copy chopper on the Denver

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Post, has been enjoying a six-weeks' vacation in Salt Lake, the guest of his son, grandson and great-grandson. Mr. Collins is an oldtimer at the printing business, having worked on Bill Nye's Laramie (Wyo.) Boomerang before the civil war.

Salt Lake has had more extra ad men and operators this summer and fall than for a number of years. One tourist printer from the east, who dropped off here for a few days, said he found more idle printers in Salt Lake than any place to the east and south. O. WILSON.

BANGOR, ME.

North Adams and 5,000 members—1918.

On Sunday, October 24, a special meeting of Bangor Typographical Union was called, at which the largest attendance was had of any meeting in a number of years. Representative Dallas was present and directed the meeting. Seven new members were obligated. Bangor has made vast progress in the past few weeks. At the present time we have forty-two members, after hanging around the twenty-eight mark for four or five years.

Everybody is working and the holiday rush is about to start.

Two withdrawal cards were taken out the past month, James L. Friend leaving for Hartford, Conn., and Henry J. Thibodeau going to Portland.

Herbert S. Rand, a former member of Bangor Union, has been transferred from the selected draft army to the Twenty-fifth engineers, known as the "Dependable Twenty-fifth, Uncle Sam's Specialists." William M. Dunroe, a member of No. 446, left for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., November 7, with the Brewer signal corps.

What has become of the Waterville correspondent? JOHN F. O'LEARY.

MADISON, WIS.

All union offices in the city have signed the new scale granting a $2-a-week increase to all printers. Handmen now receive $20 and operators $22, and $2 a week extra for night work. The Wisconsin State Journal gave its printers back pay from October 1, when the old scale expired.

The Capital Times, an afternoon daily to make its initial appearance about December 10, has signed a union contract. About twelve printers will be employed in the new office. Herman C. Strauss, president of the Madison local, has been made foreman.

Fred G. Straber, for many years one of the most active union men in Madison, left for Menasha, Wis., where he is foreman of the Bancka Publishing Company.

Miss Lena Anderson, linotype operator on the Wisconsin State Journal, gave an excellent talk on the "History of the Madison Typographical Union" at its last meeting. Five new applications for membership were received.

Believing that members of the International Union will be interested, I will here give a short summary of Miss Anderson's talk on the history of the Madison Typographical Union.

Madison Typographical Union was first organized in 1856 by an act of the state legislature, and reorganized in 1861. At this time printers were paid on orders from stores that advertised in the papers. It was this abuse that the members of the union had to combat, and it took a hard fight to force employers to pay in cash.

John Lemmon was made president of the organization. The union was active until the outbreak of the civil war, when the officers and most of the members enlisted in the struggle. The Madison local at this time was affiliated with the National Union as No. 25. Meetings were held in a local lumber yard.

In 1875 an unsuccessful attempt was made to reorganize the local. With the establishment of the Madison Times, the printers' union was given an impetus, and another local was formed in 1891. Opposition to the union was very strong, and men with cards had to work under cover.

The Madison Democrat, still operating a scab shop, learning that a number of its members had joined the union, locked out its entire force on January 13, 1893, just as the men were about to strike. Thirty men were thrown out of work.

On September 17, 1900, the union was again organized as No. 106, with a membership of thirty-four. Three years later the local forfeited its charter, owing to a disagreement among its members. In 1912, at the establishment of the Wisconsin State Journal, the union was reorganized, that office employing only union men.

Since then No. 106 has had its ups and downs, and on more than one occasion it was threatened with disruption. But at each critical time some member came to the front and saved the local. At present there is a total membership of forty-one, all in good standing. DAVID WEISS.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

The Bryan brothers, Mark and Joe, are now located in Casper, Wyo., where Mark is running a newspaper and speculating in oil stocks, and Joe is working at the trade. F. B. Fletcher, well known on the coast and in the northwest, has gone to Arizona, where he expects to regain his health. E. B. Young, for many years an operator at the state printing office, has gone to southern California for the benefit of his daughter's health. B. D. Morris, at one time located in Sacramento, who has been conducting a weekly newspaper in Arizona for a few years, has returned to the capital city. H. H. Eads, operator on the Morning Union, has purchased a ten-acre fruit ranch near Riverside, and expects to engage in that occupation shortly. Mr. Eads is compelled to leave the printing trade on account of lead poisoning. George Mitchell, International representative, was in Sacramento a few hours the middle of November on his way home from a business trip to Eugene, Ore. Thomas F. Barnes, for many years foreman of the H. S. Crocker Company, has resigned to accept a position as superintendent of a printing plant in Los Angeles. He is succeeded by W. N. McArthur. J. R. Beaubiah, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., who has been holding a situation on the Morning Union, has left for the southern part of the state. G. H. Godfrey, proofreader, is in Sacramento from the northwest. Mrs. Ida M. Carroll has returned from Portland, Ore., and is again operating a machine at the state office. Big Ben Ferguson, of San Francisco, is subbing in the Bee adroom. Frank E. Fithian and L. A. Bickell, former San Francisco printers, are in Sacramento, working on the Bee. Charles G. Cline, formerly machinist on the San Francisco Bulletin, is now filling a similar position on the Bee. H. C. Malon is now located here, having come down from Eugene, Ore. R. H. Morrell, until a year ago a member of No. 46, is now in the government military service, located at Spartanburg, S. C.

Sacramento Union now has as members two

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mailers, G. M. Livingston and C. M. Friburg, all that is left of the mailers' union which was organized a year ago. The union was compelled to surrender its charter on account of most of its members entering the military service of the government.

R. F. Pendleton, a member of No. 46, who is located in Colusa, and Miss Agnes B. Horgan, of Woodland, were married in the latter place on October 6.

W. M. L. Rigsbee, of the state office, and Mrs. Violet Mae Unholz were united in marriage in San Francisco in September, and spent their honeymoon in Klamath Falls, Ore.

No. 46 purchased a $200 bond of the second Liberty loan, and the individual members of the union subscribed to the amount of $6,000, making a total for the printers of $6,200.

At the last meeting of No. 46 a newspaper scale was adopted to take the place of the one expiring January 3, 1918. The new scale calls for a rate of $6.25 per day for all journeymen on morning newspapers, and $5.75 per day on evening newspapers. Overtime, time and one-half for the first hour, and double time for each hour or fraction thereof thereafter. The scale has many other good features regarding working conditions.

J. W. Crawley.

GREEN BAY, WIS.

The local has raised the scale $1 per week, with another $1 increase the first of December. Every office in the town has been signed up.

This union has co-operated with the other workingmen of the city to establish a municipal coal and wood yard, and plans are now under way through the help of the mayor. This will benefit the non-union people as well as union.

Our charter has been draped in memory of George Call, who was drowned while duck hunting on Green bay, September 9, 1917.

A committee was named at our last meeting to interview the Brown County Fair Association on the matter of getting them to put the label on all printing that is used during fair week. This will tend to have a few shops of DePere come into the union.

Maurice E. Cartier.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Coincident with the coming of the raw, chilly evenings of fall and winter, the union rooms are finding favor with the boys of No. 85 on the first Saturday night of the month. Particularly was this noticeable at our last meeting, when the hall was quite comfortably filled. And those who came were amply rewarded for their attendance, for occupying a seat of honor on the right of President McCafferty was no less a personage than Representative Drury, of Montreal, whose peregrinations through the eastern section of his jurisdiction landed him in St. John in time to be present at our regular meeting and to spend Sunday in the city of loyalists. Under "good and welfare" Mr. Drury addressed the members in a free and easy style, telling us of the progress of the unions in the western section of his patrol and incidentally remarking that we were rather slow in this neck of the woods. We took the shot kindly, for we realize the truth of the remark. He had been in Fredericton, where matters were running along in the usual groove, and was going on to Moncton, and from there down through Nova Scotia with the intention of stirring up things in the Cape Breton district, as well as to see if something could be done in the Amherst and Truro sections in the matter of organizing a union. He dealt with the matter of a provincial conference, but thought that, owing to the great distance from Fredericton to Halifax, that an organization of that kind would be a rather difficult proposition. However, after hearing considerable label talk, in which Moncton was closely identified, he was going to that city with the hope of arousing sufficient interest among the printers there to warrant the organization of a good union in the railway city. Mr. Drury is a good man on the job. He is no silver-tongued orator, but what he has to say has a kick behind it and there is no mistaking his meaning. He is fruitful of information regarding union matters and spills it freely when questioned on any subject pertaining to the welfare of the craft. No. 85 will always extend the glad hand to Representative Drury when he finds it convenient to pay us a visit.

That the members of No. 85 are interested in the war and have the welfare of its members who are at the front, or going, at heart was evident by the heartiness of their action at the last meeting in passing a substantial money vote to the soldiers' comfort association and ordering the printing of a suitable Christmas greeting to those now overseas.

As mentioned in the last Journal, Frank Magee paid a visit to Toronto recently; but since returning the sound of the keyboard in the Times seems continually to spell "T-o-r-o-n-t-o," and the infatuation has been so great that ere this reaches the eyes of Journal readers Frank will be a resident of the Queen City, pounding a keyboard on the Telegram.

Fred Knodell has taken a job on the Times in the ad department.

A. D. Colwell.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Interest in the monthly meetings remains unabated, the attendance at the November session being the largest for years. A few absent ones said they would have been on deck, too, but are waiting for No. 130 to move into more up-to-date quarters. There was so much business and so many debaters that it was 11:45 before the meeting adjourned. Accessions of new members continue; the roll now stands at eighty-eight. The executive hopes to reach the century mark some day. The interest in the new scale is sustained. While the job men seem content with the proposed increase, the machine men are far from being satisfied, claiming that in many cases they will not get a proportionate advance. It is expected that the operators will make a bid for a substantial increase. The scale committee was empowered to carry on negotiations for a new scale. Business is reported good in all shops.

Jack Mackay, of the Recorder chapel, was stricken with paralysis and is in the hospital. "Steve" Kennedy is slowly improving. All the members are reported at work. Alexander Martineau, monotyper, has gone to the Sydney Post.

There will be about five or six members of No. 130 affected by the first call of the military service act. Among those placed in class A-2 are Billie Welsh, Recorder; Ned O'Callaghan and Ben Wallace, Herald and Mail; A. P. Dakin, Allen's; John McDonald, Ross Print. Vice-President O'Callaghan received a certificate of "perfect physical condition."

Bill Prescott, operator on the Chronicle before going overseas, has been wounded and is now in

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a hospital. Bill was at one time a member of Saskatoon Union, and also worked on the Halifax Mail. He went over with the heavy siege battery.

Pat Doherty, head ad man on the Mail, who was placed in class B, has registered for service overseas. A number of the boys drew places in the C and E classes.

Charles W. Robertson, of No. 6, proofreader on the New York Times, was in the city last month visiting friends. A. W. Hinsperger, Eleventh battalion, C. F. A., passed through Halifax on his way home to Toronto. He was wounded in the eye. He worked on the Toronto World before going to the front. He tells some thrilling stories of the battles in which the Canadians figured prominently.

Representative Drury was in the city last month on an organization tour. His counsel was sought by the executives of No. 130 on the new scale, and also some tips as to the straightening of the kink that keeps the printers and pressmen from co-operative team work. He addressed the November meeting of the trades and labor council.

The marriage is announced of Mariner Ripley, operator on the Herald, to Miss Addemore, of Halifax.

The labor temple committee is making a strenuous effort to raise $1,000 by January 1. Two new labor unions have been added to the labor council affiliation. A labor temple is urgently needed to properly house all the unions.

J. E. Schaffer.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.

Three members of No. 304 are now "with the colors"—Roy Kirkpatrick, of the Evening Herald chapel, is a member of Battery A, field artillery, stationed in the east; Jesse Wooten, of the Morning Journal, is with the National army at Camp Kearney, Linda Vista, Cal.; and Ray Wilson, former make-up on the Herald, is in Company A, Twenty-third engineers, stationed at Camp Meade, Md. All three write that they are well satisfied with army life, and are anxiously waiting for a chance to "do their bit" at the front. Their cards are being kept up by the union during their absence.

Members of this union so far have subscribed individually for between $2,500 and $3,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

R. T. Voll, for the past two years with Albright & Anderson, has drawn his card and headed for the Pacific coast.

The scale committee, consisting of Harry Gordon, Ed Torrey and John Mehers, is negotiating with the proprietors for a new contract to take the place of the old one, which expires December 31. The proposed new scale carries a substantial increase all around.

Recent arrivals include E. F. Kennedy, A. D. Pulis, Albert F. Moore (who "re-arrived" after a short stay in Salt Lake City), W. H. Bingaman and A. D. Holcomb.

Myron Bates, who has been working on a permit at the Journal, was obligated at the November meeting.

Fred Kirkpatrick, formerly with the Evening Herald, has quit the printing business and gone to work in the postoffice.

Work has been about as good as usual at this season of the year, with prospects of a slight decrease in the amount of holiday advertising.

Frank H. Lowe.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

The members of No. 118 have been liberal contributors to all the activities occasioned by the world war, and the second Liberty bond campaign still found a number ready to subscribe. George Goldsmith, of the Capital chapel, stood at the head of the list, taking a bond for $1,000, for which he paid cash.

The News recently installed a new machine, making eight for that office.

Terrence Cavenaugh was called to Atlantic on November 8 on account of the death of his brother, H. J. Cavenaugh.

Frank L. Garrett, foreman of the Herald at Eldora, visited friends here recently.

Holley & Son have purchased the Richards & Cassel office, which had been closed for several weeks following the death of Mr. Cassel.

W. G. Waters.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Work has been good in all branches, but a slump in the demand for operators occurred during the month. However, many calls from country towns for operators were sent to the secretary.

The outlook for the new job scale is good.

The Christmas number of the Printers' Bulletin, published by President Traylor, is to be a very elaborate affair this year—twenty-four to forty pages—with pictures of the Home, International officers and local celebrities, and, to be up-to-date, the subscription price has been raised. It will appear November 2.

"Make contracts for only one year," is now the opinion of many newspaper printers here.

I. R. Burton, for seven years a linotype operator for the Star, has been appointed representative of the E. W. Blatchford Company, of Chicago, in Kansas City and the southwest. The company manufactures typesetting machine and stereotyping metals.

F. L. Starks.

READING, PA.

"The Home of the Pretzel."

No, the pretzel is not a newspaper or magazine (although the local transit company calls its weekly circular distributed in trolley cars by that name), but a mixture of flour and water, rolled into a knot, dipped in lye and salted. This is then baked to a crisp brown, when it is ready for consumption. To visitors they are a treat and in great demand, and we hope that, next August, when the International Typographical Union meets in Scranton, delegates and visitors will be sure to stop off here and sample some of our pretzels and other good things. No. 86's delegates to International conventions in past years nearly always featured a cut of a pretzel on their cards, and these boosters of the pretzel have now formed the Ex-Delegates' Association of No. 86, to entertain any pilgrims that lay over on their way to Scranton in 1918. (No, we guarantee that Mr. Hoover will not interfere with the pretzel bakers in Reading, but that they will be bigger and crisper when the printers arrive.)

Messrs. Mason, Marcks and Sherman were the successful candidates for delegates to the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union. They attended the quarterly session in Hazleton and at the December meeting of No. 86 gave an excellent report of the progress made by that organization in the five years of its existence. The old officers

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were unanimously re-elected. Wilkes-Barre will do the honors at the next meeting, in February, 1918.

Joe Gruber arrived in town, after spending almost a year in Peoria, Ill. He expects to depart for Camp Meade, Maryland, in the near future.

Charles Bastain and Samuel Rapp invested in a $2,000 and $1,000 Liberty bond, respectively. Next we expect to hear of them being in the income tax class. This helps to swell the sum total of No. 86's subscriptions considerably.

Joe Benz and Malcolm McCabe, machinist at the Telegram, took out travelers.

The Telegram had its monotype thoroughly overhauled. Lawrence Geiringer is operating the caster at present.

The members of No. 86 shipped a lot of tobacco to Henry J. Weand, our only resident of the Home at Colorado Springs. We know "Mickey" will display his Reading hospitality and share some of it with his cronies.

John Graham, of Wilkes-Barre, who only recently returned from the Home, made an address at the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union meeting, talking from experience. Mr. Graham's speech was very interesting and much appreciated, besides being a big hit.

Our meeting was of such rapid-fire action that election for delegates to the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union was over before late-comers had a chance to get there. The organization committee has two shops in view in one of out-lying towns, where they will concentrate their efforts to unionize them. Quite a few local industries are establishing small printing plants for their own work, in every instance manning them with non-union men. This will also be looked after by the organization committee.

HARRY W. SHERMAN.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

L. K. Wells, who has been correspondent of THE JOURNAL for the last fifteen months, has returned to San Antonio, on account of the bad condition of his wife's health. Mr. Wells made many friends while in Dallas, particularly among the boys in the News adroom, where he was employed, Mr. Wells had the distinction of owning more Liberty bonds than any other printer in Dallas, but W. M. Cornett, of the Times-Herald, is a close second. With the permission of the blue pencil artist at Indianapolis, the undersigned will endeavor to keep Dallas on the map in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

No. 173 now has two representatives with the American forces in France. These are Earl Broaddus and L. L. Daniels, jr. When they joined the colors some months ago they went in almost opposite directions, but the fortunes of war landed them in France together. It is generally believed they reached there the same day the first three Americans killed in battle were buried. J. A. Comstock has a son already there, and J. F. Wright's brother has been there for some time. J. D. Allen, another member of No. 173, is with the navy at Newport, R. I. Jay Loomis is stationed at Camp Bowie (Fort Worth), as is also Charles Hunter, an apprentice member. These boys expect to leave for France in the early spring. W. H. Hall, R. R. Gilham and F. B. Richmond have sons in the service at Camp Bowie. These boys are making good soldiers, and their fathers and friends are proud of them. Herman Sundstrum, of Houston, also has a son at Camp Bowie, who paid the News-Journal office a visit recently. John Tarpley, son of J. R. Tarpley, of the Times-Herald, enlisted last week, and is also at Camp Bowie. Johnny had tried to enlist before, but on account of light weight could not be taken. He put on more flesh or clothes or something, and tried again, with the result that he is now a journeyman soldier.

Secretary Duckworth has a son in the navy, at present stationed at New Orleans. He had seen service before the present war, and soon after the United States took part he again enlisted. On account of his previous experience and knowledge of the work he landed in a pretty good berth.

Some of the boys are saying "How Dry I Am," but it is remarkable what a small number are complaining. Recently Dallas county went bone dry. The nearest place is Fort Worth, and very few will risk a trip over there for even a large bottle. Former Dallas men will likely want to know what effect it had on business, etc. One place 25 x 100 formerly rented for a saloon at $200 per month has since been rented for $400 per month. Another place, across the street from the News-Journal office, was leased at an advance of $75 per month, while several other places have already been rented at the same rent the saloons were paying. It did not even put the bartenders' union out of business, as they recently decided to hold their charter and dispense soft drinks. It was to be expected there would be much hard feeling and bitterness, but for some reason there was but little, and the city is growing as never before.

Your correspondent recently mentioned the opening of an elegant hotel in Dallas, capable of furnishing a hall, rooming and feeding the entire International convention. In doing this he stated the exact facts. But since that time another hotel has been opened that really deserves mention. It is almost as big as the Emerson at Baltimore, and every bit as fine, having the very latest of everything. These, with four other first-class hotels, puts Dallas in a position to elaborately entertain the printers in 1919, and it is about time they were coming this way. A trip to Texas would be a treat long remembered by those who come. Why not give it serious consideration?

No. 173 is going to raise the job scale. W. M. Reilly, Frank White and Charles F. Johnson were elected as a special committee to do the work, and it is not necessary to say that they are attending to their job with neatness and dispatch. When the matter is finally over the scale will doubtless be $5 for eight hours and some other improvements we are in need of. Dallas has never yet failed to raise after the ante was up, and the jobmen need a raise now more than ever before.

By moving almost everything in the building except the main pillars, Foreman Maxwell has succeeded in making sufficient room for the operators to kick and the proofreaders to change their minds. Ever since the birth of the Evening Journal the composing room has been badly crowded, but with the present arrangement of the machines, make-up stones, etc., it seems like the room had been enlarged at least 25 per cent, and there is now room to spare.

Frank Snodgrass, member of the Bradfield chapel, while hunting ducks, was shot accidentally, and so badly injured that he died a few days later. Mr. Snodgrass was one of our younger members, but had worked all over the city, and was quite well known, having a large number of friends who were shocked at his untimely death. He is survived by his widow, mother and father and several brothers and sisters.

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F. L. Brunts, operator on the News, had the misfortune some weeks ago of being thrown with an automobile off a bridge to the creek bottom some twenty-five feet below. He suffered a very severe shakeup, but is again up and around. The balance of the party suffered much more, one of the occupants of the car dying about a week after the accident.

Clint Tullis has about recovered from his recent encounter with the shock brigade and trench stormers at Colorado Springs. When Clint left Dallas he was certain he could hold one trench alone, but after looking at the snow on the mountains for a week he came to the conclusion it would take much reinforcement to make any impression on the breastworks of the opposition.

Harvey Stephenson is rejoicing over the arrival of an additional exemption certificate, the same being in the form of a beautiful daughter. "Grandfather Steve" "ain't sayin' nuthin'," but we all know he is tickled to death. L. L. DANIELS.

At the last meeting of No. 173 the job scale committee made its report and was granted further time. The work of the committee is varied and will require considerable time to straighten things out in this city. The minimum wage scale for job printers has been fixed at $30 per week. Under existing circumstances this is barely a living wage for those working at the business.

It was decided to pay 10 cents per capita for 100 weeks toward the labor temple debt.

Floyd Brunts, member of No. 173, and one of the most popular machine operators, had the misfortune recently to meet with a bad accident while returning in his big Hudson car from Fort Worth, one of the occupants being killed and Mr. Brunts being considerably bruised, but not seriously injured.

The following cards were received during the month: C. C. Travis, E. F. Dumon, E. G. White, C. W. Cunningham, J. T. Pryor, R. E. Fischer, Arch M. Culmore, K. J. Dollarhite. Cards issued: E. W. Comstock, E. T. Neville, F. O. Dailey, C. A. Shutt, Arch M. Culmore, K. J. Dollarhite, J. E. Doyle, R. E. Fischer, J. B. Howard, C. C. Travis.

C. A. Shutt, who has been a member of the News-Journal chapel for several years, has drawn his card and expects to go into business for himself as soon as he can find a location.

Frank Snodgrass, a linotype operator on the Times-Herald, died during the month from injuries received from an accidental discharge of his shotgun while hunting ducks at Bachman's reservoir. The deceased was 24 years old and married. Mr. Snodgrass was formerly of Nashville, Tenn., where his parents still reside. He was laid to rest under the auspices of the union.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company was well represented at the Dallas state fair during the month of October by Fred Bott, manager of the New Orleans agency; Mr. Bewarder, special representative, and Messrs. "Doc" Young, Perry, Von Tiercks, Bernard and Ira Bacon, the latter being the west Texas and New Mexico representative, who formerly was connected with the Albuquerque (N. M.) Journal. The above company exhibited a model 14, 16 and an "L." They report as being well pleased with the business that the exhibits brought them, they having sold machines to the following concerns: Model 14 to Bradfield Bros., Dallas, Texas; model 14 to the Courier-Times, Longview, Texas; model 14 to the Van Alstyne (Texas) Leader; model "L" to the Glenrose (Texas) Reporter, and a model 5 was shipped to La Grange, Texas.

The Intertype Corporation exhibition at the state fair consisted of a model C, with the A and B units, and a side auxiliary magazine, which can be attached without drilling a hole or removing a bolt. The latter is a new invention attached to this machine. This is the first time this machine has been on exhibition in this territory. C. D. Montgomery, manager of the New Orleans agency, spent some time here during the exhibit. Messrs. Charles Berryman, Charles Breckon, Arch Culmore, G. W. Greer, C. M. Venney and Eugene ("Carrie") Nation spent some time about the exhibit. Mr. Breckon erected the exhibit and Mr. Nation made his debut as a demonstrator. The above concern reports as being well pleased with the results of the exhibit.

George ("Intertype") Bading's presence was missed this year at the state fair, but we are informed he is "somewhere in Mississippi" talking intertype.

While in San Marcos during the past month we had the pleasure of meeting Claude V. Lancaster, who for many years was connected with the San Antonio Express and at one time president of No. 172. He is now in business for himself and is well pleased with the change.

With this letter will close our correspondence from Dallas, having found it necessary, on account of health, to return to San Antonio, where the climate is better. In this connection we want to say that the twenty months spent with the boys in Dallas were among the most pleasant of our life. A more congenial lot, from President Bading on down, were never banded together, and we can truthfully say that any one that connects himself with that great metropolitan newspaper, the Dallas News, and does what any member of the union should do, will be treated equal or better than in any place in the country. L. K. WELLS.

STREATOR, ILL.

Patriotic quotations of bards and sages peal and thunder down the ages, rekindling the flames of liberty, in this great land of brave and free; but no spectacular, inspired sage of this present day and age can thrill and tickle me like "Chubby," my baby, not two years old, who, in spite of his mother's pretended frown, stands erect, at attention, rigid, bold, and shouts "Hell with the kaiser," does this little clown—without being prompted and without being told.

Considerable price-regulating discussion developed at the central body meeting recently, which resulted in the appointment of a committee whose duty it will be to co-operate with those who are contemplating or may contemplate the formation of a patriotic consumers' league. "Huns within our gates" are a national danger indeed, but the greatest menace to our nation today is the unpatriotic citizen who dishonestly boosts prices and robs the people. A consumers' league that will aid our government in its efforts to reduce prices is necessary here, and one formed along the lines discussed and under the patriotic and respectable auspices contemplated would be a very desirable organization. In order to win the war the patriotism of our people must be preserved, and the best way to preserve that patriotism is to satisfy our people, and the only way to satisfy our people is to keep the price of living necessities within their reach. The writer is one of those who believe

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that if men can not buy the necessities of life because of dishonest prices and yet must have them, that they will be driven to strikes, to violence, to desperation, and will increase the ranks of criminals by the addition of many who would have remained peaceable and square had prices been maintained on an honest basis. This being an accepted theory by almost all of the thoughtful people of our nation, it becomes our duty as citizens of this, the largest and oldest republic in the world, to create the machinery necessary to develop a spirit of national consciousness that will press home upon food dealers and speculators, big and little, the need for square dealing in their now recognized national responsibility of distributing living necessities at honest prices. Three printers were appointed on this committee, all having expressed themselves as willing to serve, in the belief that the development of local machinery to aid the government in its effort to regulate prices is something that must take place as sure as the war continues. No wise man, be he rich or poor, will contend against a development that is inevitable. Rather, he will seek, to the limit of his ability, to get into line and co-operate with it—to the end that this swinging stride toward democracy may not become exhausted and tumble into reaction, but that it may go thundering on to that freedom which must result in a wider justice and a closer approach to that great American, aye, almost universal ideal of human brotherhood.

Among the important social events in the local labor movement will be a get-together meeting of Streator printers which will be called as a special tribute to George P. Lischer, president of the Illinois Typographical Union. The date on which this meeting will occur can not be decided upon until such time as the committee can get in touch with President Lischer, but it will probably be held directly after Thanksgiving. R. G. SODERSTROM.

HARRISBURG, ILL.

Roy L. Seright, formerly publisher of the Louisville Republican, is the new managing editor of the Daily Register. J. J. Pickett, founder of the paper, sold out his interests here September 1 and is now in Deming, N. M., in charge of a weekly paper. J. E. Mulkey, associate with Mr. Pickett here and president of our local, is now located in St. Louis. Gustav Oehm, who succeeded Mr. Pickett as managing editor, resigned after two weeks' work on the job to accept a position with the United Press people. He is stationed in the Chicago office. Mr. Seright is starting off on the right foot and has made application to become a member of No. 562. He is a splendid printer, but has always worked in unorganized towns. Members of the Register chapel have already observed that his heart is in the right place.

The last meeting of our union resulted in more stringent action regarding the monthly cards. Some of the members have caused Secretary Charley Richardson too much exercise running after the dues. To do away with this and to compel every member to have his working card before he shucks his coat following our monthly meetings, Henry Davenport was elected chairman of the Chronicle chapel and Roy Dixon presides over the Register bunch. Mr. Richardson is at the Steege jobshop and does his own collecting. The new plan is working fine.

Work was never better than it is at the present time in Harrisburg, and, in fact, all neighboring southern Illinois towns. The Register is two men short, one vacancy occurring last month when the second-shift machine man, Walter Rose, died.

Edward S. Vance, an old tourist, died in the Harrisburg sanatorium October 20. He dropped in here on his semi-annual visit, worked a week on the Register and was stricken sick. The boys of our local did the right thing. Several operations were necessary, as he was afflicted with a bladder trouble. We called a meeting, slapped on a special assessment, secured a nurse, physician, and did everything in our power for the old man. We took the matter up with his relatives in Little Rock, Ark., but they were unable to help him any. He died and was given one of the best funerals ever held here. We enlisted other union men to attend and he was laid away in an impressive manner.

Following this, Walter Rose was stricken and, he having a large family, we were again called into service. Again did we do what any printer would do—hurried to his home and put needed things therein. He died November 9 and his body was shipped to Mount Vernon, Ill., for burial. Both these printers had long been in the service and valued their trade and their cards above everything else.

The following news item appeared in the Harrisburg Daily Register under date of Saturday, October 27, 1917, and bears on the death of Ed S. Vance:

There is no better union in America than the International Typographical Union, composed of printers and linotype operators. It is one of the oldest unions in existence, having been organized in 1851.

Readers of the Daily Register are familiar with the incidents connected with the illness and death of Edward S. Vance, an old tourist printer, who happened into Harrisburg a few months ago and was stricken sick here. He was without money and friends. He was taken charge of by the small group of union printers here, members of No. 562, removed to the Harrisburg sanatorium, where everything needed was rendered him—a surgeon, several operations, nurse, medicines, flowers and anything that could be done for the old man was quickly rendered.

The Harrisburg local is small in membership, but that loyalty to unionism characteristic in the breast of every union printer exerted itself and the boys stayed with the old man until he died. He was given a funeral of which any man could well be proud. A beautiful floral wreath, with the figures "30" embossed, marked the expensive casket. He was laid to rest tenderly and with much respect. The printers left the grave of this old man with the knowledge that they had rendered every possible effort in his behalf.

Secretary Charles Richardson mailed to Secretary-Treasurer Hays at Indianapolis, Ind., the death certificate, the same leaving Harrisburg Tuesday morning. The same could not possibly have reached Mr. Hays before Wednesday morning. Before 10 o'clock Thursday morning, Mr. Richardson had received a draft for $400, in payment of the Vance death claim. That's the way the International Typographical Union does business.

The following editorial appeared in the Daily Register Saturday, November 3, 1917, with reference to the union's action in behalf of the family of Walter Rose:

The printers' union has always been recognized as one of the strongest, if not the strongest. And the Harrisburg local has always been recognized as one of the unions that always works in harmony and supports the principles for which unionism stands. Twice within the last month they have been called upon to extend aid to a worthy brother, and although the local is not strong in membership they have assumed the financial obligations as

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though they had a membership of a thousand. At their meeting Friday night they voted to aid a member who is on the sick list and the aid is to continue as long as needed. It will cost each member a neat sum from his pay—but that is what makes the act the more laudable.

Will H. Parish, a leading business man of this city, has recently returned home from Colorado Springs, Colo., where he and his family had been on a pleasure trip. While there he and his family visited the Union Printers Home. He has been profuse in his praise of that institution since returning home and says it is one of the grandest institutions in this country. MARK SMITH.

ATLANTA, GA.

Charles P. Bedingfield has gone to his reward. At the November meeting of Atlanta Union resolutions on his recent death were read, and the members stood at the sound of the gavel in reverence to their departed brother. Charles Bedingfield's absolute devotion to his invalid wife through the many years of her illness was characteristic of the man. His life on this earth was spent doing good for others; always with a smile and apparently in a good humor, he would greet his fellow workers and extend to them what assistance and encouragement he could. He grew into old age reflecting the same courageous Christian spirit that had identified him in his young manhood. The faithful performance of his daily tasks, the regularity and consistency of his worship to God, gave Charles Bedingfield an identity unsurpassed in any community. Mr. Bedingfield was a steward of the Trinity Methodist church for several years prior to his death. He had served the union in various capacities and was a member of the board of trustees. He was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1916. Atlanta Typographical Union attended the funeral in a body.

Fred J. Terry was elected trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Bedingfield.

President Ed L. Sutton has been drafted out of the printshop, though not out of the printing business. He has been chosen by the school board as instructor in the art of printing in the boys' high school department of the state school of technology. This is a new branch instituted by the school and is for the purpose of giving the young men students a rudimentary knowledge of the printing industry. Ed Sutton has ably filled every office in the gift of the union during his thirty years of active membership; always earnestly and unremittingly. The recent financial recovery of No. 48 is due to the reconstructive work of President Sutton and his committees. Mr. Sutton is a college man and is otherwise well qualified to fill the position given him. He is a member of the Southern Greek letter societies and was a delegate to San Francisco in 1915 at a convention of these college alumni fraternities.

J. L. ("Cos") Rodier, who has been editorial writer for the Journal of Labor for the past four years, has resigned that position, to the general regret of organized labor of Atlanta. Mr. Rodier's various campaigns in the Journal of Labor, backed up by Jerome Jones and the powerful influence of the paper, have had great and lasting results. The fight waged by Messrs. Jones and Rodier for cheaper coal had the effect of halting a buying panic in June at exorbitant prices, and Mr. Rodier's visit to Washington to protest against the extortion of the local dealers brought about quick and effective action which has materially lowered prices. For several months Mr. Rodier fought for the labeling of each loaf of bread with its proper weight, in the course of which he prepared an ordinance to that effect which was introduced in council but defeated. It is regarded here as a victory for the old man nevertheless, as the national government has made it obligatory to label bread with its weight, using the same arguments set forth in the Journal of Labor by Mr. Rodier, who upon defeat of his ordinance by city council took the matter up with authorities in Washington.

Howard Sutton, son of President Sutton, and Johnnie Wieffer, both members of No. 48, have landed safely in France. They are members of the Seventeenth railway engineers' corps. They were members of the Journal chapel and were the first to volunteer.

Louis H. Cleveland, of the Journal chapel, is stationed at Fort Screven, he having enlisted in the quartermasters' corps.

H. R. Bonney, Willie Smith and George Knabe, jr., of the Hearst Georgian-American chapel, are volunteers in the Seventeenth regulars and are on their way to France.

J. H. Abercrombie volunteered in Company H, Georgia field artillery, but owing to an operation is detained at the hospital at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, while his comrades have proceeded to Camp Harris, at Macon.

Earle E. Griggs, former vice-president of No. 48, was one of the four-minute bond "boosters" for the second Liberty loan, speaking in the various movie theaters nightly. Mr. Griggs, who is a fluent and convincing speaker, has been engaged by the Keith circuit to boost the tobacco fund for the soldiers at the Lyric theater here, speaking three times a week.

W. G. Gredig, who severed his connection with the Atlanta Constitution about four years ago to take charge of a daily in Athens, Ga., has returned to Atlanta and is now foreman of the Constitution, replacing C. R. Bruce, who has taken a position with the Lanston Monotype Company.

WALKER T. LEE.

PHŒNIX, ARIZ.

The November meeting of No. 352 was well attended and proved lively as well as lengthy. Most members of the International are familiar with the position of Phœnix in the matter of caring for those in poor health. With the sick fund depleted there was immediate need of additional aid in worthy cases. All who have resided here for any length of time know the spirit of generosity that prevails, and it was a question only as to the best method of securing relief. Alan Hoge was obligated a two-thirds member and applications for full membership were received from Howard A. Miller and W. R. Allison. Nominations for officers of the local to serve the coming year were made and will be voted on at the December meeting.

On complaint of Sheriff Armer, of Gila County, Secretary C. E. Tracy, editor of the Arizona Labor Journal, was arrested on a charge of criminal libel. Bail in the sum of $1,000 was promptly furnished and trial will be had some time this month. The action is an outgrowth of the labor trouble in the copper district and only one of the many methods of attack. Mr. Tracy has the united support of all organizations in combating the attempt to throttle their organ.

The Gazette chapel, through Foreman Hinds, presented a request for an increase in pay to meet the advance in all commodities and was rewarded promptly with 50 cents a shift. The Republican

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followed, including those in the job department, and there is reason to believe all other shops will do the same.

Those who missed hearing the remarkable sermon on labor conditions in this state, delivered by the Rev. William Scarlett, dean of the Episcopal Church in Arizona, were pleased to read a good report furnished the Labor Journal by a member of the typographical union. Using as a subject, "Making the World Safe for Democracy in Arizona," the minister spoke on the situation in a manner showing he had made careful, personal and impartial investigation, and was in a position to defend his statements. He declared the democracy for which America is fighting abroad is the antithesis of that form of democracy being practiced in this state, and made a strong plea for encouragement and justice for organized labor.

C. A. King, many years a continuous member of this local, an expert machinist-operator, and well liked by every one, has made application to enter the Union Printers Home. J. Q. Hern, another true-blue, has been compelled to forsake the keyboard on account of poor health, and at this time is improving somewhat. Another heir has appeared to share in the dividends of the G. G. Morgan Printing Company. Harvey P. Greene, at one time president of No. 352 and later publisher of a paper at Patagonia, arrived via El Paso from Florida and will spend the winter here. F. J. Moyer, machinist at the Republican, is operating the new monotype caster and turning out some dandy faces in display type. The boys in the ad alley say he's liberal with "sorts," and if anybody doubts his knowledge as to which letters in the English language are used most frequently they have only to consult the upper portion of the cap case. The local now pays dues for three members who joined the colors. Several who did not purchase bonds the first time got in on the second Liberty loan. Ray McDonald is a mineralogist as well as an operator, being in charge of the Yavapai mineral exhibit at the state fair.

Business has improved with cooler weather and everybody is working, including a number of newcomers. Recent arrivals are E. G. Coan and Frank Kierman. Departures: F. K. Strothers, G. C. Isaacs and G. A. Corbus. W. S. Swenson.

TACOMA, WASH.

"Tacoma—the home of Uncle Sam's newest and largest cantonment—Camp Lewis, 70,000 acres."

Washington, the Evergreen state, bearing the name of our first and most beloved president, the state of big trees, beautiful mountains, lakes and rivers, and the home of many a vanishing Indian tribe, on November 11, 1889, just twenty-eight years ago, left its territorial stage and was admitted to the union, placing the forty-second star in Old Glory.

Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170 turned down all proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union with the exception of plan A of the fourth proposition, which leaves this local to keep in good standing those of its members who engage in the world war, in a manner most acceptable to the membership, should they so decide. It would seem that the least we could do for them would be to keep their dues paid while they make sacrifices unrealized by most of us.

Owing to resignations on various committees, the following were duly elected or appointed at the last regular meeting: Delegate to the allied printing trades council, W. W. Halbert; laws revision committee, Messrs. Hagen, Taylor, Bonney and Noonan; scale committee, Messrs. Travaglio and Browne; apprentice committee, Messrs. Derby, Morse and Wheeler.

It is encouraging to learn that our membership is on the increase, at present standing at 151, the largest number on our records for some time. Work continues good, with plenty of subs to care for it. Numerous travelers come and go during the course of each month, picking up an occasional day, or are directed to places calling for help.

Owing to ill health, President Jennings has handed in his resignation, asking that it be acted upon at once, but as it was received at an adjourned meeting, it was decided to lay it over until the next regular meeting. President Jennings has a difficult position to fill; however, he has handled the various situations in a capable manner and the members dislike to accept his resignation after serving so short a term.

Numerous situations have been given out on the Tribune of late. Those in line for the "sits" were Miss Walsh, F. C. Gibson, H. S. Hagen and C. T. Moore, three of which were given out in one day. The sublist continues to remain at normal with all working.

N. R. Meserly, formerly foreman of the Tacoma Times, is again in the city and working on the same paper, this time in the capacity of superintendent.

R. O. Clark, formerly of Vancouver, and B. E. West, of Kent, were given the obligation at the October meeting. William H. Spencer, monotype operator, now located in Fresno, Cal., was elected to membership, he being the first monotype operator to come before this local.

Paul Findeison, machinist-operator of the Bell Press, is the latest of No. 170's members to join the ranks of those who are engaged in the noble work of keeping the wolf from John D.'s door, having recently purchased a new Overland car.

During the campaign for the second Liberty loan bonds, Tacoma's four-minute men were kept busy with their little speeches at the various places of amusement. Charles Perry Taylor, of No. 170, was a member in the ranks. Tacoma again oversubscribed this loan.

While work was rather quiet, John Johnson made a trip to the Yakima valley and assisted in harvesting the peach crop. He was picking from a ladder which was of frail construction, when it gave way and precipitated him to the ground, with the result that two ribs were fractured.

W. E. Noonan, who has been on the sick list recently, is now much improved. Walter Ross has been holding down his situation during his illness.

Winston Williams has been registered as an apprentice and is now employed at the Quality Press, one of the shops which was recently put on No. 170's list. This makes a total of ten apprentices working in union shops in Tacoma.

The arbitration board which has been working on the street railway men's case for several weeks, due to the strike in Tacoma and Seattle, has rendered a decision granting the men 4 cents an hour increase, to date from August 1, 1917. While this is a small amount, the men can feel that they have laid the foundation for future work—the right to organize—which was well worth fighting for.

Fay Demeree, formerly of the News force, now on the U. S. S. Rambler, was generously remembered by the members of the News chapel recently in the form of a large package containing cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and chewing gum. Each member also wrote him a letter, which certainly ought to bring him back to the days he spent as a "devil"

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on the News. The members of the Ledger chapel are not forgetting George Bullion, apprentice, who gave up his trade in order that he might enlist. They have contributed generously and are sending the money to George in order that he may purchase that which appeals most strongly to him. During the trouble in Mexico, George did his "bit" on the border. L. G. WHEELER.

SHARON, PA.

Sharon, the Convention City, January 13, 1918.

With the convention of the Western Pennsylvania Typographical Union Conference less than a month away, this will be our last opportunity, through THE JOURNAL, to urge our sister unions to be represented. This convention will be one of the most important of the conference, as many new and important matters will come up for discussion. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are enough non-union printers and operators employed in the smaller towns of western Pennsylvania to fill every union position in the organized towns. This is only one of the items the conference has been working on, but it is an important one, when one considers what could happen unless some action is taken to unionize these small towns. The writer just recently received a letter from a printer in Mercer, an unorganized town, asking for an application blank, stating it was his desire to be a union man, even though working in an unorganized town. This only goes to show that the sentiment of the printers of the small towns is for unionism, and with but a little urging there is no doubt but that the majority could be brought within the fold. While the convention will be the main feature, there will also be the social side, and, with Elmo Childs as chairman of the entertainment committee, every one can rest assured of a good time. "We Need You; You Need Us"—so come to the City of Happiness on January 13, 1918.

Short of breath and with his pockets full of cigars, Merrill Alderman, assistant make-up on the Telegraph, came rushing into the office recently, an hour late, but when he started handing out the cigars and proudly exclaimed it was a new baby girl—and the first, too—the boys were enlightened as to the haste and cigars.

Harry Cross, operator at the Farrell News, pulled a "scoop" on the boys about two weeks ago by getting married without their consent. "Slim" was forgiven when he passed the "Girards" around. Mr. and Mrs. Cross have been guests of honor at several parties, which also served as a farewell to Mr. Cross, who left for training camp, having been drafted from this district.

For the first time in years the Typos are represented in the City Bowling League, and at the present time tie for first place. The Typos have set a pace that will be hard to overcome, and it is the general opinion among the boys that they will be in first place when the season ends. Up to date the Typos have won fourteen and lost four, with a percentage of .778. Following is the individual average of the team:

	G.	H. G.	T. P.	Ave.
Vanderslice	12	198	1,679	139
Hart	8	173	1,116	139
Bradley	12	157	1,618	134
Steines	12	148	1,552	129
Lavine	9	159	1,112	123

Will T. Baines, who for a number of years has been manager of the Telegraph, has resigned and gone into the real estate business. Stephen Dorgan, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, succeeds Mr. Baines.

It can be truthfully said that if any one ever believed in efficiency and production, it is William Organ, manager of the Daily Herald, and also a printer of merit himself. In the job department Mr. Organ has already installed new motors of the latest type, new power cutter, and is putting in a new press capable of printing eight pages at one impression with an automatic feeder attached, a new job press with feeder, besides other improvements. This department of the Herald has the contract of printing 110,000 P. H. C. Gazettes each month.

A. C. Dickinson, of the Telegraph, has purchased a new model 19 linotype, replacing an old machine that the boys had named "Dynamite," which still gives them a battery of five machines. Many other improvements are also contemplated in the office of this live daily.

Thomas Westlund, who has been an operator on the News at Farrell for some time, has resigned and will rest up for a while before taking another position. Ernest Bohn has accepted the position as machinist-operator on the Herald.

M. C. Connor has moved his job department from Vine street to State street, where he now occupies the entire building, the job end being on the second floor and an up-to-date stationery store on the first floor. Mr. Connor now has one of the best concerns in the valley, and is a thorough union man.

The meetings of No. 351 are not as well attended at they should be, and it is the opinion of the writer that if more suitable meeting quarters could be secured the attendance would increase.

Work is good and every one working full time, but at present there are no vacancies.

CLOUD C. RUTTER.

NEWARK, OHIO.

Recent events in the political arena give rise to the belief that the members of No. 69 are very much alive and for the next two years, at least, will have a word or two in the government of the city and township. That stalwart union printer, Simeon O. Riggs, was elected councilman in the Fifth ward by a handsome majority. The newly-elected mayor has appointed Col. Lee S. Pemberton, well known throughout the south, director of public safety. The latter, in turn, appointed as his secretary John S. Gilcrest, foreman of the American Tribune composing room. The writer was elected township treasurer.

A labor paper, backed by the trades and labor assembly, is an assured fact. The central body guarantees the publisher 1,000 subscriptions at $1 per year. The paper, which will be issued weekly, will make its initial bow Thanksgiving week. Julius Juch, a member of this union, who discontinued the German Express a short time ago, will be the publisher. Edward Franklin, another member of No. 69, is soliciting ads for the new paper. The central body will control the policy of the new paper, which is expected to be a successful venture.

Since the organization of a pressmen's union here a short time ago there has been much talk regarding the allied label, the pressmen being exceedingly busy in this respect, while the printers do not take favorably to the plan. The matter is at present in the hands of the local executive committee.

The apprentice proposition is also causing considerable talk lately, the one-man shop proprietors being more or less disturbed over the matter.

Two propositions for the remitting of part of the dues for attendance at union meetings have been

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voted down by the membership. Those who are active in the matter say they will keep at it until they are successful.

No. 69 has two members in the government service at present, both volunteers. George Morrison and Edgar Albright are at present stationed at Camp Sheridan in the artillery service. Andrew Callahan, an apprentice, is with the Rainbow artillery division which recently landed in France.

The members have contributed liberally to the Red Cross and Liberty bond calls.

JAMES MCGOUGH.

WATERBURY, CONN.

Secretary-Treasurer Patrick J. Lynch has sprung a great surprise on his many friends by the announcement of his marriage to Miss Anna Thompson, of Staten Island, N. Y. After a wedding trip to Old Point Comfort, Washington and other points Mr. Lynch and his bride have located in Waterbury, where they are receiving the congratulations of their many friends.

At this time we have to record the death of John Phelan, of the Democrat chapel, a young man well known throughout the east.

During the quarter ending October 31 there was paid by Waterbury Typographical Union $95 in local sick benefits, also one $400 International Typographical Union mortuary benefit and $60 from the pension fund; and despite these fraternal features and facts we have members who persistently keep behind in their dues, thereby barring themselves from the privileges and protection of these funds.

The second Liberty loan was even more popular than the first among our members, the American chapel alone subscribing to $700 worth of bonds and the union $100.

Gus Heyer, of the Republican, has enlisted and been sent to Fort Slocum. Harold Laird has returned from Camp Devens and resumed his position on the Republican, an injury to his feet causing his discharge from the service.

F. S. GORHAM.

BOSTON, MASS.

At the October meeting of the union applications for the old age pension were read and approved from William H. Andrew, Allen W. Hovey and John McGoogan, all well-known former Journal employes. International Representative Bert G. Brady made a lengthy report for the organization committee, which was enthusiastically received, and by vote of the union Mr. Brady was given a rising vote of thanks for his work in Boston. Sylvester J. McBride reported in detail for the delegates to the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, and George Gray reported for the trustees. Also five applications for membership were received and referred to the inquiry committee.

Hats off to the president of the United States, to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, to the heads of the army and navy; and don't forget to take your hats off and let your voices sound in praises for the men who serve the guns in the navy and the soldiers who do or die in the trenches or on the firing line in France; also hats off to the Red Cross nurses and the sisters of charity who are doing so much good in ministering to the wants of the soldiers who are wounded. God bless and help them all!

John F. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of New England Typographical Union, is to be complimented on his circular of November 1 to the officers and members of that branch of the organization. The executive board's report to the Manchester convention called attention to the information that had been gathered relative to the number of non-members in New England, and also gave the number of members and non-members in each local jurisdiction, which showed there are 788 non-union printers in New England; and it is safe to assume that at least 400 of them are competent printers. The names and addresses of over 600 non-union printers have been secured and local secretaries are being urged to call the attention of these non-members to the increased registration fees which are going into effect on January 1, 1918, and are as follows: Less than twenty-five years at next birthday, $3; more than twenty-five years and less than thirty-five years, $5; more than thirty-five years and less than forty-five years, $10; forty-five years and over, $20. This is A-1 organization work and is bound to bring good results.

Earle Gould, of the Advertiser-Record, enlisted in the United States army, Company A, Twenty-ninth engineers, in October, and the chapel presented him with a bag containing a soldier's complete outfit. Mr. Gould states that he "has met union printers from all over the country at Ayer, which makes him feel very much at home." On the resignation of Edward A. Boyle from the night foremanship, just as the edition had gone to press, time was called and a complimentary set of resolutions were presented to him, showing the good will of the men who worked with him. R. Kenneth McLean, formerly on the day side, succeeded Edward A. Boyle as night foreman. Clement N. Gardner, of the make-up force, after being drafted and sent to Camp Devens, Ayer, said "he could not reach the trenches too soon." George H. Fullerton is back on the machines. Clarence L. Smith enlisted in the regular army, November 6.

Members of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, at its meeting Thursday evening, November 8, were fortunate to have with them Corporal Auger, of the British army, who narrated his experiences at the front and held his hearers spellbound in a one-hour-and-a-half talk on the many phases of fighting at the front. Among the large attendance were Fred Zeigler, of the municipal printing plant; Herbert Steed, of the Rapid Service Press; Ed May, superintendent of the Barta Press; Frank Atchinson, of Smith & Porter, and Secretary John O. Battis, of Boston Typographical Union No. 13. The success of the whole affair was due to the efforts of George A. Rhoades, president; Fred A. William, secretary of the club, and A. A. Stewart, teacher of printing at the Wentworth Institute.

Joseph Fitzgerald, former president of the Pittsfield Typographical Union and secretary of the allied trades council there, is a great believer in persistency. His application was twice rejected in the army on account of his eyes, and so eager was he to join that he finally wrote to the adjutant-general and has been accepted in the Twenty-fifth United States engineers as a printer.

William H. ("Dad") Weeks died suddenly on Saturday, November 10, at his home in Dorchester. He was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 22, 1842, and was an International pensioner. After learning the printing business he founded the Cobleskill Index, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary only a short time ago. He came to Bos-

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ton thirty years ago and was employed for a number of years on the Boston Journal, Boston Post, Boston directory and Boston Herald. He leaves a widow, three daughters and three sons.

Lawrence E. Devlin, of the Cotton and Wool Reporter, was presented with a wrist watch by the chapel on his enlistment in the navy. The presentation was made by Joseph Cogan, the well-known printer-baritone, who, with Patrick Foley and others, spent a very pleasant evening at Mr. Devlin's home with musical, vocal and oratorical numbers in abundance, including the following appropriate verses written by one of his shopmates:

WHEN LARRY GOES OVER THE TOP.

A call has come from Uncle Sam—for boys both stanch and true,
A call that may take you,
Before this war is through.
Our boys are all a-swarming, at the front to take their place,
Just one desire—to set the Yankee pace.
Our Larry he has answered, for Germans he has no fear,
So up now, boys, and we'll give him a cheer.

As he leaves us to fight, for a cause that is right,
Larry, we bid you good-by,
For he leaves us tonight, oh, what a beautiful sight,
Without a tear or sigh.
And I'll wager my hat—'tis a good one at that,
That Larry, the kaiser sure will get.
And we're happy at home, though our thoughts they may roam,
For Larry is off to fight.

Gilbert M. Smith, of the Banker and Tradesman, died Friday, November 16. He was well known as a stanch union man all his life and was chairman of the church committee of No. 13 for several years. He had been in poor health for several months and died of a complication of diseases. He was a devout member of the Union Square Baptist church, where his funeral services were held, Sunday, November 18.

Bert G. Brady, International representative, left Boston early in November and went to Philadelphia, where he will assist the officers of Philadelphia Union on special organization work. He expects to be absent a couple of months or more.

Willard Small, publisher of the Union Label Bulletin of Newark, N. J., was in Boston in October renewing old acquaintances.

Robert Woodburn, who has been chairman at the Plimpton Press for two years, has taken a position at J. J. Little's in New York, and is succeeded by Thomas Kelley.

Sylvester J. McBride, of the American chapel, was a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the socialist ticket in the November election this year.

Charles H. Weinhold, sick for several years, died Tuesday, November 13. He was 44 years of age, learned his trade in Lawrence, came to the Boston Globe about eleven years ago, when he deposited his card. He was a resident of the Home in 1914 and came back much improved in health. He had an amiable disposition, was highly respected, and was past chancellor commander of Horace Greeley (daylight lodge) Knights of Pythias. He leaves a widow and an aged mother. His funeral took place Friday, November 16, and his remains were interred in the family lot at Lawrence. The Globe relief association was represented by P. B. McHugh and Charles A. Ramsden, and M. A. Knock, E. B. Edgerton, M. R. Stubbs and W. C. Trump were present from Horace Greeley Lodge.

Having met Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, in Cleveland some years ago, I took the liberty of writing to him a short message to our gallant boys who are fighting in the army and navy for my December letter, and the following is his courteous reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
November 12, 1917.

DEAR MR. STEPHENSON—I thank you for your note of November 10 and am happy to send through you a message to the members of the International Typographical Union who are serving in our army.

The army which we are assembling to be our champion and representative in the fields where liberty is being fought for is made up of men of all occupations and professions, and is truly representative of the intense industrial life of our great nation. The presence in it of craftsmen who are members of the typographical union is another evidence of the completeness with which our whole life is reflected in this aggregate, and I am happy through you to send to all of our soldiers who are members of the typographical union a message of greeting and of good cheer. The cause in which they are engaged is worthy of the best that men can do who love liberty and justice.

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Through the efforts of Representative Bert G. Brady and President E. M. Martin, a voluntary increase of $1 per week to book and job printers, monotype and linotype operators, was granted by all the typothetæ offices and offices not members of the typothetæ in Boston and vicinity the first full week in November, which makes the scale $23 for hand compositors and monotype keyboard operators, and $25 for linotype operators.

THOMAS C. STEPHENSON.

OMAHA, NEB.

John Pugner, who has spent the past month or two visiting his mother here, and who helped out on the News part of the time, has returned to his home in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Morris Firsht, who learned his trade on the News, and who moved with his parents to Detroit, Mich., several months ago, has returned to Omaha and is again working on the News.

Leonard Lightell, who is at the Great Lakes naval training station, was at home on a short furlough this month, looking and "feeling fine, thank you."

President J. H. Martin and John Smith made a business trip to Oklahoma in August.

It gives me pleasure to note the renewed activity of the women. The boosters are at work, and when they start there's always something doing. I predict much joy among the fraternity in Omaha now that the women are again active.

As yet Omaha printers have not declared that an emergency exists. The four-six-bits scale still sticks.

Failing health caused Archie Wiggins to resign as night foreman on the Bee. He has been replaced by Harry Thacker, who was formerly assistant foreman on the day side of the Bee.

The past month has been "movin' month" among Omaha printers. Brodedorf, from the Bee to the News day side; Earl Shaw, from Bee day side to Elrod's; Gene Lyman, from News day side to Tryon's; Avery and Jenkins from News to Chicago and St. Louis, respectively; Earl Lander, from Bee night side to World-Herald.

D. L. STANTON.

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TECHNICAL PRESS BUYS LIBERTY BONDS.

Two hundred and fifty employes of the Technical Press, 238 William street, New York city, assembled at noon on October 24 to celebrate Liberty day in honor of the second Liberty loan, and, incidentally, pledged themselves to over $16,000 worth of Liberty bonds, in addition to a $10,000 subscription to the first loan.

When Spokesman Fred Edgar introduced Mr. Morton, of the second Liberty loan campaign committee, the shop presented a most pleasing sight, with its service flag with six stars and its decorations of flags and bunting. Mr. Norton made a patriotic appeal and outlined the details of the loan, its purposes and advantages, and its effect on the war.

It didn't require any persuasion to enlist the support of these Americans to help "make the world safe for democracy." Eagerness was manifested in the faces of every one. From the start, at a pledge of $500, down to the last $50 of an apprentice, their willingness to do their bit was outdone only by their enthusiasm in the demonstration.

Mr. Edgar spoke eloquently of the need at this time for financial support of our government, emphasizing the importance of the moral effect of such assistance. Several others made speeches along the same lines. The committee was composed of Fred Edgar, Charles Mullens and Allan Messeder. The following resolutions were adopted and a copy ordered sent to President Wilson:

Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America:

Honorable Sir—In true accord with the spirit of Americanism that should permeate the soul of every true American, whether native or alien born, in this crisis that our beloved country is passing through, the undersigned employes of the Technical Press, 238 William street, New York, in meeting duly assembled, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, We recognize the crisis through which the United States of America is passing; and,

Whereas, We do appreciate the wise and humane cause for which our beloved country finds itself involved; and,

Whereas, Wednesday, October 24, 1917, has been set apart as Second Liberty Bond day; be it

Resolved, That we, American employes of the Technical Press, do hereby pledge to subscribe for second Liberty loan bonds; and, further, to pledge our moral and unswerving loyalty to you, Mr. President, as head of our great republic.

H. Gaw.

TRINIDAD, COLO.

Owing to many changes made in the personnel of the local union, due to the fact that many members have resigned their positions in Trinidad and moved to other places, a new line-up might be in order.

O. E. Erickson, who for the past five years has been foreman of the Robinson-Wright shop, resigned last month and accepted a position in Denver. Vice-President Ernie Brame assumed the presidential chair and appointed the writer vice-president. A few days afterward Ernie caught the wanderlust and departed for Santa Fe, N. M., and the writer became president of the local for the unexpired term of Erickson. At a regular meeting held the last Monday of October, Joseph Ramey was appointed vice-president.

At the regular meeting of No. 434, held the last Monday of September, it was decided to demand of the employing printers of the city an increase in wages represented by a flat 10 per cent advance over the present scale. The increase brings the scale here to $27.50 for night foreman and $25.30 for day foreman. Journeymen $24.20 for day work and $26.40 for night work. Linotype machinist-operators will receive $2.20 per week over the scale for care of machines. The agreement also establishes a minimum wage of $6 per week for apprentices in the last half of their first year and fixes apprentice pay throughout all the time of indenture. The label agreement is a part of each wage contract.

Edgar Sherman.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

George Howard, the Telegram's champion chess exponent, has just successfully concluded a game of chess which he started in October, 1913. This game was played by mail with a friend in England. George has won matches on previous occasions over distances covering three to three and a half years, but has eclipsed all his records with this final exhibition of stamina. It would be highly interesting to the chess fans to keep track of his next game, but life's allotted span is only three score years and ten.

Pte. P. J. Stowe, who left Winnipeg with the army medical corps, has been transferred to the Eleventh Canadian reserve infantry battalion. This is surprising, as Dick has defective eyesight. He reports having met Tom Chadwick and Jack Birnie, who are both in the pink of condition. Dick's brother, Jack Stowe, has now recovered from his wounds and is expecting to go back to France soon.

The fund in aid of A. P. Gaudette was the richer by $50 as a result of a concert held by the ladies Saturday, October 20.

Charles Ryan.

NOTES FROM UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Isaac C. Finch, nephew of Resident Oscar Langford, and Mrs. May Finch Thomas, a grand niece, both of Los Angeles, Cal., visited Mr. Langford at the Home October 19. Mr. Finch is 82 years old—one year older than his uncle—and the two had not met since they were young men, nearly sixty years ago. It was a happy reunion, and many hours were spent in recalling events and experiences of the distant past. Mrs. Thomas, who is about 45 years old, had never before met her great uncle, having been born in a later generation.

Mrs. E. Hardin was admitted a resident of the Home, October 16, from Birmingham Union No. 104. She is a daughter of J. H. Garrison, member of the aforesaid union, who was a former resident here for a short time, vacating last April. There are now five women residents of the Home, two of whom are tubercular patients.

Thomas F. Crowley, a former trustee of the Union Printers Home and an old member of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, was seriously injured by an automobile last month while crossing a street in the southern Ohio city. He was at once taken to a hospital, where it was found that his injuries were internal, as well as having sustained, besides, a number of bad bruises. It was expected, however, that with careful treatment he would eventually recover.

The Denver Labor Bulletin recently announced that Charles Deacon, former superintendent of the Union Printers Home, who has been sales agent for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, with

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headquarters at Kansas City, has moved to Chicago and become associated with the branch office in that city.

Jack Humphrey, Utica Union No. 62, and Nathan Bergman, Butte Union No. 126, visited the Home early in the month of November.

W. A. Nickson, resident from Kansas City Union No. 83, has returned from a brief vacation spent with friends and relatives in Missouri's western metropolis.

Harry E. Englehardt, printer-lawyer and member of Typographical Union No. 3, is serving his third term as mayor of the town of Norwood, an important suburb of the city of Cincinnati. Mr. Englehardt is a brother of our George H. Englehardt, who has been a resident of the home for the past six years from No. 3, troubled with defective eyesight.

The Sunday night entertainments at the Home are occasionally varied, with numbers contributed by outside local talent. Sunday evening, October 25, Mrs. Bessie Hodge favored us with a couple of vocal solos, and James Cosgrove, a resident from New York No. 6, and a former member of "Big Six" band, augmented the music of the Fink orchestra with flute and piccolo accompaniments. Mr. Cosgrove is a finished player of those instruments.

Hallowe'en was appropriately celebrated at the Home this year. Ghosts walked and bogies gamboled, and the spirit of mischief seemed to prevail where decorum is wont to have dominion. But it is ever thus—

A little jollity now and then
Is relished by the best of men,

and women, as well as by girls and boys.

A new summer house has been erected between the two croquet courts in front of the main building, to take the place of the old rustic affair which had really outlasted its usefulness. The new pavilion thoroughly harmonizes with its surroundings.

The crop of beans harvested on the Home farm this year amounted to 4,750 pounds, which is considered in this region an average yield.

The state food commission, after due process of patriotic reasoning, came to the conclusion that the bunch at the Union Printers Home, including residents and employes, were growing altogether too sweet. Therefore, on the first of October—or thereabouts—he proceeded to issue his mandate to Superintendent Daley to cut down our supply of sugar to less than one-half the amount we had been using. For quite a number of months past the consumption of this article at the Home has been 2,200 pounds monthly; the commissioner thinks we ought to worry along on a thousand pounds, owing to its scarcity or its hoarding by food speculators. The new rule now in vogue at this great institution limits one to a single cube of sugar to each cup of coffee, and to eat one's breakfast food in the morning without sweetening. The new order is accepted cheerfully, and humorously, by everybody on the hill, except, perhaps, by those persons who have been in the extravagant habit of shoveling three or four spoonfuls of sugar into every cup of coffee or glass of sweet milk drank, and smothering their pastry dessert and stewed prunes in white pulverized sweetness. Indeed, I have seen one person in particular cover his beefsteak with sugar before he proceeded to eat it. But such habits are now things of the past under prevailing conditions at the Home. It is understood that meatless days, and days when white bread will not be found on the dining table will be inaugurated, when butter will be served on individual patty plates, besides the elimination of some of the familiar condiments that ordinarily grace the festive board. Well, "let her come;" the economic and bellicose spirit prevailing all over the world and the huge expense attached to the keeping of millions of soldiers fighting on land and water and in the air must be met by every loyal American in every walk and condition of life. If we are too old or too young, or in any other way incapacitated to fight for human rights and democracy, we ought certainly to be willing to do our "little bit" toward obtaining the object sought by denying ourselves of the luxuries of life which, in less stressful times, we were permitted freely to enjoy.

Misses Mary E. and Katherine Bernhardy, of Pittsburgh, Pa., nieces of Thomas E. Sherratt, resident from Typographical Union No. 7, enjoyed a pleasant visit with their uncle here the latter part of October.

Paul Lauber, a young man from this city, recently broke the usual set program of our customary Sunday evening entertainments by reciting Parson Brown's humorous sermon on "Apples." His rendition was altogether faultless and brought the house down with great gobs of laughter and applause.

The Cincinnati Union Bulletin, the official publication of Typographical Union No. 3, urges its membership not to forget, during the coming Christmastide, its sick and superannuated members domiciled at the Home. At the present time No. 3 has six residents in this institution, and every year, just before December 25, that local organization sends them liberal Christmas greetings both in money and other valuable remembrances. A great many other unions are guilty of displaying the same fraternal spirit; and then again there are a few others, I am sorry to say, that seem to forget entirely their former old comrades in the industrial harness and drop them along the great highway without giving them further thought than that which might be given to a faithful old horse turned out to pasture as one who had outlived his usefulness. It is a pleasure, however, to know that these latter unions are greatly in the minority.

At our Sunday night entertainment, November 4, Mrs. Alice G. Foor, state district deputy of the Knights and Ladies of Security, favored us with a patriotic recitation entitled "Old Glory," which was enthusiastically received. In her introductory remarks she paid a glowing tribute to the International Typographical Union for its manifest work in behalf of its membership and for humanity at large, and for its patriotic spirit in encouraging so many of its loyal members to meet the exigencies of the times by joining the ranks of those fighting for freedom and democracy. And, by the way, Mrs. Foor is the mother of two union printers, or the mother of only one now living, the eldest, M. D. Foor, occupying a soldier's grave at Camp Grant, near Rockford, Ill. He was a member of Multnomah (Portland, Ore.) Union No. 58. The other son was a member of Kansas City Union No. 80, but recently withdrew his card and is now traveling "somewhere in America."

A circular letter received from the executive council of the International Typographical Union announces that a final drive is now being made to raise the balance of the Prescott memorial fund. Only a few hundred dollars more are needed and the membership will undoubtedly cheerfully contribute the amount. The delay in the matter has

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been caused by the difference of opinion existing over the location of the memorial shaft. The shaft should be erected at the Union Printers Home burial plot, where it may be seen by the thousands of visitors who make the pilgrimage to Colorado Springs annually.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

Following are the vital statistics of the Home for the month ending November 14, 1917:

ADMITTED.

Mrs. Etta Hardin, Birmingham No. 104; age 27 years; admitted October 16.

William J. Denike, Troy No. 52; age 49 years; admitted October 20.

George F. Harwood, New York No. 6; age 28 years; admitted October 23.

Charles J. McCartney, New York No. 6; age 36 years; admitted October 23.

Lucian H. Droffin, Jackson No. 99; age 71 years; admitted October 24.

Louis G. Rigdon, Dubuque No. 22; age 40 years; admitted October 26.

Gabriel Hirschberg, Chicago German-American No. 9; age 44 years; admitted October 27.

Andrew J. Griffin, Kansas City Mailers No. 7; age 36 years; admitted October 28.

John J. Cronin, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 33 years; admitted October 30.

Charles E. Smith, Chicago No. 16; age 42 years; admitted October 31.

Leon F. Schmelzer, Louisville No. 10; age 28 years; admitted November 8.

Joseph C. Barrett, Louisville No. 10; age 68 years; admitted November 13.

VACATED.

E. D. Wells, Wilmington No. 123; age 56 years; vacated October 15.

John A. McDonald, Omaha No. 190; age 50 years; vacated October 15.

Robert T. Fitch, Lexington No. 189, age 40 years; vacated October 20.

David B. Clark, Peoria No. 29; age 57 years; vacated October 23.

H. F. Burnham, New York No. 6; age 74 years; vacated November 2.

William H. Cotter, Cincinnati No. 3; age 35 years; vacated November 3.

H. J. Gaither, Beaumont No. 339; age 41 years; vacated November 4.

John H. Mathers, Detroit No. 18; age 56 years; vacated November 7.

Charles E. Smith, Chicago No. 16; age 42 years; vacated November 7.

DIED.

Mont S. Wheeler, Chicago No. 16; age 45 years; died November 8.

B. F. SMYTHE.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

From north, south, east and west came the query "Why?" by mail, telephone and vocally; said query having reference to the omission of the Springfield letter from the November issue of THE JOURNAL. I can only cry "Peccavi," and endeavor not to offend again. My apology must be the fact that, together with the president and a live committee, I was kept so busy on organization work that a last-minute resolution to write a JOURNAL letter had to be rescinded for lack of time. The committee in question is at the time of writing busier than ever interviewing every non-union eligible printer in the district in an endeavor to round them up before the new registration rates go into effect with the new year; failure to get them now means good-by, for few will voluntarily come into the fold after the age of 30, the price being, like everything else we buy these times, somewhat inflated. Opinion locally seems in entire accord with the rest of the International in fixing the registration fees at such marks as will in a measure safeguard our splendid benefits; the problem was a hard one, the solution simple.

The campaign referred to above is a vigorous one, and we are hopeful of boosting our membership up to the 250 mark; it can be done and I trust in my next letter to be able to record a full measure of success. Our friends in Hartford are pluming themselves, according to their correspondent, on a slight increase in their roll of members. They are to be congratulated, but so far as catching up to their neighbor, Springfield, they will have to go some. The race between Springfield, Hartford and Providence is a good one, with this local first at present and the rest trailing, thus: Springfield, 236; Providence, 224; Hartford, 212. As we have three or four more to initiate at the November meeting—these figures are for the end of October—we seem to have a commanding lead for the moment.

Who said Samble, jr., was a confirmed young bachelor? Whisper it not in Gath. William Edward hath taken unto himself a wife. Miss Flora Mather, of this city, consented to preside over the dining table of his home, and the Republican chapel sent along a handsome cut-glass set to assist in adorning said table. And while on the subject of weddings, Jimmy Driscoll, of the Daily News ad force, has joined the ranks of the benedicts, the chapel suitably recognizing the event, which was celebrated about the same time as the Samble nuptials, Miss Mary Veronica Fleming being the bride.

Shadow ever accompanies sunshine, and it is with deep regret that I have to chronicle the death, after a summer of illness, of Miss Rose G. Grenier, for nine years a trustee of this local and one of the most regular of attendants at the monthly meeting. In her young days Miss Grenier had the distinction for a long time of being the only woman job printer in Springfield. She had held situations as proofreader on the Springfield Union, Daily News and Daily News job print at different times, and five years ago was granted the International pension. Members of the union who acted as pallbearers were James F. Wright, Charles P. Hughes, John Conlin, John Hennessey and G. F. McAnanama, the writer assisting them. Miss Grenier was 68 years of age and her genial presence will be sadly missed by all. Silent tribute was paid by the local at its November meeting.

A cablegram from France announces that Kerwin Coughlin, a former member, had yielded up the supreme sacrifice "over there" somewhere in No Man's Land. Mr. Coughlin left Springfield early in the year for Montreal, and it was not known that he had gone across until the receipt of news of his death. Kerwin was with the Republican and Daily News while in Springfield. He leaves a widow and two children.

After nearly half a century of active service with the Republican, Charles E. Willard has retired. "Jack," as he was familiarly known, joined the paper when it was literally a "baby" and had assisted in its growth from the old hand-set days through the advent of the machines without ever migrating. His application for the International pension was acted on at the November meeting. Thus we lose one pensioner and another takes her place. May he live long to enjoy his well-earned rest.

Westfield has finally been licked into shape so far as the scale is concerned, an agreement having been reached with the management of the Westfield Journal whereby the Springfield newspaper

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scale will prevail for one year, with $3.50 over the scale for the machinist-operator. The paper started in less than two years ago with one machine; there are now three, and a $12,000 press has been installed in a handsome new office that has been engaged on Elm street.

The first draft being almost out of the way, several of our boys are getting into condition so that they will be able to pass the army tests, "Larry" Divily being certain that he will be wearing a brand new suit of khaki ere many moons have passed. "Larry's" chief concern is that he will not be able to tote his super-six over there when it comes his turn to go. Well, we have ten soldier members in the service at present, and with the defeat of the International scheme of a 10 cents a month assessment to care for their cards, it is up to the local; something will have to be done early in the new year, for the local dues will not stand the strain for the duration of the war. The local assented to the action of the officers in purchasing a couple of Liberty bonds of the second issue.

We are in want of a correspondent for the year 1918. Will any of our members volunteer? It is a difficult matter for one man to write interestingly all the time; his ideas get stale, and a new man may be able to put some ginger into this column, which must not be allowed to disappear. Who will come forward and so relieve?

A. F. HARDWICK.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The attendance at the November meeting of No. 15 was smaller than for a number of months, caused undoubtedly by the extremely fine weather for this time of year, the members availing themselves of the opportunity to enjoy the day in outdoor exercise rather than in attending the meeting. Among the reports was one from the central trades delegates to the effect that the Brighton Place Dairy Company was selling milk to members of unions who could show a paid-up working card for 1 cent less a quart than they were charging other customers. A communication was received from Secretary-Treasurer Hays in regard to one A. C. Reis (4567), who has been traveling about the country soliciting money. The register number is a forgery and is held by a member of No. 6, who has been a member for the past thirty years. If any member is approached by said Reis he should notify either President Burns or Secretary Dooley immediately.

The members present voted unanimously to contribute $10 to the Prescott memorial. Secretary Dooley was instructed to procure a service flag and honor roll for the members of No. 15 who are now, or shall later, serve the country in the present war, and at the December meeting a flag raising will be held and several able speakers are to address the members. The following are now in the services of the United States: Abe Brovitz, George Brown, Albert Willey, Theodore Makowski and Charles Schroth. Several more are likely to be drawn in the new draft.

Vice-President Good spoke on the label campaign now being conducted by No. 15 and urged all members to either send or bring all printed matter not bearing the label to the label committee and use every effort to make the campaign a success.

Messrs. Anderson, Chapman, Kolb, Dooley, Pepper and Shumway were appointed a committee to solicit Christmas donations for the sick and worthy members of No. 15. This is an annual work of No. 15 and in the past has been very successful; it is hoped to make it more so this year and every member should give as liberally as possible. The money collected is judiciously spent and affords the true spirit of brotherhood to be shown.

Cards received: Leo Werstine. Cards issued: Edward F. Stoller, Robert C. Stone, Byron W. Allen, Leo Werstine.

JOHN O. RUPPERSBERGER.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

State of trade has been uniformly good, with everybody working.

Ed Davies returned recently from a wagon trip through Oklahoma and Texas, arriving in a regular old-time prairie schooner, drawn by a pair of Texas burros. He is now located on a houseboat on the banks of the Calcasieu river.

The government is building an aviation camp here, with the prospect of several hundred fliers by the end of the year. Your Uncle Sam knows a good site when he sees it, for the "glorious climate of California" has nothing on the Louisiana rialto. Here where roses bloom the year round, with mocking birds nesting in fig and orange groves, where snow is practically unknown, and summer heat tempered by cool gulf zephyrs, would be an ideal location for the much-mooted tuberculosis home, and we submit the unexcelled advantages of imperial Calcasieu to the consideration of the next International Typographical Union convention.

The American-Press recently installed a Ludlow typograph and we are now approaching the nondistribution stage. But the day of sending the embryo printer for italic spaces and sticks must be relegated to bygone days, for he'll bring them to you.

With the opening of the hunting season the boys hie themselves to the woods on Sunday after the frisky squirrel, ducks and geese and other wildfowl, which seem to be plentiful this season.

Out of a membership of sixteen, four are enlisted in the navy or army, and the local is keeping them on the paid-up roll. This is a 100-per-cent town.

AL SYKES.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The writer was reinvested, at the last regular meeting, with the honorable title of official correspondent of No. 180 to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Our splendid craft publication has managed to struggle along for some time past without the assistance of his more or less facile pen, but it was stated that the best town on the Missouri river is entitled to representation therein, if only that friends of the yesteryear may know that we still live and thrive in this growing city on the Sioux—and so it was gently hinted that the correspondent get busy immediately. And this in the face of an increased postage rate! The Craftsman, a local labor paper, mentions the writer's reputation in connection with "bovine" matters, so it seems to be up to him to live up to this proud record—and spread it.

The Craftsman is a six-month-old venture on the sea of union journalism, and is a quite lusty appearing infant. It is owned, edited and managed by two veteran members of the local typographical union, Henry Michelstetter and John H. Jones. This makes two union labor papers for Sioux City, as the Union Advocate, now in its

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twenty-third year, still flourishes under the management of William H. Bastian and the editorship of Harry H. Adair. Two union papers would be about one too many for most towns, but not for so good a union town as Sioux City. Organization has made remarkable growth in this city during the past two or three years, nearly all lines of labor being represented by good, active unions. The central labor body is a live institution, with a splendid attendance of earnest delegates at every meeting—in sharp contrast to the conditions existing a few years ago, when a handful of faithful printers and cigar makers had difficulty in keeping the trades assembly from dying of inertia.

Did THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL ever record the elevation of one of Sioux City's best known printers to the post of secretary-treasurer of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, which occurred at the annual gathering of that body in Dubuque last June? Harry Strief, first secretary-treasurer, then president, of the state labor body, resigned the latter post to accept a place on the state board of control, and was succeeded by Secretary-Treasurer Fred A. Canfield, of Cedar Rapids, a former Sioux City stereotyper. Earl C. Willey, treasurer of the Sioux City Trades and Labor Assembly, and recording secretary of No. 180, was chosen by unanimous vote to the position vacated by Mr. Canfield. Earl is a union worker with a punch, and has already demonstrated that he will make splendidly good in state federation work. One wonders how the cause of labor could succeed in Iowa without Sioux City printers to guide it.

Harry Strief is now a resident of Des Moines, made necessary by his state job, but he drops in to see the folks in the old home town every now and then, and his presence is as a ray of sunshine on a foggy day. Of course, he'll return to stay some day.

Another former Sioux City printer who just simply can't keep away from the town is Charley Allen, foreman of the Sioux Falls Journal. He happens in on his friends here oftener than semi-occasionally.

No. 180 is doing her bit to help win the world war. All the available funds, in the sum of $500, have been invested in Liberty bonds, and several members are at the front preparing to make any sacrifice necessary for the cause of liberty. Those in the service are: Lieut. Mark Bigelow, Company C, 127th machine gun battalion, now stationed at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.; Pte. J. B. Glasgow, also at Camp Cody. Apprentice members: Samuel A. Haislet, corporal in Company M, Forty-ninth United States infantry, now at Tenafly, N. J.; Dave Roberts, Company B, 126th machine gun battalion, Deming; George D. Haislet, Company C, 127th machine gun battalion, Deming, and Dick Verstegen, aviation corps, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Our union is proud of her soldier boys, and perhaps the writer is just a little more proud than the rest of 'em, as two of the volunteers named are sons of his. Walter Ward and Frank Hutchinson, of the Journal force, each has a son in the service.

Vice-President Paul Lindenmeyer is expecting a summons to the colors any day, as he was among the early ones called to the national army, has been accepted, and did not claim exemption. Paul has for years contributed largely to the support of his mother and widowed sister and children, but stands ready to respond to his country's call to duty.

Arnold J. Herz (better known as "Heine"), member of the executive board, has gone and done it. He was married October 30 to a popular young lady of Sioux City—Miss Oakleaf. With the present price of pork chops Arnold will have to pound the keys harder than ever now.

Walter Whitehead, for a number of years a fixture at the Star printery, has gone to Des Moines, where a sister lives, and will remain there if he can stand it.

A. A. ("Mush") Allburn, veteran Journal printer, is again in Montana—this time at Miles City—and will work there until he gets lonesome for home again.

No. 180 endorsed the proposition to change the law relating to seven-day situations. The Morning Journal crowd is strong for it.

The Live Stock Record chapel has recently undergone a transformation. Foreman Lloyd Marousek and Operator Charles ("Stock Yards") Wilson both retired to engage in farming—the former in Colorado and the latter near Leeds, a Sioux City suburb. Will Shreiner succeeds to the foremanship, President J. L. Wilson becomes the machinist-operator, and the undersigned is "rassling" with the paper—a daily publication.

Work is good, everybody employed, and lots of overtime on the hook about town.

George R. Protsch, for many years an employe of the Union Advocate, has taken a position with the Hogan & Campbell job office.

And we are all anxiously watching to see what will happen to that new newspaper scale next June. O. M. HAISLET.

CONCORD, N. H.

North Adams and 5,000 members!

Jacob Federman, of Medford, Mass., has deposited a Boston traveler and accepted a position at the Dartmouth Press at Hanover.

President Brusa has been removed from the hospital to his home, where he is gaining strength very rapidly, and expects to be on the job again very shortly.

Attention of the members is called to the fact that after January 1, 1918, the initiation fee will be as follows: Less than twenty-five years at next birthday, $3; more than twenty-five years and less than thirty-five years, $5; more than thirty-five years and less than forty-five years, $10; forty-five years and over, $20. In addition to the above a local fee of $5 will be collected. Now is the time for the members of No. 297 to get busy and bring in the applications of the non-union printers here, and there are a lot of them. The secretary has just mailed notices to all the non-union printers in Concord, explaining about the increased cost of initiation on January 1. If this is followed up by a few personal talks by our members who are working side by side with them, a whole lot of good can be accomplished.

Our November meeting was very short; only about fifteen minutes was taken up from the time of opening until the close. I am not going to say any more about the members attending meetings. I have written something on this subject every month for about a year. When the right time comes, and I feel it will be very soon now, the members will realize that they have got to come and help out the few that are trying to hold this union together. The members that are working fifty-five hours every week should be the ones that should work the hardest to better their condition, but they seem to be content to watch and let the other fellow do the work. I feel that the forty-eight-hour week will be forced upon them in the

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very near future, whether they want it or not. The sooner it comes depends upon them; the sooner they really want it, just so soon will they get it.

Nomination for officers will be in order at the December meeting.

Business in all branches of the trade is still good, with good, competent union men hard to find. Every one should try and get the applications of the good union printers at this time.

E. B. McCauley.

PATERSON, N. J.

On November 10 the local members were each assessed 25 cents, which was used in getting up packages to be sent to "our boys" who have joined the colors. The executive committee had charge of putting up the packages.

The result in the cases of our members who were seeking political jobs at the last election was as follows: Morris S. Grossman and Charles Albonica, who ran for alderman in their respective wards on the democratic ticket, defeated. George Graebner, who ran for township collector of West Park Borough, and Harry A. Templeman, justice of the peace, were elected. The last two ran on the republican ticket.

While in New York on November 10 I met Eugene Wells, of Wilmington, Del., who had just returned from the Union Printers Home. He had nothing but the warmest praise for our grand institution and the greatest respects to pay to Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daley, who he says are always looking after the welfare of those in the Home.

Among the recent arrivals have been Tommy ("Kid") Horan and "Bill" Gleason.

H. L. Vanderveld.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Routine business occupied most of the time of the October meeting. Several new members were initiated, giving further evidence that we are still on the trail of those not yet affiliated with the union. Those members who are habitual absentees from meetings will meet many new faces when next they grace the gatherings of the union, and it is not now so much a problem of getting new members as it is of having those present to help carry the burden who for years past were valuable in the activities of No. 33. The committee in charge of the sixtieth anniversary of the union made its final report, showing a balance on hand after all bills had been paid. The committee was given a vote of thanks, which all agree was deserved.

The Providence Visitor Printing Company has added an up-to-date stereotype outfit to its plant, having purchased a latest design flat-casting equipment for a seven-column page. It consists of a jig saw and drill, saw and trimmer, casting box, shaver equipped with micrometer gauges and an automatic stop-lowering device.

Howard E. Branch, who made his debut as a newspaper cartoonist and photographer on the Providence Tribune, has been appointed an efficiency expert in the ordnance bureau of the war department at Washington. Mr. Branch has been associated with the Stevens Optical Company, which firm runs a printing office on the side.

There are members of No. 33 who are beyond the age when they can be of service to their country as soldiers or sailors, but have sons enlisted in some branch of the government service and are either here or overseas. Here is an incident, and every word of it is true: "Some one ought to explain the meaning of the service flag to the people of Providence. I have one hung out in front of my house for a son who is somewhere across the water. Yesterday an auction was advertised for some place on my street and, seeing my flag, people came there looking for the auction. Two junk peddlers even went up into the attic looking for it. It seems that some people are not very patriotic or they would know a service flag when they see one."

M. A. Donahue, for two years employed in the composing room of the Providence Evening Bulletin, has withdrawn his card and left for the Pacific coast, San Francisco being his destination, making the journey by visiting different points on the way.

John Edward O'Connor, born in Manchester, N. H., March 11, 1849, died in this city October 27. Mr. O'Connor began his apprenticeship in the office of the Providence Journal in 1867 and worked on that paper and at his trade in Boston, Mass. Deceased was not a member of the union at his death nor had he worked at the printing business for twenty years. Mr. O'Connor was well known by oldtimers.

To the members of Providence Union who have not yet contributed to the Prescott memorial fund is given an opportunity to do so at this time. The total amount raised so far is $1,613.70 and about $800 more is needed to meet the amount required for this purpose. The local union, by personal subscription, has given $21.95, an average of about 10 cents a member. The secretary will forward any further donations to this fund to headquarters should any one care to contribute.

The latest reports regarding the condition of Frank Livingston, a member of this union, now a resident of the Union Printers Home, is that he has added eighteen pounds to his weight and his general health is greatly improved. This will be welcome information to Mr. Livingston's friends, who sincerely hope for his speedy recovery and his return to this city in the near future.

Thomas Harrison has left the employ of the Providence Bulletin to accept a position in the ad department of the Pawtucket Evening Times.

Howard Cram, a linotype operator, pleaded nolo to twenty-one indictments when arraigned in the superior court in this city November 14. He was sentenced on but one of the indictments, that of receiving a stolen automobile, the property of Judge Rathbun, of the superior court. Cram was given five years in jail. We congratulate the court in doing what the local typographical union would have been glad to have done several years ago. The opinion is general in local printing circles that at last justice has been meted out to a man who evidently has long been a crook, not through misfortune, but through design. Cram was excluded from membership in No. 33 a few years ago.

Viola, eight-year-old daughter of John G. Lombard, was run over and so badly injured by an automobile that she died at the Rhode Island hospital a few minutes after an ambulance had taken her there on November 3. Mr. Lombard had left the printing business for the winter and was about to start on a tour behind the footlights.

The Providence Journal's tobacco fund, started to supply the Rhode Island soldiers with "smokes" and the use of the weed in other manner, up to November 15 had reached the sum of $25,032.82.

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An effort was made to send the boys in service a union product, but as the newspaper acts only as the agency by which the fund is collected an appeal to it was of no avail. At a meeting of a certain organization in this city it was suggested that a collection be taken for this fund. When it came time to count the money it was found that several hat and coat checks had been thrown into the collection plates. This did not phase those who were out to increase the tobacco fund, as they immediately presented the checks at the hat room, brought the hats, coats, etc., into the hall and proceeded to sell them at auction. This caused something of a flurry, as can be imagined. It cost one man $8.60 to redeem his coat.

Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law;
No favor shall win us, no fear shall awe.

With the above lyric, the Rhode Island Labor Press introduces itself to the public, making its initial bow as the "official organ of the Providence Central Federated Union" the first of November. The Press will appear monthly until further notice. No one need apologize for it typographically. Its news columns are replete with reading matter pertinent to labor. The Press starts off with some lofty ideals, its field for usefulness is extensive and we hope it will always be true to its Utopian motto. Samuel R. Macready, a member of No. 33, is the editor of the Press.

Liberty day for Liberty bonds in Liberty land was observed in this city on October 24. Various meetings were held in the interests of the loan and every gathering was marked by an outpouring of enthusiasm and patriotism. The city hall, state house and public schools were closed. The various printing and newspaper offices throughout the city were visited by speakers who addressed the gatherings on the subject of the loan.

The bootblacks of this city are now classified as laborers. And they get 10 cents for each pair of cowhides they polish! What profiteth a man with a college education?

EDWARD N. GRIFFITHS.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Things are going along nicely with No. 51 and everybody is working. The label is being pushed hard and about all the printing that goes out bears the magic sign. This has only been accomplished by constant hammering by the label committee and they will continue their work until the city is 100 per cent label.

Since our October meeting President Medcalf and Secretary Gilliard decided to surrender their cards and they both took positions on the Christian Science Monitor in Boston, Mass. Some day there will be a show-down in that shop and these "card surrenderers" may be a rather sorry lot. The members were surprised at this action by our two officers.

The election of First Vice-President Forrest C. Hinckley as president and of Second Vice-President Linehan as financial secretary was unanimous. Both are well fitted to fill their positions and are popular with the boys. Hinckley is in the employ of the Telegram. Linehan works for the Sun-American. It was voted to have but one vice-president hereafter, and Frank Burke, of the Eagle-Tribune, was elected to that position. He formerly belonged to Lowell Union.

Two applications were received and acted upon at the November meeting and four traveling cards were deposited. This brings the union up to a membership of sixty-six members.

Former Secretary Marquis, of this union, but now a member of Boston Union, was a visitor at the November meeting.

No. 51 has invested in another hundred-dollar Liberty bond of the second vintage.

B. J. KEAVENY.

BALTIMORE, MD.

The following members of No. 12 are now in the United States service: Russell Mules, Dan R. Kipp, J. M. Matthews, E. H. Allers, J. McHugh, A. Levine, J. Frejka; apprentices, G. Haugh, E. Flanagan, T. Bailey, E. Saalsbad, W. James, R. Donovan, P. L. Hoot, E. P. Wooden, —— Lehn, E. Rannells, G. Burrier, R. Bushman, Roth P. Kirk. These have been exempted: E. J. Peoples, Joe Wildner, L. J. Ford, J. H. Sherwood, jr.; C. H. Schultz, S. Blume, jr.; E. Heim, J. Jesse Riley. One hundred and forty-two members of No. 12 have so far reported that they had to register under the first call of the selective draft, but there are some few who have not reported. Of this number, four have enlisted, three have been drafted and eight have been exempted. Sixteen apprentices have also enlisted.

It is a pleasure for me to announce that President Arthur L. Jackson is getting along fine. I called on him recently and he was just eating his dinner, and, believe me, he certainly did put some of the food away. Mrs. Jackson tells me that while "Jack" did not eat much during his illness, he has nearly caught up to where he left off, and she certainly hopes that none of "Jack's" friends will whisper this to Hoover, because she does not care to have him Hooverized for a while.

Jack Dempsey is still confined to his home. While Jack has been home he has had the pleasure of having an addition to the family in another little Dempsey.

George P. Nichols lost his brother-in-law by death on Sunday, October 28.

The shortage in the labor market for printers is beginning to tell seriously on the proprietors in this city, and changes among the forces are occurring weekly. The latest changes that have occurred are A. A. Crabus, linotype operator, from the Franklin Printing Company to the Fleet-McGinley Company; Rodney Thomas, linotype operator, from the Fleet-McGinley Company to the Evening Sun, and there are more changes that will occur in the next several weeks.

The Sun has installed the twenty new linotype machines that were recently purchased from the Mergenthaler company, and Sunday work was the order for Chief Machinist Paul Wolf and his crew in putting them together.

Big inducements are being offered men in the printing trades by out-of-town concerns to come to their assistance in working for them at a higher scale than they are receiving in Baltimore, and it would be well for Baltimore printers to revise the list of their employes' salaries, with a view to keeping their forces intact. Even the newspaper branch of the industry is beginning to make inroads into the commercial branch by offering more salary, and the fact that they have a seven-hour day is a big inducement for the newspapers to hold out, and in the majority of cases the hour a day less counts with the men. Early in the summer I advised a rearrangement of these conditions, and in some instances these matters were attended to, and those who have made this rearrangement seem to be having no trouble. There will be a call in a short time by the government for more men for the national army, and this call will take more men

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than the first call did. This will also be true of the printers and the allied trades, and the call will hit us much harder than the first one did.

The Sunday morning edition of the Evening News has been a success, and the scheme has given the printing industry more work to look after. The plant recently installed four more new linotypes.

Guy Taylor was the high man in the weekly roll-off of the Morning Sun duckpin league Wednesday, October 24, hitting 116 of the little wooden men in the game. Cosnell and Greenfield were tied for the runner-up position, each having a mark of 115.

Bert Kenner, of the Mules Printing Company, is now instructing the boys of the Boys' Home School the art of printing three evenings a week.

Sam Peters, of the linotype force of the Morning Sun, is now in the composing room linotype force of the Evening News.

William L. Dean, who has been working in the composing room of the Baltimore Bargain House, is now the property man in the composing room of the Evening Sun. Willie will have charge of the type faces for the admen and see that they are supplied at all times. This job was formerly in the hands of boys, but Superintendent Conklin found it very unsatisfactory.

Daniel E. Kipp, of Baltimore, has been qualified by Captain Kirby, of the engineer corps, for active service, and was ordered to report for duty at once at Camp Devens, Mass. He is an adman and linotype operator and will be attached to the printing plant at that camp.

There is one printing employer in Baltimore who is sharing some of his profits with his employes, in recognition of the high cost of living and the cooperation that is being given to him by his employes, and he shares with every one of his employes once a year, even to the smallest-salaried boy in his employ. At Christmas time he distributes the bonus to each and every individual in his employ, whether it be a bookkeeper or an organization man. The bonus runs from $10 to $250. Prof. M. E. Jaffa, of the University of California, who has made a study and a report of the need of readjustment of wages because of the high cost of living, says that the increase has been 33 per cent during the past two years, and that the man with a wife and three children to support, who receives $75 a month, will have $2.50 left to pay for clothing, insurance and other extras, after he has paid for necessary food, rent, and shoes. Many families, in order to make both ends meet, have largely reduced their food consumption, and such reduction is at the expense of proper growth and development of children and impaired efficiency and endurance of adults. Taking rent, which he figures at $20 a month, and light and fuel at $3 (?), respectively, as being items which have not increased in price during the past two years. Professor Jaffa shows that where the average wage-earner expended $57.75 for necessary living expenses a year ago, the increases in food, clothing and shoes now make it necessary for him to pay out $72.50 each month in order properly to nourish, house and clothe himself and family. Shoes in each family that cost $5.25 a month during 1916 now cost $8 monthly, which is inclusive of repair charges; made necessary by the use of poorer materials.

J. M. Matthews, a member of No. 12, has been appointed first sergeant of Company I, First training battalion, Fifty-fourth brigade, at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala. He wants to hear from all of his friends and sends his best regards to his many friends in Baltimore.

J. V. Casey, of the Lucas Brothers Printing Company, has been appointed foreman of the composing room of that concern.

The Baltimore Evening News is publishing a new Sunday edition beginning on Sunday, October 28. The paper appears at 9 A. M. They now issue a Sunday afternoon edition and will continue to publish that paper also, which will make nine papers a week, including a state edition which catches the mail trains at about 7:30 in the evening.

The Baltimore Bargain House, the largest mail order house in the south, has decided to install a monotype keyboard and caster to take care of its constantly increasing business. The composing room is now running linotypes and employs about twenty-five men, but the work of this house is such that it has found that it requires a machine of the monotype make on account of the numerous small illustrations that is carried in the book. The catalog contains at least 500 pages monthly and is sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, acting as a salesman for the house, which does not employ a man on the road. The firm has also decided not to curtail its postage on account of the increase of the first-class matter. Jacob Epstein, the proprietor of this mammoth concern, has also subscribed heavily to the second issue of the Liberty loan bonds.

Believing that the present chairman and assistant chairman of the Sun composing room deserved another term of office, the members of that chapel unanimously re-elected Fred Thomas chairman and William J. Culver assistant chairman at the election held on Tuesday, November 13. The unanimous re-election is a deserved compliment to both gentlemen.

The union at the October meeting decided not to endorse the Sacramento proposition to resurrect the seven-day law. WALTER H. MULES.

MARION, OHIO.

We have between thirty-five and forty members in Marion who work on two daily papers. The "big boss" of each is a man having a national reputation. The one connected with the republican sheet is United States Senator Warren G. Harding, who presided over the last national republican convention. The other man is Thomas Brooks Fletcher, a noted lecturer with the Redpath bureau. Some of our manufactured products are known all over the country, and even beyond its borders. The most notable of these are the steam shovels, tractors and threshing machines. This is the end of a division of the Erie railroad, and, as several other roads go through here, the town is an important railroad center. But it is not a very strongly-organized union town. Aside from us printers, the only other organized workers here are the railroad brotherhoods, the barbers, the brick masons, and about a hundred of the more skilled men at the steel mill. There may be a different story to tell, though, after a while, for our president has been made an organizer for this vicinity for the American Federation of Labor, and we are endeavoring to form a central labor union.

At our last meeting an entertainment committee was appointed. This was done in the hope that it might be able to increase the attendance at the meetings, to get the members to take more interest in union affairs, to arrange a varied program, one feature of which would be along gastronomic lines, another afford entertainment, and a third to be introduced with a view of benefiting the members by having them give numbers of an

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educational character and participate in discussions of questions affecting the trade or those of current or general interest.

September 23 we renewed our contract for five years. We got a raise of $2 a week for the first year, nothing for the second and $1 a week extra for each of the remaining three years. That made the present rate $21 for machine men and $20 for all other journeymen.

Two of our old operators, Mr. and Mrs. George Tuttle, have taken cards and gone we know not where. A man showed up one morning to fill one of the vacancies. The foreman gave him a "half" with which to get something to eat, but, like the fellow in the old song, he never came back. Perhaps instead of getting something to eat he took on some liquid refreshments and then felt too rich to work. Men of this type are poor specimens of humanity, and should be penalized by the holding up of their cards for a time while they learned a few principles of square dealing.

ARTHUR W. DOWNES.

AUBURN-LEWISTON, ME.

The monthly meetings of No. 532 are becoming more and more interesting. Better attendance and more business transacted. The new members are taking hold in good shape, particularly the ladies. At the November meeting Representative Dallas was present and addressed the union. His remarks were interesting and instructive. He stated that his interviews with the local proprietors were satisfactory, and that by the first of January, 1918, he expected to see a new scale in force and a three-year contract signed up with the two daily papers. Joe is a great favorite with the members of No. 532. He certainly is a good worker. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served by the women members and was much enjoyed by all. Nothing like the "eats" to bring the members out. They are arranging for a better lay-out at the close of the next meeting.

The Sun force has sent a Christmas box containing warm clothing, tobacco and cigarettes to William Wilson, one of the Sun's force, now in France. He is an apprentice member of No. 532 and he enlisted in the Nelson Dingley battery, but was transferred to a motor battery now operating in the trenches.

J. T. MORRISSEY.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

There were a number of interesting happenings at the November meeting. Taking them in the order of happening, the first was the appearance of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, who was there in time to meet early birds before the meeting was called to order. President Scott and Vice-President Hugo Miller were expected, but the former was called to New York and the latter was waylaid by members of Typographia No. 4, so Mr. Hays had a monopoly of the distinguished-visitor role. Chairman Welsh reported that the president of the typothetæ had declined to co-operate in the instruction of apprentices, giving as his reason the belief that it was the intention of the union to so arrange things that all apprentices would eventually become members of the union. This was such an obvious fact that Mr. Welsh did not congratulate him on his reasoning powers, merely remarking that we get them anyway. An ad in one of the papers for a boy to learn steel die and copper-plate engraving with no salary for the first year may have put queer thoughts into the typothetæ mind. The committee is not discouraged and believes that a way will be found for united action on this question.

A delegation from the central labor council was given the privilege of the floor and Mr. McCadden explained that the assessment of 25 cents per capita levied by the council on No. 9 for the entertainment of the American Federation of Labor delegates was perfectly legal. He made no mention as to what form the entertainment would take, but seemed to want to give the impression that the council had a right to levy the tax. Then Mr. Nolan took a hand and assured us that it was necessary for No. 9 to "kick in," as he expressed it, to save its reputation—the council and business men would think we were "pikers" if we didn't. Mr. Nolan's ability as an extractor of funds from trade unions seems to be weakening. Generally he can pull a gold-filled tooth without pain, but he had mitts on his fine Italian hand this time. One cynic remarked that the entertainment seemed off to a good start already and another was of the opinion that the council had levied the assessment and then sent out collectors to get what they could on a percentage basis. However, the union made a donation of $25 and repudiated the assessment.

Treasurer O'Donnell then took the floor and told of the progress No. 9 had made during the years of President Kinskey's administration—the improved working conditions, the increases in the scale of wages, better sanitary conditions, better relations with employers, better education of apprentices—and as an outward and visible sign of appreciation by the membership of his work on behalf of the union presented the president with a check for $140.

President Kinskey did not make a bluff at being surprised. The presentation had been scheduled for the October meeting, but you can't plaster a check on a man who isn't there, and there was no more secrecy about the matter than there is in the diplomacy of the Bolsheviki, so he thanked the union and assured the members that he would go on doing things in the same old way, doing what was best for the organization in the light of the knowledge his position gave him, which was apt to be more accurate than that of the member who had heard but one side and that apt to be biased or prejudiced by personal feeling.

Delegate Coyell then asked for a few words from Secretary-Treasurer Hays, and those present had the pleasure of listening to a very able address, in which the duty of those who stayed at home to those who were doing their "bit" was made clear; and the value of membership in the union, as a strictly business proposition, was emphasized.

The American Federation of Labor convention opened with a bang that was heard at least halfway around the world, for President Wilson was there and the delegates had the pleasure of listening to an address that will rank high even in this era of patriotic oratory. Governor Whitman was there, too, and vied with the president in eloquence and in appreciation of the attitude of the federation in the present struggle for the rights of mankind. A. A. Landon, president of the chamber of commerce and also president of the American Radiator Company, professed to be quite at home with the delegates in his address, for he had been a member of the machinists' union and at one time was president of the trades and labor council in Detroit. He had lots of advice to give and told some of his experiences in getting ammunition to the front. He gave the impression that the tight little isle was in rather bad shape until he got things straightened out. Mr. Landon has been a

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business man so long that he has lost touch with the practical side of the labor movement, or he would not have such implicit faith in the statements of his English "business" friends and would know that the open season for perjury lasts all the year round when labor problems are discussed by business men, either domestic or foreign. Mr. Hill, the British delegate, had a few things to say in answer to Mr. Landon, but the papers did not give him much space, and we will have to wait until the official proceedings are out for the other side of the question.

Among the printer delegates at the convention, in addition to the International Typographical Union officials, Messrs. Scott, Hays, Stevenson, Morrison and Hayes, were William Lodge, Ottawa, fraternal delegate; Thomas M. Gafney, Syracuse; Frank T. Bryan, Coffeyville, Kan.; J. M. Conley, Dubuque; Walter C. Caraway, Atlanta; James F. Blakely, Milwaukee; Frank L. Rist, Cincinnati; William F. Hoefgen, San Antonio; Patrick M. Draper, Ottawa; Samuel De Nedrey, Washington; R. E. Woodmansee, Springfield, Ill.; James A. Duncan, Seattle; Grant Hamilton, Denver; James E. Egan, Washington; William Roberts, Chicago; T. A. Stevenson, Toronto; T. D. Fitzgerald, Albany, representing state federations or central labor unions, and Frank Crown and John Murray, of Washington, as visitors. No. 9's entertainment committee arranged a banquet in their honor. Secretary Morrison appointed J. H. Johnston, of the Courier, as his assistant. The Union and Times printed the proceedings and the plant was operated twenty-four hours a day keeping up with the work.

John D. Babbage, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, has presented "Ben Franklin, Printer," and the Courier chapel has ordered DeVinne's "Correct Composition" for the union library. Next!

Subscriptions to the second Liberty loan in the newspaper chapels amounted to about $10,000. John Harwood rolled the high score by investing $1,100 in the good cause. HUGH WALLACE.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Our October meeting was well attended and a number of important matters were taken up and disposed of. It does seem that our membership ought to show more interest and attend more regularly. Our meeting is held on the fourth Sunday of the month, not the last, as some have the impression.

The organization committee is about to make another "drive" with the hopes of securing every non-unionist before the first of the year, when the registration fee will be increased. This ought to be a good argument, and good results are looked for. It does seem that this committee is not getting the co-operation it deserves from the members. It is hardly fair to leave it to a few to do all the work. Surely most every one knows some one who is not a member, and it is their duty to talk to them and try to induce them to take out a card. There are plenty of convincing arguments, and a word here or there will help the committee make the work most successful. Let every one "go to it" and make the slogan, "North Adams and 5,000," a reality.

In the resignation of "Billie" Dalquist from the organization committee, we have lost a hard and willing worker. His efforts will be devoted to another committee, which we hope will prove as helpful as they were to the organization committee. He has left the trade and taken up the insurance game. But let me say right here, he is not selling any better protection than the good old International Typographical Union is offering.

No. 47 is certainly doing her share in this war. We now have seven members serving Uncle Sam. Walter J. Hynes, Thomas Healy, F. Raymond Shea, Harry D. Murray, Arthur Kapitsky and Frederick Plank from the Register chapel, and Vincent W. English from the Union chapel, are now doing "their bit," with a number of others subject to call. Plank is a petty officer, with the rank of ship's printers.

Work is normal, but not what it should be, owing to the small registration at Yale, which lets out a good deal of work under normal conditions.

We are about to take up a sick benefit, and have a committee at work on it, which no doubt will have a report to make in the near future.

Fred Neebe (Senator) has announced his intentions of running for mayor of Meriden, where he resides. The senator certainly worked hard in the senate on behalf of organized labor last summer, and he has the good wishes of all laboring men.

The Journal-Courier has added a model 14 linotype to its equipment. FRANK N. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Negotiations were successful for an increase of $1 in the book and job scale, to date from November 1. This brings the job scale, both hand and machine, to a level with that of the afternoon newspaper.

Twenty new members were elected at the October meeting of No. 2.

Bert Brady is in town helping the local officers on some special work. Mr. Brady is successor to the late Booth Thomson as chairman of the apprentice committee of the International Typographical Union.

President Young, Vice-President Phillips and Harry Shaner were re-elected delegates to the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union, the next session of which will be held at Wilkes-Barre in February.

Eugene Madden, a comma chaser (euphemism for proofreader) on the Trades Union News, rounded out his forty-sixth year as a member of the International Typographical Union in October. Mr. Madden, who is a Girard College product, is a gentleman and a scholar.

When the Pennsylvania legislature failed to confirm Bill Young as a member of the workmen's compensation board, Governor Brumbaugh immediately appointed him chief mediator of the Pennsylvania department of labor and industry at a salary of $3,500 a year, plus expenses. No. 2's president brings an abundance of diplomacy and tact to his new position.

John A. Phillips was appointed delegate to the local branch of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.

Charles C. Boyer, intertype salesman, visited the national capital recently and conferred with Captain Kirby, of the United States army, relative to establishing an American newspaper in France. Said he at the October meeting:

Captain Kirby suggested that he thought it would be a great help to our boys in France to have an American newspaper, and I agreed with him, but said I would get in touch with Secretary Seibold, of Columbia Typographical Union No. 101, which I did, and we immediately communicated with International President Marsden G. Scott, who stated that the plan had his approval. The matter has been gone over fully with the war

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department, and its approval has also been given to the idea. Contracts will be awarded for machinery and the entire equipment will be on its way to France within the next month.

Recording Secretary Larry McCrossin, in reviewing the referendum vote on the second proposition, observed: "Guess those members who voted in the negative would have the International officers work for the Indianapolis Typographical Union scale."

Pete Walsh, once of the North American, has been elevated to assistant foreman on the night side of the Public Ledger.

Miss Varrie Fincher is now billeted on the Evening Ledger.

Training camp and firing line continue to make inroads on our membership, the latest to go being William Heffron, of the Trades Union News chapel, who is at Camp Meade, Admiral, Md. Before leaving Bill's shopmates presented him with a safety razor and other accessories. Earl Meade, son of John Meade, a lifelong union man, as was his father before him, is also stationed at the Maryland cantonment. The merry game of "strikes and spares" is now in full blast in the Curtis League, in which the Evening Ledger composing room is represented. Joe Beatty, Bill Ward, George Simpson and Dick Baker are in the class of near 300 bowlers.

Jake Shaner has flopped to the Kitty League and is now employed at the Westminster Press in the capacity of machinist-operator.

Robert F. Salade's book, "Plate Printing and Steel Die Stamping," is now ready for distribution. It is from the press of the Oswald Publishing Company, New York. Cloth, 74 pages. Illustrated. By mail, $1.10. This book covers both the practical side and the business side of engraving, plate printing, etc. Mr. Salade has written another technical book on "Cutting and Creasing," covering all operations in the larger cutting and creasing plant. This volume will be ready soon.

JAMES P. BOWEN.

LINCOLN, NEB.

The October meeting of No. 209 was attended by the largest company that has been present at any meeting for many a day. There were about fifty men present and three women. The meeting was a most interesting one, and much business for the "good of the order" was taken up. It was voted to appropriate $300 of the defense fund in purchasing Liberty bonds of the third series, which is expected to be called about January 1.

Jack Compton was severely afflicted last month in the loss of his wife, and the union took action in appointing a committee to draft suitable resolutions of condolence in commemoration of the respect the union held for her memory.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted to conform to the International law, with regard to overtime being given out to the first sub appearing, same to be not in force after six months.

Miss Hazel Scott, of Lincoln, was given ten minutes in which to present the particulars of the contest operated by the Omaha Unionist. This is a contest for subscriptions, the Unionist, published at Omaha, being the only paper in the state published in the interest of the union cause. Miss Scott is the representative for Lincoln and vicinity.

Roland D. Sidell, Allen B. Curran and Edwin Gaiser were admitted to membership in the union at the October meeting.

Cards deposited: W. J. Murphy, James M. Mason, William H. Shaw. Cards withdrawn: William H. Shaw, C. S. Jackson, James M. Mason.

Fred Ihringer is ever ready to serve on any committee or in any spot and place in which he may be called. He has served on the labor temple board for some years, and has worked for the interest of unionism in Lincoln to such an extent that the temple is almost out of debt, and soon the unions of Lincoln will be the proud possessors of one of the best properties in the city of Lincoln, and that free and clear from all incumbrances.

HENRY ALLEN BRAINERD.

LONDON, ONT.

The November meeting of No. 133 was a representative one, based on average attendance, members being present who have not attended for many moons. The action of the trades and labor council in nominating George S. Gibbons as labor's candidate for parliament was endorsed. Mr. Gibbons gives notice that, if elected, he will oppose all and sundry legislation that savors of the least antagonism of the labor unions, as he is unqualifiedly a believer in the rights of the toiler to organize for his protection. Mr. Gibbons has been a lifelong liberal. One member-elect received the obligation.

THE JOURNAL intimates that the most important propositions submitted to the referendum have fallen by the wayside. In other words, some 'teen thousand of the membership have spoken for upward of 70,000 union printers, while the great majority, it is to be inferred, have proclaimed by their refusal to exercise the ballot, that the referendum to them means nothing; that the gathering together of hundreds of their representatives in annual convention to debate and devise means for the welfare of the organization is a waste of time and energy, and are not to be considered capable of proper judgment; or is it that these 50,000 or so delinquent voters are not sufficiently informed on these questions as to permit of their casting their ballots intelligently, and, therefore, throw the responsibility upon the shoulders of the "Johnny-on-the-Spotters," whose slogan is kill if the expenditure of a nickel is required to carry out its provisions? If this be so, then that wonderful vehicle of effectiveness (nit), the referendum of the International Typographical Union, is evidently in need of a few new spokes in its wheels. Perhaps a referendum of the local unions instead of the individual members would ameliorate conditions slightly, for through debate on the floor the questions would be thoroughly thrashed out, and thus it is to be presumed that the majority for or against a proposition would entail to no small degree the honest convictions of the elector.

We note that some misguided youths are up in arms because they can't have a special vice-president to look after Canadian affairs. Even were this ludicrous proposition feasible, in view of the fact that we have, year after year, declared by referendum (?) that the great International Typographical Union is too poverty stricken to pay its servants adequate remuneration for their services, we are inclined to the opinion that it would be rather uncharitable, to say the least, to send one of our countrymen over to Indianapolis to take chances of becoming a candidate for the poorhouse. And the fact of our administrative officers being roasted and toasted a Honolulu brown, as

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one correspondent puts it, for conditions over which they have no control, only goes to confirm our opinion, as above expressed, that a goodly portion of the membership is not fully informed on many propositions of vital import, and are, therefore, unable to vote intelligently.

Frank McKay, treasurer of No. 133 and a member of the Advertiser chapel, has been sitting on one of the exemption tribunals in this district. Frank can be depended upon to see that justice is handed out to all comers.

Alex Woonton, who met with an accident shortly after taking up his duties as foreman of the Garner-Young Press, is back again with the Advertiser Job Printing Company, that institution being so busy at the present time that it is compelled to have composition done outside its office.

The Free Press chapel is sending Christmas boxes to its members at the front in France.

Business as usual, with the high cost of living marking time. A. H. WHEATLEY.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE.

The seventeenth semi-annual convention of the Indiana Conference of Typographical Unions will be held at Columbus, Ind., January 19 and 20, under the auspices of Typographical Union No. 450. James S. Creech, the man who did so much to make the Shelbyville convention such a great success, is now devoting much time and labor to make the Columbus session the best in the history of the conference.

A large majority of the unions of the state are now affiliated with the state conference, and we hope to see all represented at the Columbus meeting. Much business of vital importance will be discussed and acted on at this session. Columbus Union will be assisted by the chamber of commerce in the entertaining of the conference, assuring the printers great entertainment during the two-days' session.

All communications in regard to the conference should be addressed to W. F. Enslen, secretary-treasurer of the state conference, 612 East Swayzee street, Marion, Ind., or James S. Creech, 922 Pearl street, Columbus, Ind. W. F. ENSLEN.

REGINA, SASK.

Trade still remains fairly brisk in this part of the world and all members are working.

Just now the only topics of conversation are the Victory loan, the general election and the military service law, which is now in force.

In connection with the general election, a labor party has been formed in Regina, and it is thought that a candidate will be nominated for the federal constituency.

At the November meeting of Regina Union considerable discussion arose on the subject of sending a delegate to the labor convention at which the labor party was formed. The majority was in favor of doing so and John D. Noonan was duly elected as delegate.

By the way: Andy Graham has done his bit; "Uncle Wiggily" Hemstreet has wiggled. A report from Harry Soutter would now be in order. Evans ("Blondy") Ross has won a commission. He is now Lieut. E. Ross. This is believed to be the first instance of a member of the International Typographical Union winning a lieutenancy from the ranks. He went away with the first contingent and is still fighting. H. JOHNSON.

SASKATOON, SASK.

Since our last report the new scale has been signed by all offices in the city and the scale committee relieved of further duties, which, contrary to expectation, were not of a very arduous nature this year. We are congratulating ourselves on securing what we think is the best scale and best agreement in the jurisdiction of the Western Canada Conference, if not in the whole of Canada, with possibly the exception of the British Columbia cities. The committee set out with a determination to obtain a flat scale, and this it was able to accomplish, and in doing so secured a very substantial increase for the floormen, viz.: from $24 days to $28, and from $25 nights to $30, with an increase of $1 to take effect next April. The former scale was $24 and $25 for floor and $25 and $27.50 machine; the present one calls for $28 and $30 flat at once, and $29 and $31 the first of April. The committee was very friendly received by all the employers, and while $29 and $31 were the figures asked by the committee, a counter proposition made by one of the offices of $28 and $30, with $29 and $31 in April, presented in the fair manner that it was, appealed to the committee as reasonable, and on its recommendation was unanimously accepted by the local and the offices signed up on that basis.

Two of the oldest members of this local withdrew their cards last month and left for other parts. E. L. Richards, foreman of the Star job department, has left for the States, and A. J. Matthews, superintendent of the Phœnix, going to the Regina Post. E. George Price, of Port Arthur, has taken Mr. Richards' place on the Star, and Mr. Huffman, formerly of Winnipeg, assumed Mr. Matthews' position on the Phœnix.

A. D. Westwood, a member of this local, died in the Home at Colorado Springs October 13 of tuberculosis. He had been a resident of the Home for about three years. His wife is now residing in Edinburgh, Scotland, and a letter of condolence was sent to her by this local, accompanied by a check for her late husband's mortuary benefit.

"Doc" Broxon, machinist on the Star, also took his card and returned to Winnipeg to take a position on the Free Press.

A recent letter from Pte. Fred Earl, formerly apprentice on the Star and now with the "boys" in France, states that he is enjoying the best of health. He had met several of the Saskatoon printers, among them being Ernie and Jim Cummings and Bob McKay, formerly an apprentice, also on the Star. Keith Perry, at one time a well-known member of this local, was also in Fred's district, and at the time he met him Keith was holding down first base in a baseball game, but was usually employed driving a Red Cross ambulance.

Complying with a resolution adopted at the recent Western Canada Conference this local took up the matter of individual towels and sanitary drinking fountains with the several employers of the city, with the result that the individual towel system was introduced in the Star, and we are given to understand that a drinking fountain has been ordered and will be installed. We have had assurances from the Phœnix office that our wishes in this respect will also be met by that office to some extent, at least.

So far as we can learn not many of our members will be affected by the first draft of the military service act, as almost all eligible members had volunteered their services previously and are now at the front. One member in class A-2 ap-

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plied in person for exemption on what seemed very reasonable grounds, but was given three months to report for service.

Oliver Horsfall, a member of this local, is expected home from the front in time for Christmas dinner. Oliver has been severely wounded in the left wrist and from all accounts it is expected he will be out of the trade in the future. This will be regretted by all, as Oliver was one of the real earnest workers in the local.

The Daily Star last month carried a 400-line ad in the Toronto Globe calling itself "Saskatchewan's leading newspaper" and displaying boldly its circulation figures, 21,000.

Alex McRobbie, who has had charge of the Regina Post job department for the past year, is returning to this city to assume full charge of the Star job room, his former position before going to Regina. R. J. MOORE.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.

The regular monthly meeting of No. 305 was held November 13. One apprentice member was elected. The election of officers will be held at the December meeting and the officers installed at the January meeting. A committee, consisting of Vice-President J. H. McCausland, Thomas Carrigan and W. H. Tilton, was appointed to make arrangements for a banquet on the evening of the January meeting, as that will be the twenty-sixth anniversary of the organization of the union.

In connection with the November meeting a "dutch" supper was served. After the eats were disposed of our recording secretary, "Gene" Lanspery, tried to put over an Irish jig, which caused the gathering to break up in a near riot. His music was a Jew's harp, played by himself.

To show their patriotism twenty-two members have bought Liberty bonds to the amount of $2,500.

Why does not No. 305 get jurisdiction over Cornwall, which is six miles from Newburgh? There are now three card men working in the Local Press office. MILTON K. BARRUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

What was without doubt the largest meeting the union ever held assembled at the Labor temple Sunday afternoon, October 28. Interest in the gathering had been accentuated by reason of the arbitration award, made at Indianapolis, October 20, the terms of which fixed the wage and hour conditions for San Francisco's newspapers. Oakland Typographical Union was also represented by its executive officers and a large part of the membership, conditions in the composing rooms of the newspapers of that city being affected by the decision in the San Francisco case. Notwithstanding the large attendance and the intense interest of every one present, the meeting progressed and continued for nearly four hours without an unpleasant incident, demonstrating conclusively that the typographical union can meet any condition that confronts the organization and that its membership stands as one man when the welfare of all is at stake. The arbitration award, though extremely distasteful and absolutely without warrant because it reduces wages per hour at a time when men and women in every other line of industry the world over are receiving increased rates because of readjustments made necessary by the decreased purchasing power of their wages, was accepted. The officers and the scale committee were again instructed to present a new scale, the award not having been fixed for any specified time.

An adjourned meeting of the union was held Sunday afternoon, December 4, which brought out only a small attendance, the business to be transacted only including routine affairs. T. M. Murray, of the Daily News, resigned as a delegate to the label section of the labor council and was succeeded by J. J. O'Rourke, of the Bulletin. The action of President Tracy in making a statement to the board of supervisors regarding the reliability of the Neal Publishing Company, in so far as that firm's dealings with the union are concerned, after full discussion and a complete understanding of the matter, was approved without opposition. The meeting adjourned at 3 o'clock.

Edward C. Sewell, who held an interest in the Eagle Printing Company, 59 McAllister street, a well-known member of No. 21, died at his home in this city on Friday, October 26, 1917, gastric hemorrhages being the immediate cause of death. Mr. Sewell was 44 years of age, being a native of California. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Mildred A. Sewell. Funeral services were held Monday, October 29, at Mission Masonic temple, and were conducted by Amity Lodge, F. and A. M. The large auditorium of the temple was filled to capacity, delegations being present from the Eastern Star, Foresters of America and the typographical union. Interment was at Woodlawn cemetery.

James K. McDaniel, an old member of No. 21, died at the Yountville Soldiers' Home on Sunday, November 11, 1917, age 69 years. Funeral services were held in this city Wednesday, October 14, interment being at Cypress Lawn cemetery. Mr. McDaniel was born in Missouri, but came to California many years ago and was for a number of years active in union affairs. He is survived by a son, G. T. McDaniel, who is a prominent San Francisco dentist.

William R. Meredith, of the Recorder chapel, left Friday, November 9, for London, England, where he will offer his services to the British government in whatever capacity he may be most needed. Before his departure Mr. Meredith was presented with a regulation "fit-all" army packet and the latest style army luggage case or trunk, a gift from his associates on the Recorder.

The Stockton Evening Mail has discontinued publication, the press franchise being taken over by the Evening Record and the plant and equipment by the Morning Independent. The latter paper will remove to the building formerly occupied by the Mail.

A circular letter received from the executive council of the International Typographical Union announces that a final drive is now being made to raise the balance of the Prescott memorial fund. Only a few hundred dollars more are needed and the membership will undoubtedly cheerfully contribute the amount. The delay in the matter has been caused by the difference of opinion existing over the location of the memorial shaft. The shaft should be erected at the Union Printers Home burial plot, where it may be seen by the thousands of visitors who make the pilgrimage to Colorado Springs annually.

George E. Mitchell, representative of the International Typographical Union, was called to Eugene, Ore., recently to assist the union at that place in adjusting its new scale of prices with the employing printers of that city. He reports a satisfactory settlement.

Harvey E. Garman, clerk of the city council of Denver, Colo., with his bride, were recent visitors in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Garman left for San

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Diego to visit Mr. Garman's son, who is stationed at the military cantonment there. Mr. Garman will probably resign his position in Denver and take up permanent residence in California if he can conclude certain business arrangements now pending.

A recent letter from Rod Payne, at Tucson, Ariz., contains the information that Howard Keener has bought the Patagonian, published at Patagonia, Santa Cruz county, Ariz., and is now an editor, publisher and proprietor; also that West Boynton and Fred Davis are wintering in the Garden state.

Carl H. Koch, one of our young members, having been initiated in January of this year, is the latest addition to No. 21's quota of members who have been called to the colors. He left for American Lake, Wash., Monday, October 22.

Frank Spiegle, who left San Francisco July 12 for Honolulu, where he joined the small colony of American printers in that city, has returned from the Pearl of the Pacific. Spiegle is planning a world trip, expecting to spend several years in Australia, the Orient, and South Africa, returning to this country via the Suez canal. F. C. Dawson, well known in Sacramento and in this city, also returned from a vacation trip to Honolulu during the month.

William B. Rutherford, chairman of the Argonaut chapel, was recently confined at the Fairmont hospital, where he underwent an operation. J. C. Tunnell, of the Bulletin chapel, who has been indisposed for some time, writes from Los Angeles that, acting upon his doctor's advice, he will not resume active duties at the trade for some time to come. GEORGE A. TRACY.

COLUMBIA, MO.

Classes A and B of the biennial contract for the state university printing were awarded to the Missouri Publishing Company, of Mexico, Mo., and class C to the Herald-Statesman Publishing Company, of Columbia, on October 27. There were only three bids submitted for this work, the E. W. Stephens Publishing Company and the Herald-Statesman Publishing Company, both scab shops of Columbia, and the Mexico firm. It became evident to the members here early in the fight that it would be a very difficult matter to get many bids on this printing, as the firms of the larger cities refused to bid. The final outcome of the awarding of the contract was predicted by all local members here, as we were watching the situation and keeping in close touch with it. The Missouri Publishing Company, which got the big end of the contract, amounting to about $18,000 annually, is a non-union office, Mexico being a small, unorganized town. We want to say this, however, about Rolla McIntire, proprietor, that he is a very affable and broad-minded gentleman. The work that he has been unable to turn out heretofore in his small office has always been sent to union firms in the larger cities. He has a kindly feeling toward organized labor, and has made statements that lead us to believe that before many more state contracts are passed out the Missouri Publishing Company will be in possession of the union label.

The strike situation here remains practically the same. The largest shop here, E. W. Stephens Publishing Company, reports show, is a mass of confusion and incompetency, the scabs being about as disgusted as the proprietors. The scabs were started on a piece scale some time ago at the munificent sum of 6 cents per thousand ems, so reports say, but through their unbounded generosity and kindly feeling toward the employes, the proprietor has raised their scale "a few cents." They are holding out great bait to printers who travel through town, but so far have been able to capture only one card man. He carried a card from Tulsa, Okla., and went by the name of Virgil Griffith. No. 160 disposed of his case on short notice.

John P. Hamel, who has been out of town about fifteen months, has deposited his card and is working on the Columbia Morning Times.

Miss Estelle Terry, who has had her card deposited here, has withdrawn her card and is now reporting on the Wichita (Kan.) Beacon. Miss Terry rendered us valuable assistance during the strike. She was a student in journalism in the state university.

President Schwamb and Secretary Creasey were both caught in the draft. Nearly all the members here bought Liberty bonds. V. G. HAWKINS.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

Organizing on August 1 with a charter list of nineteen, members of No. 357 went to work with a will, and we now number twenty-three. There are also two applications pending and others who are expecting to come in soon. Those familiar with conditions in this city will understand that so far the members have not been slackers, even though gains have been small. The meetings are well attended and enthusiastic, with everybody eager to do his or her part.

An important merger in the newspaper field has just been announced. The Daily State Journal was merged on November 17 with the Parkersburg News. The News secures one of the best-equipped plants in the state by the transaction. The management will discontinue publication of the Journal, this leaving Parkersburg with one morning and one evening newspaper. Just what effect the change will have on the membership of our local can not be told at this time. It is to be hoped that the majority at least may be taken care of here, as some of No. 357's best workers were employed on the Journal. L. BERSON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Philip W. Fawley, for several years salesman and efficiency man with the Lanston Monotype Company, has been appointed foreman of the Binghamton Press office. He has worked on some of the largest newspapers in the country, besides being several years with the monotype company. He has instituted several changes in the composing room and with the new monotype caster for ad type, recently installed by the Press, expects to handle the holiday rush in good shape. His numerous friends in all parts of the country will wish him success in his new venture.

Two new members, Earl Miller and Joe Yuakoff, were initiated at the last meeting.

Joe Dowling and Fred Rauch resigned their positions on the Press and are now working at the Vail-Ballou Book Company.

Mr. Hummell, of the monotype company's instruction force, who has been here for several weeks, left recently to install a monotype outfit in Syracuse. Mr. Massey, also of the monotype instruction force, expects to leave soon to spend the holidays at his home in Texas. While here the monotype boys have made many friends, who will be sorry to see them leave for other parts.

The fall rush has started and work is very

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plentiful in this city. The outlook is for a bigger holiday business this year than ever before.

Rupert J. ("Zip") Oliver, one of our members who is in the ambulance service of Uncle Sam, stationed at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., was a recent visitor here. He was on a fifteen days' furlough. Many of the boys were glad to see "Zip" looking so well. John Wyrough, another one of our members, was home on a short furlough from Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J. Johnny was looking fit as a fiddle. Uncle Sam surely treats his boys in good shape.

The Press bowling team is holding its own in the local city league. The team has been strengthened by the acquisition of the bowling ability of the new foreman, Philip Fawley. Big John Walker, the able captain of the team, has the boys working hard all the time and they hope to soon be leading the league. The Press handmen have challenged the operators to bowl a series of nine games, the losers to buy the dinners for the winners. The challenge has been accepted and both sides are practicing faithfully, as a terrible battle is anticipated.

Cards received: R. E. Townsend, William H. Massey, William Williams, Philip W. Fawley, James S. Hayden. JULIAN H. WALKER.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

The November meeting of No. 20 was well attended, with President A. E. Hill in the chair. There was little business before the meeting beyond the regular work. Two new members were received by ballot—G. B. Harrison elected to full membership and H. H. Hflton to apprentice membership.

N. E. Bishop has returned after a six-months' stay in Chicago.

Adolph Bernasky has moved with his family from Indianapolis to this city. He is at work in the adroom of the Tennessean and American.

The firm of Howard & Graves, linotypers, was recently dissolved, and later became Graves & P'Pool. This firm in a few days was taken over by Mr. P'Pool. Mr. Howard is now by himself at the old stand of Howard & Graves, while Mr. P'Pool has quarters elsewhere.

C. B. Hunt, recording secretary of No. 20, is now foreman at the Rich Printing Company. He was formerly with the Benson Printing Company.

Harry Kline recently resigned his position with the Rich Printing Company, and is now with the E. T. Lowe Publishing Company.

Financial Secretary H. J. Loser informs the writer that inquiries have been made in regard to the names of members who are to enter army and navy service, but that there are at present obstacles preventing him securing an accurate list. The list will be made out later as the exemption board work progresses.

Archie Dennis, of the Brandon chapel, has gone for service in Uncle Sam's navy.

J. W. Lowrence, until recently foreman of the E. T. Lowe Publishing Company, has purchased an interest in the Organ Printing Company and has entered upon his duties there.

On October 24 Sterling B. Shearon, perhaps the oldest and one of the best-known members of No. 20, died after a brief illness. He had been a member fifty-five years, and had held nearly every office within the gift of the organization. Mr. Shearon was a native of Nashville, having been born on Church street, June 1, 1839. He received a liberal education, and early in the civil war enlisted on the side of the confederacy. He was wounded and captured at Perryville in 1862, remaining in prison until January, 1863, when he was released and returned to his command, serving until the close. Mr. Shearon was an elder in Grace Presbyterian church, a man of sterling worth and character, and in his death not only has No. 20 suffered the loss of a loved and respected member, but the city has lost a valued and upright citizen. The funeral service was held from Grace Presbyterian church, and the remains laid to rest at Mount Olivet, escorted to the last resting place by members of Company B, Confederate Veterans.

John L. Ambrose, general manager of the Ambrose Printing Company, went to Atlanta the first of November, where he made application, was examined and accepted for aerial service in the United States aviation corps. He was later called to a school of instruction, and will finally be assigned to the flying squadron. Mr. Ambrose is a son of J. H. Ambrose, treasurer of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and is a splendid young man in every way. He holds a strong place in the respect and esteem of every employe of the Ambrose Printing Company, and, while they regret his departure, he carries with him the hearty well wishes of all in his patriotic determination.

Work in most of the book and job shops has picked up some, but others are very dull at present. There are plenty of men on hand to take care of the situation.

Information has been received by H. J. Loser to the effect that Col. M. R. Grigsby, who has been seriously ill in an Indianapolis hospital for some time, is improving. Members of No. 20 will be glad to learn this. E. ROY MOORE.

LIMA, OHIO.

At the last meeting of No. 296 officers were nominated for the next year, one new member obligated, and four applications voted on. Oscar North, delegate to the Ohio Typographical Conference at Akron, gave a very interesting report of the big meet, and was given a unanimous vote of thanks.

F. L. Van Pelt, secretary-treasurer, has resigned his position on the Gazette, and purchased a south side job shop. "Van" seems to be getting his share of the south side printing, and has the best wishes of all the boys.

Several changes have been made in the past month. Clyde Weaver, of the News, took a little trip out to Kansas City. The boys accused him of purchasing a round-trip ticket, but Clyde says the climate didn't agree with his delicate constitution. Ralph Warren, of the South Side Star, took out a traveler, and is seeing the west; Paul Runneals, of the Gazette chapel, taking his situation. Alfred Gleaves, of the Times-Democrat, shifted to the Gazette, and "Browney" Brown is holding down the machine job on the Times.

The writer was married on Saturday evening, October 20, to Miss Gladys Jackson, a young lady of this city. They reside on West Wayne street.

"Shorty" Arnold is back in town again, subbing on the Gazette. Several arrivals and several departures are reported, but everything seems settled down for the holiday rush.

Work is good and plenty of help.

CLYDE R. MILLER.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Post management granted the employes an increase to meet the high cost of living. The Times-Star management granted the increase some time ago. It is now rumored that the morning papers are about to get in line. In appreciation of the efforts of M. L. Gross, father of the Post chapel, the members adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The members of the Post chapel were agreeably surprised by receiving an advance in wages on November 3, 1917, eighteen months before the ending of the scale contract of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 with the Post Publishing Company; and,

Whereas, It is our belief that we are deeply in debt to M. L. Gross, father of the Post chapel, for his personal efforts, begun in February, 1917, to secure for the members of the Post chapel some substantial recognition on the part of the management of the Post of the predicament of their employes because of the growing cost of living and no relief to be secured through the parent body, Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, until the expiration of the wage agreement; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Post chapel, in special session assembled, extend to M. L. Gross, in appreciation of his labors in our behalf, out heartfelt and sincere thanks; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions in some suitable form for presentation be presented to our worthy brother.

The angel of death last month invaded the home of Harry Koogle, well known among the oldtimers, his estimable wife passing away after a long illness. In recent years Mr. Koogle has been engaged in the confectionery business. The Commercial Tribune chapel, where Mr. Koogle was last employed, sent a beautiful floral design.

Ben Lambers, for years foreman of the Hennegan plant, has established the Lambers Printing Company at 621 Walnut street. Ben's legion of friends wish him success in the new venture.

Harry Engelhardt was elected mayor of Norwood and James Mullaney councilman-at-large of Cincinnati. Both have been members of No. 3 for years.

Johnny Stack, of Los Angeles, recently mailed several copies of the Good Samaritan to friends in Cincinnati. The sheet grows better with every issue and is the best antidote for gloom on the market.

No. 3 at the November meeting contracted for liberal space in the Scranton convention souvenir. A. J. Langan, secretary of the committee, is working hard to make the convention a success and his many friends hope to see his efforts crowned with glory. Scranton has a bunch of live wires that never met the word failure. Give them a boost.

A neat sum was realized by the committee to look after the comfort of No. 3's soldiers. Christmas they will all receive handsome presents, and the committee is continued for the duration of the war to see that our boys want for nothing in the way of comfort. A more deserving set of young men never graced any organization.

At the November meeting of No. 3 the Kroger Grocery and Baking Company was taken off the "we do not patronize list." This company signed up and now has a thoroughly equipped union printshop.

Ohio had a close call at the November election, the state going wet by about 1,200. Rumors were spread over the country that some rough work was pulled off in the count, even going so far as to say Cincinnati tabulators favored the wet end. The count was as fair as it was possible to make it. In fact, the writer is personally acquainted with the three members of the election board, and they would not stand for any rough work. It will make job printing good next year. A race of this kind awakens interest and makes tight ones on both ends loosen up. JAMES W. DOUGHERTY, SR.

Charles H. Rembold, the benevolent manager of the Cincinnati Times-Star, again showed his appreciation and kindness by having framed the group picture of the convention held at Colorado Springs, 1917, and presenting it to the chapel. The members of the Times-Star chapel were highly elated and heralded it quite extensively among the printing fraternity and extended their most heartfelt thanks.

The members of the Cincinnati Post chapel were certainly made glad last month by receiving an increase in salary of $3 per week. The following resolutions presented by the members were heartily adopted by Typographical Union No. 3:

Whereas, The Cincinnati Post, with the week ended November 3, 1917, began paying all members of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 in its employ $3 more than the established scale of prices agreed upon with this union, which does not expire until May 1, 1919; and,

Whereas, This additional compensation has been given to our members without exacting any obligation, but solely with the idea of enabling the employes to maintain the standard of living to which they have been accustomed; therefore, be it

Resolved, by Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3, That it is with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that we receive this news of generosity on the part of the Post Publishing Company, particularly so at this time, because during the past few years the cost of everything that enters into the making of a daily newspaper has increased with such amazing rapidity. Be it further

Resolved, That the endeavors of the Post to assist those of our members on its pay roll to meet the increased cost of living thrust upon us by the world-devastating conflict raging in Europe is appreciated by every member of our union, and we tender to the Post Publishing Company our heartiest and sincerest thanks for its thoughtfulness. Be it further

Resolved, These resolutions be spread upon our minutes, that a copy be transmitted to the Post Publishing Company through Frank W. Rostock, the Post editor-in-chief, of whose efforts in connection with this unselfish act we take due cognizance, and that a copy be sent to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

JOSEPH F. ILLIG.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

Notwithstanding the frequency with which scales are negotiated in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, every time this important matter has to be dealt with new problems present themselves, local coloring is a determining factor, and there arises in the minds of those who undertake this unthankful but necessary task the disturbing element of doubt as to whether just the right action has been taken in carrying out the desire of the membership, the final court of appeal. A good text for a scale committee would be somewhat in this strain: "If ye thinkest that thou canst satisfy all, verily, verily ye will be sadly disappointed." The one and only motive that should actuate a committee of men who set out to negotiate a scale is to endeavor to play the game fairly and impartially, respecting the rights of others, tenaciously adhering to what is conceded to be only common justice for the membership, viewing the question from the broad standpoint of the In-

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ternational Typographical Union as a whole; procuring the best terms for the greatest number, obliterating self and putting forth every effort to so conduct the business that the union as such shall command and demand the respect of all who have dealings with it.

These fundamentals were in the minds of the scale committee appointed by Thomas Black, president of Montreal Union No. 176, and composed of the following: "Stoney" Jackson (Herald), "Tom" O'Keefe (Gazette), Alex Hird (Mail, now defunct —not Alex, but the paper), and H. E. Smith (Star). The work assigned to the committee was the negotiating of a new scale of prices and conditions with the morning and evening proprietors, to take the place of the one which was expiring on September 15.

The difficulties that presented themselves as the negotiations proceeded loomed so large as to appear almost insurmountable. There were several local aspects of the question that offered an opening for an acrimonious controversy. Notwithstanding the temptation to become personal and resort to bitter reproach, such a course was studiously avoided, and throughout the whole of the negotiations a spirit of courteous forbearance was manifested. The demand of the union was for certain modifications of the existing contract, the abolition of piecework, an advance of wages from $23 to $30 per week and changes in keeping with International law. At the first session the proprietors' representatives offered an increase of $1, which President Black would not consider. The view held by the union was that the cost of the necessities of life had mounted so high that the increase of $7 per week asked for was not excessive; indeed, compared with the year 1910, when the wage was $15, there had been a rise in living expenses equivalent to 108 per cent. It was conceded, of course, that the publishers were also sufferers in the enhanced cost of material utilized in the production of a newspaper, and due consideration was given to this phase of the question.

When the $1 was rejected as totally inadequate, the next problem reached was that of piecework.

The proprietors desired to retain the right to adopt either a time or piece work system at will, and, as no progress seemed possible, the matter was laid before the special meeting of the union, and by a unanimous vote the members decided that piecework would have to go. Another meeting of the scale negotiating committee was convened, and, whether arbitration was in the minds of the newspaper proprietors or not, it certainly did not find a responsive echo on the part of the union representatives. Several meetings followed, but nothing was really accomplished, and time was on the wing. Indeed, as matters had every indication of dragging on after the old scale had expired, the union indicated that the back pay would have to be considered, and Mr. Slack, the manager of the Gazette, signified his willingness to pay the new scale from September 15 and for any reasonable time thereafter.

As an outcome of a further study of the situation, another offer was made of $25.50, and the proprietors of the evening papers withdrew their demand for piecework and agreed to the present priority clause as it stands amended by the referendum taken on this question. This was laid before the union at the October meeting, but the offer was not favorably entertained. A vote of confidence was passed in the committee, which was instructed to proceed with the negotiations, and to call in the aid of the International officials in order to arrive at a speedy decision one way or the other. This was done, and President Black received word that First Vice-President Walter W. Barrett would undertake the difficult task of endeavoring to untangle the knotty points and bring about a settlement on a fair basis.

The men of Montreal felt that the International president had fully recognized the gravity of the situation, and the appointment of Mr. Barrett gave a distinct feeling of satisfaction and confidence to the membership of No. 176. Business delayed the first vice-president, but on Saturday, October 13, Mr. Barrett arrived from Indianapolis, and the members of the committee were there to greet him, as well as Secretary James Philip, Representative "Jim" Drury, Harry Jones (night foreman of the Gazette) and "Jack" Letham (chairman of the Star chapel). There was no brass band on hand, for the presence of the International official was not in the nature of a social function, but stern, unrelenting business was the order of the day. Mr. Barrett at once intimated that the matter to be considered should be taken up immediately, and on the following day he saw several members of the committee and other visitors. Mr. Barrett favorably impressed all who met him by his calm, businesslike manner, yet running all through his make-up is that saving quality of humor which helped to dispel many a dark and lowering cloud of doubt and difficulty.

It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the many interviews, deliberations, etc., only to say that for two busy weeks—a record of time for an International official to remain in any one city—Mr. Barrett and the committee plunged into the matter and struggled with the problem from every conceivable standpoint. The loyal, kindly, wise guidance that actuated every action of the International Typographical Union official stamped him a real man, without any frills, but intensely in earnest, and judicial in the weighing of every point. Once Mr. Barrett had become conversant with the Montreal situation, he never deviated from the path that led to a fair and just conclusion. He never insisted on imposing his views in an arbitrary fashion, but the arguments used never failed to convince that his viewpoint was shorn of all narrow prejudices and looked only to the intent and purpose of the laws of the International body. In dealing with the matter of the publication of the Standard on Saturday afternoon, which was being produced at overtime rate, in accordance with the award of the previous year, Mr. Barrett pointed out that the International Typographical Union had spent a vast sum of money to inaugurate an eight-hour day, and the spirit of that law was still in the forefront in all deliberations. The proprietors of the Standard had asked to be enabled to produce their publication on a single-time basis, and Mr. Barrett took the stand that they were within their rights, and whatever the feelings of the committee and others may have been, it was obvious that the request could not be reasonably refused in view of the reading of the law. On the other hand, when there seemed to be doubt in the minds of some as to whether the back pay would be forthcoming, owing to the lapse of time, Mr. Barrett was just as insistent on behalf of the men, and, up to the last moment, refused to submit any proposition that did not provide for the payment of the new wage schedule from September 15; and he won his point, and a few thousand dollars went into the pockets of the employes as a result of the stand he took. When the evening situation was about concluded, Mr. Slack, of the Gazette, was visited, and the committee found him keenly alive to the necessity of having a contented staff. Mr.

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Slack is a business man from top to bottom, and he has fully grasped the principle that good men are worth good remuneration, and this he pays, with results that are eminently satisfactory to all, and guarantees one of the best offices and staffs in the city. There was a little hitch, at the ninth hour, relative to the piecework system, but all ended amicably, and the resultant morning scale is a splendid one, and benefits other night hands to the same extent.

The momentous meeting of the union was called for October 27, and the excitement was great. Prior to the meeting, Mr. Barrett had several conversations with those higher up, and history will no doubt show that he did the right thing. When President Black called the meeting to order there was a packed house, and the men behaved in a manner that was alike creditable and magnanimous. As the scale provisions were read, many points that had been counted locally of immense importance had been modified and changed, and there were disappointing features, which were fully recognized by the committee in common with the members. But to the everlasting credit of the newsmen of No. 176, they acted in a spirit that was remarkably free from personal sentiment, and accepted the findings and results of the scale committee's work in such a manner as to prove conclusively that they were men enough to rise to the occasion and place on record the belief that those who had negotiated the scale had done the best possible under all the circumstances. The result may be summed up as follows:

All day hands receive an increase from $23 to $26 for two years; $26.50 for one year; $27 for one year; $27.50 for one year (five years).

All night hands receive an increase from $24 (operators, $25) to $28.50 for two years, and $29.50 for three years.

Overtime: Price and one-half for three hours; double time after; double time for holidays and Sundays on day shifts.

Piecework abolished in all offices for the first time in the history of Montreal Union.

In conclusion, Montreal places on record, in big type, its deep appreciation of the work of Mr. Barrett, and when he left Montreal on that Sunday morning he left behind him many, many friends who will ever remember Walter W. Barrett as a perfect gentleman, and a credit to the great International Typographical Union. To President Black is tendered the thanks of No. 176 for his courteous and loyal conduct through all the trying situations that arose; and among others who are to be thanked are "Jim" Drury (you know him), "Jack" Letham, and the office manager, our only "Jim" Philip—presumably Scotch.

H. E. Smith.

It is with deep regret and much sympathy for their families that we chronicle the death of two of our members, and also to the losses sustained by death in the families of three others.

Gerald J. Mahoney died at Rainhill, near England, on October 6, of general paralysis, and was interred in St. Helen's cemetery nearby. "Jerry" was well known among the newspaper members, being for many years employed on the Montreal Herald, and passed through the famous Herald disaster. It has been admitted that Jerry never completely recovered from that strenuous nerve-racking experience of being left clinging to the window and seeing his machine going down among the wreckage. He leaves a widow and three sons.

Gunner Kerwin Coughlin died in France, the result of an accident. He came to Montreal from Kalamazoo, Mich., and prior to enlistment had been employed in the newsrooms of the Daily Mail and Montreal Star. He leaves a widow and two children. His chapel (the Star) had just forwarded a Christmas parcel.

Sympathy is extended to Jim Dempsey, of the Herald Press, on the death of his wife; to Percy Hayward, of the Sterling Press, on the sudden death of his wife after so short an illness, and to the Messrs. Beacon on the recent death of one of their brothers. Percy Hayward had been married just six months.

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Word has been received that Fred Thomas, of the S. B. Foote chapel, has been admitted to No. 22 casualty clearing station, suffering from gas poisoning. William J. Alty, son of Tom Alty, of the Gazette news chapel, has been reported from No. 64 casualty clearing station as suffering from gas poisoning. Victor R. Edward, son of John T. Edward, vice-president of the union, has been admitted to No. 149 field ambulance hospital, suffering from gunshot wounds. Murdock Gordon has again been reported wounded. He was the recipient of the military medal recently, and before enlisting was an apprentice with the Financial Times Press.

Both the chapels of the Gazette and Star have forwarded Christmas presents of a very useful nature to all the members of their respective chapels now overseas. Other chapels please note.

In the casualty lists recently published appeared the name of Lachlan Fraser. Many members thought it was our "Lauchie." The writer states that the number as printed does not correspond with that held by our member.

The following extract from the Scottish Typographical Journal will be of interest to the members of the Herald Press chapel, and to jobmen locally, and which is as follows:

A signal honor has been conferred on Private Peter Taylor, M. M. Lewis gun section, cyclists' battalion, for bringing down a German aeroplane in France, thus saving the life of an allied airman and preventing the discovery of a British battery. His officer wired congratulations to Private Taylor on his excellent shooting in bringing down our first "Hun" bird. Private Taylor has been two years at the front, and was wounded once.

The military service act has not at the time of writing placed any of our members in the first class on the local honor roll.

The local has subscribed $300 and the allied printing trades council $200 toward the Victory loan. Many of our members are sporting buttons denoting them as bondholders.

The label committee is now active, and a printed list of label offices should by this time be in the hands of all the members. Printed matter not bearing the label, and especially election literature, will be received by any of the committee, Messrs. Carter, Gollifer, Tilley, Read and Macdonald. Don't leave it to the committee to do all the collecting. Let us all unite.

Eddie Tardif attended the labor party convention held Saturday, November 3 and 4, and was appointed to the constitution committee. Over two hundred delegates from all over the Province of Quebec reported.

The local trades and labor council has recently been passing through some stormy sessions. It looks like new blood will have to be sent. In the opinion of the writer, the withdrawal of Gus Francq from the local labor movement is a distinct loss. While not seeing eye to eye on all his

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activities, he was whole-hearted in whatever duty he took up.

The printers' bowling league, which holds its weekly contests at the Steel alleys, is enjoying a most successful season and attracting a large attendance of bowling fans. Jim Menzies was elected president for the season and Herb Mold, secretary. Tom Flawn, retiring president, was elected honorable president. The following is a list of the teams and players: Gazette—Macpherson, Strickland, Halsey, Trepanier. Witness—Menzies, Hughes, Gibbs, Mould, Kenney. Star—Byrant, Fitzgerald, Wright, Carter, Brittain, Tattley. Herald—Pyke, Arthurs, Armstrong, Houghton, Johnston. Financial Times—Robinson, Keenan, Muir, Vidal, Taylor. Southam—Vincent, Ewing, Irons, Cairns, Rollins. S. B. Foote—Drew, Charon, Baxter, Roberts, Genets. Lovell—Janelle, Potter, Barrette, Denman, Bristow.

From information to hand the strike of the printing pressmen and assistants has been settled with the employing printers' association. There now remains only one large concern not signed. Messrs. Cantwell, Edward and Schmytz are investigating a case of a member of No. 176 going to work as a pressman during this strike.

The legal fight begun by D. Lorne McGibbon to retain publication of the Montreal Herald under the Herald Publishing Company, instead of permitting Lord Atholstan, proprietor of the Montreal Star, who owns a large share of the Herald stock, to get possession of the paper and have it published by the British American Publishing Company (formed for this special purpose), has been settled out of court, and the Herald stays in statu quo.

It is stated that the total claims in the liquidation of the Montreal Daily Mail and Evening News amounted to about $535,000, numbering over two hundred creditors, 124 being former employes, whose claims to unpaid salary vary from $25 to $1,600.

The attendance at the November meeting was miserable, compared to the attendance at the special meeting held the Saturday night previous, at which the newspaper scale was passed through.

The rebate system seems to be working out the attendance problem in many cities, from the accounts in THE JOURNAL notes.

The Gazette has installed a Ludlow caster in the news composing room.

The news scale has been settled with the Jewish proprietors and a contract satisfactory to all has been the outcome.

The members of the Gazette news chapel presented Vice-President Barrett with a small souvenir on the occasion of his recent visit to Montreal in connection with the newspaper scale situation.

Business conditions fairly good, but the high cost of living and the want of energy by the food controller is still with us. JAMES PHILIP.

Jacques-Cartier No. 145.

Our last meeting was one of the best attended. Most of the time was spent in the election of delegates to different organizations—labor party, allied printing trades council, trades and labor council and two delegates to the convention called by the Dominion Trades Congress, according to the wish expressed at its convention in Ottawa in September last, having for its object the establishment of an independent labor party in Canada along the lines of the British labor party. The convention was held in the labor temple of this city, when 200 delegates of the different labor organizations of the Province of Quebec decided to found the labor party of Canada, section of the Province of Quebec.

Very few of our members will be affected by the military service act, especially under the first call. The question of keeping our members in good standing has been decided long ago, since we have a few members already kept in good standing.

The Mercantile Printing Company is the first shop under the jurisdiction of No. 145 to adopt the allied printing trades label, having a completely organized plant. Congratulations, and hope that many will follow.

Our euchre-dance committee has reported work going fine. Every one help.

R. Valiquette, an oldtimer of No. 145, lately of No. 176, is back again with his original local, and is now hitting the keyboard of the third machine for the Mercantile Printing Company.

The pressmen trouble in Montreal is not quite finished; nevertheless, the last news is that an understanding is soon to be agreed upon with the few shops still unsettled. The vice-president from headquarters paid a short visit to No. 145 at our last meeting, and we have had the pleasure of hearing a very eloquent address in which he explained the legitimate demands of the pressmen and confidence in an early adjustment and asking our moral support.

Le Reveil, which ceased its publication some time ago, was sold at auction.

The commercial printing business seems fair and newspapers are also very busy, some employing extra hands, owing mostly to the general elections to be held this month. ARTHUR LECLAIRE.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

There seems to be a more spirited race for delegatorial honors to the Missouri Valley Conference in January at Oklahoma City at this writing than usual, and No. 40 will no doubt elect its full quota of delegates. At the last meeting a committee was appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for a ball to raise funds for the purpose, and the committee announced December 5 as the date for the function. The general committee has selected its sub-committees and, from all reports, it looks as if the affair will be a success both socially and financially. And, by Gadd, No. 40 will land some live wires in Oklahoma City next January to keep the Ball a-rolling.

The book and job scale committee made its report at the last meeting, and after some minor changes have arranged for a scale of $24.50 per week for both hand and machine men for day work and $25 for night work. From the discussion which took place we are of the opinion that the majority of the members think the scale is a very reasonable one, considering the high cost of living and the various war taxes now placed on the workingman. The old scale will expire on the last day of December, and let us hope the job men will start the new year with the slight increase.

The News-Press has installed two new Mergenthalers, a No. 9 and an 18, and the Gazette, not to be outdone by its rival, duplicated the order.

Louis Campbell, for many years associated with the American Printing Company, accepted a situation on the News-Press, and is some help in filling the columns of the paper with slugs from the "Merg."

The relief committee has not made a report for

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the past three months, not even a headache being reported by the committee, and St. Joseph has not gone dry, either. We hope the health of our boys still continues until the relief fund reaches the maximum.

T. M. Jenkins, who attended the Colorado Springs convention, stopped off in St. Joseph to see some of the friends he met there at the convention, and was forced to work a week before his departure for Kansas City and Chicago. Jenkins made many friends here during his short stay.

Guy Hart, who learned his trade on the Gazette, and who has been one of the make-ups for years, resigned his situation to accept one in Oklahoma City. Guy was well liked by his associates and all wish him good luck in his new field.

Earle ("Jerry") Wing, formerly foreman of the Combe Printing Company, resigned that position and has gone to farming, and occasionally puts in a night on the Gazette to keep in practice. He brought in a sack of pumpkins lately for some of the force, and they were so small that one of the men began to peel his, thinking it was an orange.

Hallis Alexander, who has been a resident of the Union Printers Home during the summer, has returned to St. Joseph in fine condition, and is now subbing on the Gazette. He was one of the best waiters at the Home day barbecue and saw to it that all the boys from Boston got plenty of beans.

J. E. Murphy.

PASADENA, CAL.

Tom Schultz, for several years an active member of No. 583, is now editor and manager of the Peoria (Ariz.) Enterprise, a new paper in a prosperous town. It carries the union label.

The printers of the Star-News got out a small paper called "The Schrapnel," containing items of interest and much very original dope, and sent it to the Pasadena printers now in the different cantonments. Messrs. Bramhall and Watson are the proud ammunition assemblers, or at least they were proud until they saw how many "bulls" there were in the paper. However, The Schrapnel will be published monthly and Mr. Bramhall has offered a reward for each typographical error found in the next issue.

President Swerdfiger has returned from his trip to the Hawaiian Islands and his whole conversation is about the great volcano.

John Westring had a swift ride to Los Angeles recently in the police auto. No, he wasn't a prisoner. He was taken over to see if he could identify any of the loot which the police uncovered when they captured a crook, for John had been relieved of about $200 worth during a Sunday afternoon, when burglars entered his home.

The new scale committee is composed of Messrs. Bramhall, Hartzell, Stevens, Benedict and Gair.

Among those mentioned last month as having abandoned the pay-envelop route was Ed H. Morse. Mr. Morse came to Pasadena twelve years ago and took charge of the battery of machines on the News, thereby relieving several tired-out would-be machinists of a lot of worry. The new machinist soon brought order out of junk and remained on the job until the merger of the Star and the News. He is rightly regarded as a genius—an inventive genius—and the linotype carries some of his ideas. Perhaps the most practical device he has produced is a gas-controller which may be used for linotype machines or for anything where gas is used. There are those who can testify that during the three years that this controller was used in the old News office they were not once bothered with metal being either too hot or too cold. Mr. Morse several years ago made an eight-inch reflecting telescope, frame and all, and set it up in his yard, and in order to do this he perfected the machinery to grind the glass. When Ed has finished a big day's work on his No. 19 linotype, grinding out slugs for the trade, and there seems to be "nothing to do till tomorrow," he reads the Scientific American or enjoys dust-covered classics.

Philip G. Gair.

BAY CITY, MICH.

Conditions here at present time are normal, with work just a little more than regular forces can handle. The war thus far has taken none of our members, but nothing for the immediate future can be prophesied. Liberty bonds are a popular idea among printers here, most of them owning some and more waiting for subsequent issues.

C. H. S. Cummings, an old Bay City printer of twenty years ago, has returned, deposited his card, and is enjoying visits, exchanging reminiscences with the oldtimers. Albert C. Clark, who for twelve years occupied a "sit" on the machine side at the Times chapel, has departed for warmer climes. He writes a letter dated Miami, Fla., announcing wonderful weather, which lately has required an addition to his wardrobe in the form of a Palm Beach suit. Quite a difficult thing for us "northerners" to imagine when November blasts and shivers play tag up and down a fellow's spine. (We won't say a word about coal bills.)

At the last meeting election of officers was held and a capable list of men were selected (with the exception possibly of the vice-president) for the ensuing year. With the co-operation of the entire local, we should enjoy a banner year.

Al L. Maus.

DULUTH, MINN.

Harry H. Turner, for several years past proofreader on the Herald, has gone to Florida with the avowed purpose to engage in the occupation of horticulture under more salubrious climatic conditions than obtain at the head of the lakes.

Herbert Zuelkhe departed for Milwaukee, but returned the next day. Conditions in the port of Superior interrupted his passage.

Billie Eich came in from his annual hunting expedition and was kept busy explaining to the game warden that it wasn't him that shot all the deer in St. Louis county.

H. V. Looten, of the Marshall-Wells chapel, is reported on the sick list.

At the last meeting of the union reports on the vote to increase the local dues 50 cents a month for each member to be used in maintaining the sick fund, were read. The proposition was defeated.

The Wendtlandt Printing and Binding Company has signed the book and job scale of No. 136 and made application to the allied printing trades council for the use of the label.

The Herald has made application for the label and the allied printing trades council has the matter in hand pending the organization of the stereotypers working there.

The F. H. Lounsberry Company has installed a monotype keyboard and caster. This makes four of these machines now operating in this jurisdiction.

William E. Towne.

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REPORT OF CANVASSING BOARD

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 1, 1917.

To the Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The following is the official vote on the four propositions ordered submitted to the referendum by the Colorado Springs convention:

Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
1, Indianapolis, Ind...	145	216	82	279	135	220	225	113	122	221
2, Philadelphia, Pa....	153	148	94	211	198	91	177	94	88	161
3, Cincinnati, Ohio....	121	189	44	271	106	195	177	110	118	161
4, Albany, N. Y.....	154	215	118	259	219	131	283	36	35	271
5, Columbus, Ohio.....	43	186	18	212	77	134	175	21	17	152
6, New York, N. Y...	1,677	2,922	1,214	3,456	2,678	1,740	3,092	999	1,029	2,670
7, Pittsburgh, Pa.	84	128	41	169	92	107	108	82	55	130
8, St. Louis, Mo.....	396	385	278	503	500	271	551	201	170	608
9, Buffalo, N. Y.....	100	155	60	193	145	107	197	36	39	175
10, Louisville, Ky.	58	130	52	134	111	66	141	37	35	125
11, Memphis, Tenn.....	18	125	50	98	25	123	134	19	10	132
12, Baltimore, Md.....	215	220	124	311	243	178	297	74	86	283
13, Boston, Mass.	396	618	194	822	570	383	557	286	298	463
14, Harrisburg, Pa.....	48	61	31	78	68	33	73	31	31	73
15, Rochester, N. Y....	50	23	36	35	61	11	59	14	14	59
16, Chicago, Ill.....	549	2,014	279	2,272	970	1,453	1,901	524	350	1,907
17, New Orleans, La...	37	31	24	45	32	35	37	15	14	15
18, Detroit, Mich.	170	234	87	321	197	182	283	95	104	242
19, Elmira, N. Y.....	38	15	6	44	29	26	47	39	6	...
20, Nashville, Tenn....	52	76	28	99	71	57	102	25	16	100
21, San Francisco, Cal..	261	255	130	383	274	209	349	138	145	294
22, Dubuque, Iowa.....	34	16	8	42	35	12	46	4	5	45
23, Milwaukee, Wis. ...	206	100	165	141	222	68	155	112	129	127
24, Jackson, Tenn.....	2	8	2	10	7	5	12	...	...	12
25, Baton Rouge, La...	15	4	9	10	7	12	19	...	...	19
27, Mobile, Ala.....	18	13	8	23	9	22	23	6	5	18
28, Galveston, Texas....	21	27	10	38	34	14	33	13	9	37
29, Peoria, Ill.....	42	28	9	60	23	43	59	5	5	51
30, St. Paul, Minn.....	89	122	43	169	141	60	134	51	52	128
31, Fond du Lac, Wis..	6	23	5	24	16	13	23	6	6	23
32, Norfolk, Va.....	42	39	47	34	40	41	50	17	17	50
33, Providence, R. I....	55	75	37	81	87	26	58	26	26	58
34, Columbia, S. C.....	28	20	10	39	17	31	36	13	10	39
35, Evansville, Ind.....	44	5	34	14	40	6	37	12	12	26
36, Oakland, Cal.	66	51	57	62	76	41	72	20	24	52
37, Honolulu, H. I.....	16	6	9	14	17	3	13	5	10	9
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.	69	52	63	58	76	45	101	...	...	20
40, St. Joseph, Mo.....	47	20	26	42	47	20	33	34	34	33
41, Augusta, Ga.....	3	22	2	23	14	7	20	5	5	20
42, Minneapolis, Minn..	92	207	39	259	143	148	205	82	82	173
44, Rome, N. Y.....	2	8	2	8	10	...	10	...	...	10
45, Leavenworth, Kan..	14	3	4	13	12	4	6	6	7	6
46, Sacramento, Cal....	46	31	28	50	42	29	45	22	28	45
47, New Haven, Conn..	98	12	37	53	91	15	101	5	27	68
48, Atlanta, Ga.	45	122	21	148	63	100	112	53	28	132
49, Denver, Colo.....	82	177	43	212	91	151	184	53	27	194
50, Saginaw, Mich.	13	18	1	28	18	13	19	1	3	17.
52, Troy, N. Y.....	47	44	32	59	49	42	78	13	13	78
53, Cleveland, Ohio....	485	100	422	164	482	91	129	403	432	107
54, Raleigh, N. C.....	20	41	31	29	19	39	46	40	...	...
55, Syracuse, N. Y.....	94	88	61	124	65	114	141	16	19	127
56, Stockton, Cal.....	14	29	...	43	2	40	25	17	13	29
57, Dayton, Ohio.....	20	102	9	112	18	103	86	29	11	97
58, Portland, Ore.....	81	106	18	174	39	148	142	36	32	133
59, Quincy, Ill.....	7	15	4	18	5	14	9	1	2	5
60, Roanoke, Va.....	10	8	5	13	14	14	15	3	3	15
62, Utica, N. Y.....	45	71	19	96	63	44	100	11	11	93
63, Toledo, Ohio.....	77	77	36	117	94	51	86	67	67	86
64, Lafayette, Ind.....	30	13	15	28	23	20	18	...	25	...
65, Virginia City, Nev..	15	...	12	3	...	...	14	...	1	14
66, Portland, Me.....	28	27	15	35	38	11	41	9	9	41
67, Lockport, N. Y.....	23	8	15	16	28	1	19	12	11	19
68, Keokuk, Iowa.....	10	2	4	8	12	1	12	1	1	12
69, Newark, Ohio.....	20	3	4	19	19	4	19	4	4	19
70, Lancaster, Pa.....	14	66	3	78	63	18	73	8	7	70
71, Trenton, N. J.....	49	28	29	44	46	32	52	22	20	48
72, Lansing, Mich.....	32	21	23	29	45	6	27	20	26	19
73, Ottumwa, Iowa.....	9	4	7	6	12	1	9	4	4	9
74, Belleville, Ill.....	8	7	4	10	10	4	14	...	...	...

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							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
75, Burlington, Iowa...	12	3	...	15	9	5	9	5	6	9
76, Terre Haute, Ind...	55	22	11	63	18	56	35	17	43	17
77, Erie, Pa.....	38	49	30	51	58	18	61	17	20	55
78, Fort Wayne, Ind...	62	37	21	78	50	45	41	49	49	41
79, Wheeling, W. Va...	27	39	22	44	46	14	43	15	25	35
80, Kansas City, Mo...	152	148	94	205	144	151	245	63	60	229
81, Bay City, Mich.....	7	18	2	24	15	8	11	7	7	12
82, Colo. Springs, Colo.	41	8	30	21	34	11	19	25	33	12
83, New York Hebrew..	20	20	15	22	13	24	36	7	7	36
84, San Bernardino, Cal.	15	10	5	18	20	5	17	8	7	11
85, St. John, N. B.....	28	40	20	48	53	15	23	45	42	26
86, Reading, Pa.....	46	42	19	67	58	27	49	17	17	49
87, Houston, Texas.....	59	65	21	104	34	88	85	35	32	85
88, Hannibal, Mo.....	11	1	3	9	9	2	10	1	1	7
89, Chattanooga, Tenn..	10	4	5	9	6	7	14	...	...	10
90, Richmond, Va.....	162	16	148	30	162	16	12	166	166	12
91, Toronto, Ont.....	316	310	205	434	477	122	274	267	331	225
92, Little Rock, Ark....	46	27	23	50	41	30	36	37	37	36
93, Macon, Ga.....	8	24	5	27	16	13	13	19	3	28
94, Jersey City, N. J...	56	26	59	33	64	17	34	37	53	25
95, Helena, Mont.....	8	24	1	31	12	16	18	10	12	15
96, Glens Falls, N. Y..	18	3	17	4	18	3	21	...	...	21
97, Peru, Ind.....	8	8	7	9	10	5	16	...	...	16
99, Jackson, Mich.....	30	16	7	37	12	27	43	...	...	43
100, Norwich, Conn.....	9	19	4	24	5	23	13	15	15	13
101, Washington, D. C..	502	684	317	861	598	509	768	313	288	747
102, Ottawa, Ont.....	128	170	166	133	92	210	95	187	196	102
103, Newark, N. J.....	156	109	110	150	175	63	164	70	72	126
104, Birmingham, Ala....	41	78	13	108	15	100	74	24	24	74
106, Madison, Wis.....	16	7	1	22	20	3	6	16	17	5
107, Rock Island, Ill., etc.	80	52	50	82	106	19	90	27	32	74
108, Hagerstown, Md....	5	14	4	15	12	7	15	4	4	15
109, Pittsfield, Mass.....	14	12	9	14	23	1	25	...	...	1
111, Knoxville, Tenn....	15	24	6	33	10	26	30	8	8	30
112, Scranton, Pa.....	70	24	66	30	80	14	72	23	21	64
113, Atchison, Kan.....	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	9
114, Annapolis, Md.....	5	6	3	9	13	...	12	1	1	12
115, Salt Lake City, Utah	42	43	19	66	22	58	71	10	10	60
116, Kenosha, Wis.....	3	7	2	9	6	4	4	4	3	2
117, Springfield, Ohio....	53	54	34	73	70	36	64	42	32	74
118, Des Moines, Iowa..	80	86	43	121	89	68	117	25	33	114
119, Jefferson City, Mo..	15	14	10	19	19	9	24	4	3	21
120, Lynn, Mass.....	49	29	31	45	58	15	72	6	6	71
121, Topeka, Kan.....	51	60	19	90	43	65	67	14	18	55
122, Kalamazoo, Mich...	16	15	14	18	27	4	23	6	5	21
123, Wilmington, Del...	3	23	11	15	20	6	25	1	1	25
124, Bloomington, Ill....	27	27	18	34	38	12	37	10	13	34
125, Durham, N. C.....	...	6	...	6	3	3	2	4	4	2
127, Hartford, Conn.....	79	15	45	49	85	9	80	14	14	80
128, South Bend, Ind...	34	16	27	24	43	4	20	28	27	21
129, Hamilton, Ont.....	66	82	47	101	106	42	48	100	100	48
130, Halifax, N. S.....	34	27	4	57	26	31	50	10	6	55
131, N. Y. Boh.-Slav.....	20	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	20	...
132, Camden, N. J.....	14	15	6	23	27	2	13	8	10	16
133, London, Ont.....	17	32	11	34	34	7	20	20	24	18
134, Paducah, Ky.....	...	18	2	16	12	6	14	4	4	14
135, Oneonta, N. Y.....	11	9	2	18	18	2	16	4	12	4
136, Duluth, Minn.....	44	48	7	85	9	70	65	23	10	73
138, Austin, Texas.....	32	22	23	31	32	20	31	17	20	32
139, Stratford, Ont.....	2	9	...	11	3	3	6	5	5	6
141, Williamsport, Pa....	21	21	11	30	26	15	34	5	6	26
142, Olympia, Wash.....	9	8	2	15	6	9	5	11	10	4
143, Danbury, Conn.....	10	2	5	7	10	2	8	4	4	8
144, Fresno, Cal.....	26	39	14	50	26	35	34	23	27	33
145, Montreal, Que.....	62	80	32	113	108	34	116	28	28	116
146, Charleston, W. Va..	28	28	10	44	28	26	43	12	12	37
148, Wichita, Kan.....	19	39	20	36	42	16	43	10	11	38
149, Saratoga, N. Y.....	3	16	2	17	4	15	18	1	1	18
150, Elizabeth, N. J.....	22	33	20	36	40	12	39	14	14	39
151, Oil City, Pa.....	17	7	5	19	21	3	9	15	15	9
152, Manchester, N. H..	42	11	6	46	46	7	45	6	8	42
154, Ann Arbor, Mich...	18	13	10	21	25	6	28	2	4	27
156, Bowling Green, Ohio	7	4	1	10	6	4	1	10	2	8
158, Springfield, Mo.....	25	9	16	18	22	11	14	19	21	13
159, New London, Conn.	13	9	6	16	18	3	15	7	7	15
160, Columbia, Mo.....	11	2	11	2	12	1	11	...	...	2
161, Fall River, Mass....	10	4	4	8	10	3	9	1	1	9
162, Jacksonville, Fla....	11	15	4	22	4	21	15	8	8	15
163, Superior, Wis.....	15	12	3	24	16	10	12	14	14	12

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Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
165, Worcester, Mass....	78	44	38	86	73	38	98	8	8	98
167, Schenectady, N. Y..	16	35	6	44	33	17	49	2	2	46
168, Muskegon, Mich....	20	6	15	11	25	1	6	20	20	6
170, Tacoma, Wash.....	21	64	10	73	18	61	33	18	18	33
171, Elgin, Ill.....	16	13	...	29	16	12	6	23	23	6
172, San Antonio, Texas.	39	19	11	47	34	24	41	14	14	41
173, Dallas, Texas.....	42	85	22	105	46	75	75	47	28	86
174, Los Angeles, Cal...	167	98	143	121	169	88	98	79	137	90
175, Pueblo, Colo.....	22	14	20	17	20	12	20	15	15	19
176, Montreal, Que.....	103	160	48	223	201	59	197	60	91	185
177, Springfield, Ill.....	31	82	15	98	48	60	90	...	...	72
178, Passaic, N. J.....	3	24	3	24	20	7	14	7	4	17
180, Sioux City, Iowa...	33	58	7	86	47	44	68	6	6	68
182, Akron, Ohio.....	10	31	6	38	13	28	29	10	6	30
183, Savannah, Ga.....	31	4	28	7	30	5	7	28	28	7
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	12	7	8	11	12	7	6	13	12	6
185, Bradford, Pa.....	13	2	2	14	8	7	11	4	4	11
186, Fargo, N. D.....	14	7	5	19	15	9	11	13	11	14
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa...	22	41	17	46	39	22	38	23	23	38
188, Waco, Texas.....	37	15	7	47	21	31	39	10	13	33
189, Lexington, Ky.....	18	13	17	14	26	4	31	...	...	31
190, Omaha, Neb.....	68	99	19	149	61	101	111	40	39	110
191, Winnipeg, Man.....	73	155	39	189	141	82	160	54	56	159
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	34	9	28	17	37	6	19	22	27	13
193, Spokane, Wash.....	40	60	5	95	28	72	91	8	6	86
194, Joliet, Ill.....	27	24	4	47	33	14	37	13	12	27
195, Paterson, N. J.....	44	31	26	49	59	16	58	9	7	52
196, Logansport, Ind.....	16	8	3	21	11	11	20	4	3	20
198, Fort Worth, Texas..	20	61	7	73	8	69	74	3	4	76
199, Zanesville, Ohio....	8	23	8	23	15	16	31	...	...	31
200, Youngstown, Ohio...	22	10	6	26	18	12	16	16	16	16
201, Victoria, B. C.....	23	53	9	69	27	44	51	19	13	57
202, Seattle, Wash.....	64	145	27	180	40	164	158	42	31	152
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa	6	15	5	16	14	7	4	5	5	4
204, Kingston, Ont.....	10	16	1	25	9	17	19	7	7	19
205, Jamestown, N. Y....	16	11	5	22	11	15	15	12	10	14
206, Sedalia, Mo.....	6	8	5	9	15	1	9	5	5	9
207, Eureka, Cal.....	5	11	2	15	13	2	10	5	5	12
209, Lincoln, Neb.....	25	45	11	59	43	23	56	7	7	56
210, Salem, Ore.....	20	9	9	18	20	8	8	19	19	5
211, Oshkosh, Wis.....	12	8	5	15	16	4	12	4	5	12
212, Pawtucket, R. I....	11	13	8	16	15	7	20	4	4	20
213, Rockford, Ill.....	23	32	12	43	19	36	35	20	20	35
214, Pendleton, Ore.....	...	8	...	8	....	8	3	5	5	3
215, Decatur, Ill.....	10	34	11	34	23	18	33	9	12	20
216, Springfield, Ill.....	57	75	31	103	86	34	79	33	36	62
218, Sioux Falls, S. D..	25	4	16	13	26	2	7	21	21	5
219, Canton, Ohio.....	41	20	18	41	35	23	27	18	35	17
220, Columbus, Ga.....	3	10	3	10	5	8	12	1	1	12
221, San Diego, Cal.....	26	20	25	22	25	22	35	8	10	32
222, Montgomery, Ala...	...	17	...	17	13	4	9	8	3	14
224, Brockton, Mass.....	13	25	8	30	32	2	30	3	4	27
225, McKeesport, Pa....	13	7	6	14	10	7	12	8	8	12
226, Vancouver, B. C....	66	61	31	96	63	58	73	43	46	63
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.	8	3	2	9	10	1	2	8	8	3
230, Danville, Ill.....	21	19	5	35	29	11	19	15	19	17
231, San Jose, Cal.....	16	12	11	18	10	16	26	2	2	16
232, Binghamton, N. Y...	49	47	27	69	51	40	60	33	34	58
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30	9	6	32	33	3	17	20	22	17
234, Corsicana, Texas....	10	1	1	10	4	7	3	8	8	3
235, Rahway, N. J.....	3	18	5	16	16	6	14	4	5	12
236, Ogden, Utah.....	21	4	1	24	12	13	4	21	21	4
237, Sandusky, Ohio.....	4	15	3	16	8	9	12	7	7	12
238, Steubenville, Ohio..	12	6	2	16	4	13	7	11	11	5
240, Altoona, Pa.....	14	21	5	28	24	10	26	3	3	19
242, York, Pa.....	29	16	11	34	30	13	26	11	14	26
243, Hutchinson, Kan...	14	16	2	28	6	24	15	15	16	10
244, Cumberland, Md....	7	8	10	4	13	2	10	5	5	10
245, Woonsocket, R. I..	22	4	20	6	26	...	20	...	6	...
246, Winona, Minn.....	14	3	...	17	7	10	16	1	1	16
247, Chicago Swedish, Ill.	8	17	6	21	18	5	20	5	5	20
248, Peterborough, Ont..	19	9	3	25	22	5	7	23	23	7
250, Beaver Valley, Pa..	11	5	3	13	5	11	7	9	9	7
251, Muscatine, Iowa....	10	10	5	15	12	7	16	3	3	16
252, Bridgeport, Conn...	53	30	60	23	67	16	27	56	56	27
253, Holyoke, Mass.....	16	22	2	35	24	12	30	13	13	30
254, Riverside, Cal.....	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	1	3	...
255, Anaconda, Mont....	9	8	2	15	9	7	14	1	1	9
256, Great Falls, Mont..	5	10	4	10	4	10	11	2	3	9

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Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
257, Lisbon, Ohio.....	8	3	4	7	8	3	1	10	9	2
258, Easton, Pa.....	23	30	9	40	34	14	46	...	...	46
260, Findlay, Ohio.....	10	7	4	13	13	4	12	5	5	12
261, New York Italian..	2	32	3	31	18	15	35	2	3	26
263, Asheville, N. C.....	13	18	11	18	11	19	26	5	2	28
264, Sheridan, Wyo.....	3	7	1	9	2	8	4	6	7	3
266, Elkhart, Ind.....	4	18	1	21	9	15	15	7	3	19
267, Frankfort, Ky.....	8	9	1	18	13	6	19	...	...	19
268, Gloversville, N. Y..	17	5	2	21	18	2	15	...	...	15
269, Peekskill, N. Y.....	6	3	3	6	5	4	6	3	3	6
270, New Castle, Pa.....	21	12	7	26	25	8	11	22	22	11
271, Boise City, Idaho...	18	19	3	34	13	24	29	6	7	28
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan...	...	15	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15
274, Amsterdam, N. Y...	10	...	5	5	7	1	2	8	8	2
276, New Bedford, Mass.	16	39	4	51	38	13	37	15	15	37
277, Missoula, Mont.....	14	3	5	13	12	5	8	7	8	7
280, Marietta, Ohio.....	12	9	5	16	13	8	8	13	12	9
283, Oklahoma City, Okla.	58	70	47	80	50	68	107	16	20	97
284, Anderson, Ind.....	21	4	4	21	23	2	18	6	5	19
286, Marion, Ind.....	17	2	5	12	14	5	15	4	4	15
287, Frankfort, Ind.....	5	7	4	8	2	10	8	4	4	8
288, Galesburg, Ill.....	8	16	3	21	12	12	20	4	4	20
289, Titusville, Pa.....	2	6	2	6	7	...	6	1	1	6
290, Hamilton, Ohio.....	...	9	...	9	6	3	6	...	...	9
291, Aurora, Ill.....	10	9	5	17	13	6	18	3	3	17
292, Grand Junction, Colo.	7	3	6	4	4	4	9	1	1	9
293, Pensacola, Fla.....	4	8	7	5	5	7	7	5	5	7
294, Waukegan, Ill.....	6	7	6	7	10	3	7	6	6	7
295, Newport, R. I.....	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
296, Lima, Ohio.....	45	6	10	41	42	9	13	38	35	16
297, Concord, N. H.....	6	2	...	9	6	2	4	2	5	2
298, Massillon, Ohio.....	3	10	...	13	8	5	9	4	4	9
299, Tampa, Fla.....	7	24	8	26	13	21	27	4	4	27
300, Port Huron, Mich..	19	5	4	20	19	4	16	6	7	15
301, Richmond, Ind.....	19	12	9	22	29	1	13	16	17	14
302, Quebec, Que.....	88	15	77	26	96	5	16	80	80	16
304, Albuquerque, N. M.	9	1	3	7	4	6	6	4	4	6
305, Newburgh, N. Y...	27	9	7	29	33	3	29	7	7	29
307, New Brunswick, N. J.	8	13	9	12	19	2	16	5	5	16
308, Watertown, N. Y...	3	17	3	17	12	8	12	8	8	12
310, Lowell, Mass.....	16	35	13	36	42	6	41	7	4	36
311, Grand Forks, N. D	16	6	6	16	18	4	8	10	15	3
312, E. Las Vegas, N. M.	2	3	1	4	5	...	1	4	4	1
313, Texarkana, Ark....	15	2	16	1	17	...	8	...	9	...
314, Meriden, Conn.....	8	18	6	21	18	3	21	6	6	21
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	17	28	19	26	34	10	39	4	3	39
316, North Adams, Mass.	...	10	1	6	4	3	9	1	5	3
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	6	13	3	17	10	7	16	4	3	13
319, Taunton, Mass.....	4	19	5	16	11	9	19	3	3	19
320, Pottsville, Pa.....	9	12	8	14	17	5	13	6	6	15
321, Connellsville, Pa....	6	7	5	8	11	2	9	4	4	9
323, Hoboken, N. J.....	72	22	65	27	70	21	11	60	67	13
324, Racine, Wis.....	15	18	2	30	27	1	30	2	2	27
325, Cohoes, N. Y.....	7	13	6	14	15	5	18	2	...	...
326, Rutland, Vt.....	...	14	1	13	10	4	11	3	4	10
327, Lincoln, Ill.....	7	7	1	13	11	3	12	2	...	...
328, Streator, Ill.....	13	...	2	11	8	2	7	6	6	7
329, Waterbury, Conn....	24	21	11	33	29	13	28	11	18	22
330, Chicago Bohemian...	20	28	21	32	36	12	39	10	14	31
332, Muncie, Ind.....	24	8	17	13	26	1	25	3	3	22
334, Clinton, Iowa.....	12	14	10	16	16	9	23	3	2	23
336, Oneida, N. Y.....	1	8	5	4	7	2	7	2	2	7
337, Nanaimo, B. C.....	10	...	4	6	10	...	...	10	10	...
339, Beaumont, Texas...	30	13	20	24	20	23	13	30	31	12
340, Nelson, B. C.....	...	9	...	9	4	5	9	...	...	9
341, Spartanburg, S. C...	7	8	1	14	11	4	11	4	10	5
342, Canton, Ill.....	6	4	1	9	5	4	3	7	7	3
343, Fort Scott, Kan....	...	6	...	6	...	3	1	5	5	1
345, Olean, N. Y.....	7	8	3	11	12	1	12	1	3	11
347, Wabash, Ind.....	13	4	...	14	12	3	13	2	10	4
348, Girard, Kan.....	1	5	1	5	4	1	4	...	2	...
349, Waterloo, Iowa.....	13	21	6	28	21	11	30	2	2	30
350, Joplin, Mo.....	17	15	1	31	17	14	16	10	5	1
352, Phœnix, Ariz.....	21	30	6	44	7	40	35	9	10	31
353, Newport News, Va..	5	5	4	6	6	4	6	4	3	7
355, Bellingham, Wash...	15	5	4	17	15	7	20	2	...	18
357, Parkersburg, W. Va.	11	1	8	4	12	...	2	10	10	2
362, Traverse City, Mich.	5	5	1	9	1	9	2	8	8	2
363, Jackson, Miss.....	5	7	5	7	5	7	8	4	2	10

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Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
364, Coshocton, Ohio.....	2	11	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	13
367, Globe, Ariz.....	1	6	...	9	7	...	3	1	5	3
369, Taylorville, Ill.....	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	6	...
370, El Paso, Texas.....	30	18	6	44	9	38	35	11	11	35
372, Clarksburg, W. Va..	3	16	...	19	10	6	9	10	6	10
375, Prescott, Ariz.....	12	...	8	4	5	7	3	9	9	3
376, Minot, N. D.....	11	1	1	11	7	5	2	...	10	...
378, Brantford, Ont.....	17	3	5	15	13	7	10	12	12	8
379, Ithaca, N. Y.....	11	24	6	30	23	13	29	4	5	26
381, Boone, Iowa.....	9	1	2	8	10	...	...	4	6	...
383, Martins Ferry, Ohio	4	9	4	9	5	8	6	7	6	7
385, Greenville, S. C....	6	11	...	17	16	...	14	2	2	15
386, Little Falls, N. Y...	...	10	...	10	10	...	7	3	3	7
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	9	1	7	2	9	1	...	6	6	...
388, Walla Walla, Wash.	20	1	8	11	4	15	5	11	11	5
389, Vallejo, Cal.....	3	9	2	10	12	...	10	...	1	11
390, Pontiac, Ill.....	9	1	...	10	...	10	...	9	9	1
391, Guelph, Ont.....	7	20	1	26	24	3	19	6	9	14
394, Santa Barbara, Cal..	7	4	...	11	5	6	1	10	11	...
397, Greensboro, N. C...	4	16	2	18	2	18	16	4	...	20
398, Billings, Mont.....	15	5	9	12	14	5	8	11	13	7
401, Hazleton, Pa.....	6	7	2	10	8	3	8	5	4	9
402, Barre, Vt.....	10	6	6	10	6	9	6	10	9	7
403, Tulsa, Okla.....	9	54	3	61	8	57	59	5	5	58
405, Santa Fe, N. M....	8	4	6	6	3	9	10	2	3	9
408, Ottawa, Kan.....	10	...	...	10	10	...	9	...	...	10
410, Everett, Wash.....	8	15	2	21	5	18	22	1	1	22
411, Galt, Ont.....	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	12
412, Kokomo, Ind.....	4	19	4	19	10	10	19	4	2	18
413, Prince Rupert, B. C.	5	...	4	1	5	...	1	4	4	1
414, Marshalltown, Iowa.	4	13	5	12	10	5	13	4	4	12
416, St. Catharines, Ont.	8	6	2	12	14	...	...	14	14	...
417, Fort Williams, Ont.	...	7	...	7	...	7	3	4	4	3
420, Mansfield, Ohio.....	5	17	4	18	22	...	14	7	7	14
421, Chatham, Ont.....	...	7	...	7	1	6	7	...	...	7
422, Natchez, Miss.....	7	...	...	7	7	...	...	7	7	...
424, Orange, N. J.....	14	37	14	35	43	4	33	11	11	33
426, Bristol, Tenn.....	8	3	3	8	6	5	8	3	3	8
428, Warren, Pa.....	30	5	28	7	20	15	19	16	18	17
429, Battle Creek, Mich..	8	12	7	13	12	8	15	5	5	15
430, Miami, Fla.....	13	16	5	24	24	5	17	12	12	17
433, Dover, N. J.....	1	5	...	6	6	...	5	1	1	5
434, Trinidad, Colo.....	9	3	3	9	7	4	7	4	4	6
437, Franklin, Pa.....	1	25	2	24	18	8	21	5	3	19
438, Paris, Texas.....	10	6	3	13	7	9	10	6	1	14
439, Bakersfield, Cal.....	3	23	3	23	4	20	26	...	...	26
440, N. Y. Hungarian...	5	13	3	15	11	7	12	6	1	17
441, Salem, Ohio.....	1	12	...	13	12	...	12	1	1	11
442, La Salle-Peru, Ill...	5	...	...	8	7	1	8	...	...	8
443, Mascoutah, Ill.....	5	7	2	10	10	2	11	1	1	11
444, Champ'n-Urbana, Ill.	4	18	...	26	24	2	24	3	3	24
446, Bangor, Me.....	13	3	2	14	16	...	14	2	2	14
448, La Crosse, Wis....	8	5	...	13	6	7	11	2	1	12
449, Calgary, Alta.....	49	49	5	93	52	46	68	30	30	68
451, Medicine Hat, Alta.	7	...	5	2	...	2	6	...	...	7
453, Norwich, N. Y.....	12	5	3	14	15	2	14	3	3	14
454, Huntington, Ind ..	10	4	2	12	12	2	3	11	11	3
456, Washington, Pa.....	14	19	6	25	18	14	16	11	15	13
458, Carlinville, Ill.....	5	2	2	5	7	...	7	...	...	7
459, St. Thomas, Ont....	5	12	6	11	16	1	2	15	15	2
463, Middletown, N. Y..	14	...	2	12	13	1	10	4	4	10
465, Tucson, Ariz.....	21	3	5	19	5	19	4	19	19	3
466, West Chester, Pa...	9	...	...	9	9	...	8	...	1	...
467, Niles, Mich.....	7	...	6	...	7	...	4	3	3	4
468, Yonkers, N. Y.....	38	2	28	11	29	8	35	4	4	35
470, Pittsburg, Kan.....	10	8	3	15	7	11	15	3	3	15
471, Sherman, Texas.....	4	9	2	11	13	...	12	1	2	11
472, Palestine, Texas....	6	2	6	2	8	...	...	8	8	...
479, Centralia, Ill.....	1	5	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	6
480, Tiffin, Ohio.....	5	8	4	9	7	4	7	5	5	8
483, Logan, Ohio.....	1	6	...	7	...	7	6	1	...	7
484, Muskogee, Okla.....	23	17	15	26	23	17	22	18	15	18
485, Westerville, Ohio...	1	7	...	8	4	3	8	...	...	7
487, Middletown, Ohio...	3	3	...	6	3	3	3	3	...	6
488, Princeton, Ind.....	2	8	...	10	8	2	...	10	10	...
489, Livingston, Mont...	8	4	8	4	11	...	5	3	6	5
491, Pocatello, Idaho....	9	1	2	8	10	...	1	9	9	1
492, Bellaire, Ohio.....	14	5	3	16	17	2	14	5	5	14
493, Henderson, Ky.....	6	...	...	6	1	5	6	...	...	6

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Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
495, Framingham, Mass..	31	8	30	9	35	4	2	37	37	2
496, Eugene, Ore.....	6	10	1	15	9	7	9	7	5	8
499, Okmulgee, Okla....	14	2	2	14	13	2	13	3	3	13
501, Clearfield, Pa.....	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	...
502, Chillicothe, Ohio....	...	7	4	3	6	1	3	1	6	...
512, Pontiac, Mich.....	7	14	7	11	12	8	21	...	...	14
516, Norwalk, Ohio.....	3	7	4	6	10	...	7	3	3	7
522, Morristown, N. J....	1	11	2	10	11	1	12	...	...	12
523, Tarrytown-Ossining .	11	9	15	5	19	1	16	4	4	16
524, Freeport, Ill.....	5	13	2	15	17	1	16	1	1	16
525, Amarillo, Texas....	1	12	2	11	1	11	11	2	2	11
526, Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	10	9	2	17	12	4	11	6	8	10
527, New Rochelle, N. Y.	5	5	4	6	5	5	7	3	3	7
528, Corpus Christi, Tex.	7	5	3	9	7	5	8	4	4	8
530, Waverly, N. Y.....	3	...	...	3	1	2	2	1	1	2
531, Gainesville, Texas..	11	...	3	8	...	11	...	11	11	...
533, Huntington, W. Va.	10	21	7	24	14	17	31	...	...	31
534, Allentown, Pa.....	8	20	2	26	19	9	24	4	7	20
536, Auburn, N. Y.....	12	24	12	22	27	6	29	4	3	28
538, Washington, Ind....	3	6	...	9	6	3	4	1	5	2
541, Vernon, B. C.....	5	4	1	8	8	1	1	8	8	1
542, Shelbyville, Ind....	9	...	...	9	8	1	...	...	8	1
543, Watsonv.-Salinas, Cal.	5	10	5	10	9	3	7	3	7	6
544, Douglas, Ariz.....	2	9	2	9	2	9	9	2	2	9
550, Lewiston, Mont.....	10	1	3	8	5	6	2	9	9	2
551, Lethbridge, B. C...	1	12	3	10	12	1	12	1	1	12
554, Pana, Ill.....	...	8	2	6	8	...	5	...	3	...
556, Wilmington, N. C..	27	5	2	30	31	3	10	14	20	11
558, Eau Claire, Wis....	...	13	1	12	7	6	11	2	1	12
559, Medford-Ashl'd, Ore.	1	13	2	12	9	4	9	5	4	10
561, Huron, S. D.....	4	2	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	5
564, Aberdeen, S. D....	6	1	...	7	6	...	4	3	3	4
568, Lake Charles, La...	7	4	4	6	8	...	5	5	6	4
573, Aberdeen, Wash....	5	14	3	17	10	9	5	13	15	5
575, Port Arthur, Ont...	2	8	1	9	2	8	2	8	...	10
578, Coffeyville, Kan....	6	5	2	9	5	6	9	2	2	9
579, Santa Ana, Cal.....	10	6	3	13	11	4	15	1	3	12
580, Burlington, Vt.....	19	7	6	19	23	1	3	23	23	3
881, Fort Madison, Iowa	5	2	...	7	4	3	5	2	2	5
583, Pasadena, Cal.....	12	15	7	21	17	11	17	10	10	17
584, Independence, Kan..	2	13	4	11	9	6	13	2	2	13
586, Greeley, Colo.....	11	...	3	8	9	2	5	6	6	5
587, Guthrie, Okla.....	4	8	3	9	9	3	5	...	7	...
588, St. Augustine, Fla..	9	6	8	7	11	4	10	5	5	10
589, Santa Cruz, Cal.....	4	5	1	8	1	8	7	...	...	6
590, Gary, Ind.....	4	11	2	13	13	2	3	12	12	3
591, Pekin, Ill.....	2	8	...	10	7	3	8	2	2	8
592, Fort Collins, Colo..	10	1	2	9	9	1	3	5	6	4
593, Brainerd, Minn.....	7	3	7	3	10	...	7	3	3	7
596, Houghton, Mich....	13	8	1	20	14	7	14	7	7	14
597, Martinez, Cal.....	3	3	1	5	4	1	4	1	1	5
598, Morgantown, W. Va.	...	7	1	6	7	...	7	...	...	7
600, Petaluma, Cal.....	9	2	11	...	7	2	...	11	11	...
601, Warren, Ohio.....	20	7	7	20	17	9	6	21	21	6
604, Edmonton, Alta....	43	25	12	58	35	31	12	53	47	23
605, Emporia, Kan.....	1	9	...	10	10	...	7	2	2	7
608, Chanute, Kan.....	1	10	1	9	4	4	9	2	2	9
609, Winston-Salem, N. C.	1	19	2	18	7	12	17	3	3	17
613, Enid, Okla.....	14	9	3	19	14	9	10	12	13	7
614, North Yakima, Wash.	8	8	...	17	8	8	12	2	5	9
617, Wallace, Idaho.....	1	9	...	10	1	9	9	1	1	9
618, Watertown, Wis....	7	3	9	1	9	1	10	...	...	10
619, Sapulpa, Okla.....	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	...	...	8
623, Fitchburg, Mass....	12	17	...	30	12	17	25	5	5	25
624, San Mateo, Cal.....	4	5	...	9	8	1	1	8	8	1
627, Moose Jaw, Sask...	9	20	2	26	19	10	21	8	8	21
628, Somerville, N. J....	7	11	9	9	10	8	15	3	3	15
630, St. Cloud, Minn....	17	...	2	15	16	1	17	...	...	17
632, New W'minster, B.C.	14	...	6	8	10	4	...	14	14	...
633, Lawton, Okla.....	6	...	4	2	3	2	6	...	...	6
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo...	1	5	...	6	5	1	3	...	2	3
637, Portsmouth, Ohio...	13	8	17	4	16	5	21	...	...	21
641, Ennis, Texas.....	3	1	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	4
642, Hackensack, N. J...	...	12	...	12	10	2	12	...	...	12
646, Shamokin, Pa.....	20	1	20	1	20	1	21	...	...	21
650, Long Beach-S. Pedro	6	3	3	7	6	3	8	3	4	5
652, Cleveland Hungarian	18	1	12	5	18	1	2	3	...	1
657, Regina, Sask.....	42	26	14	55	17	52	11	57	62	10
660, Tallahassee, Fla....	4	8	3	9	...	...	11	1	1	11

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Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
663, Saskatoon, Sask....	20	19	3	36	27	18	22	16	17	21
664, Fredericton, N. B...	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	13
672, Sherbrooke, Que....	2	10	2	10	12	...	...	12	12	...
675, Marion, Ohio.....	10	18	2	26	23	4	26	1	1	23
677, Dunkirk, N. Y.....	6	3	3	6	4	5	6	3	2	7
679, New Britain, Conn..	6	11	1	16	10	7	11	6	3	14
680, Wenatchee, Wash...	3	6	...	9	1	8	9	...	...	9
681, Mount Morris, Ill...	13	9	...	24	14	10	13	11	9	11
685, Parsons, Kan.....	3	11	2	12	7	7	14	...	...	14
686, Newburyport, Mass..	3	5	...	8	3	5	3	5	5	3
687, Greenfield, Mass....	...	7	1	6	7	...	4	3	3	4
688, Temple, Texas.....	10	2	12	...	11	1	...	12	12	...
689, Modesto-Turlock, Cal.	4	17	1	20	7	14	18	3	3	18
690, Devils Lake, N. D...	8	...	2	6	4	4	1	7	7	1
694, Centralia, Wash....	4	2	2	4	4	1	3	3	1	3
705, Prince Albert, Sask.	4	3	7	...	4	3	7	...	...	5
707, Imperial Valley, Cal.	11	4	2	13	9	3	12	3	3	12
708, Boulder, Colo.....	10	1	7	3	3	6	4	7	6	4
709, W. Palm Beach, Fla.	3	4	...	7	5	2	4	3	4	3
710, Sheboygan, Wis.....	8	9	1	16	12	4	13	4	6	11
713, Fort Dodge, Iowa...	1	24	...	25	18	7	22	3	3	22
716, Michigan City, Ind.	10	...	1	9	1	9	9	1	1	9
720, Mount Vernon, Ill..	3	6	1	8	4	5	6	2	4	5
724, Hillsdale, Mich.....	3	4	...	7	4	3	5	2	2	5
726, Swift Current, Sask.	...	5	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	5
727, Hibbing-Va., Minn..	18	3	3	17	17	2	14	5	9	2
728, Xenia, Ohio.....	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...
730, Bucyrus, Ohio.....	6	1	1	6	5	2	7	...	...	7
734, Antigo, Wis.....	5	6	2	9	6	5	4	3	4	...
744, Alexandria, La.....	8	4	4	8	9	3	5	2	2	7
751, Punxsutawney, Pa..	8	...	3	4	7	1	7	...	...	1
753, Kirksville, Mo.....	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	3
763, Johnson City, Tenn.	2	7	1	8	8	1	8	1	1	8
766, Bisbee, Ariz.....	...	9	1	8	1	8	8	1	1	8
771, Keene, N. H.....	4	4	7	1	7	...	4	3	2	2
772, Hastings, Mich.....	5	2	...	7	7	...	7	...	1	6
774, Piqua, Ohio.....	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
775, Laramie, Wyo.....	3	6	...	9	9	...	...	...	9	...
777, Robinson, Ill.....	2	4	...	6	1	5	5	1	1	5
778, Ridgway, Pa.....	7	...	7	...	3	4	5	2	2	5
782, Orlando, Fla.....	7	1	3	5	4	3	7	1	1	7
783, Mount Vernon, Ohio	9	...	...	9	9	...	1	7	7	1
784, Miami, Okla.....	9	...	9	...	9	...	2	7	7	2
785, Hempstead, N. Y...	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	8	10	...
786, Coldwater, Mich....	1	6	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	6
788, St. Hyacinthe, Que..	11	...	6	5	7	4	11	...	...	9
789, Geneva, N. Y.....	14	6	11	9	9	11	13	7	7	13
GERMAN-AMERICAN—										
1, Philadelphia, Pa....	19	18	1	36	13	23	32	5	3	33
2, Cincinnati, Ohio....	18	8	10	16	25	...	23	2	1	18
3, St. Louis, Mo.....	26	15	3	38	32	8	38	3	2	39
4, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	17	1	19	10	5	12	8	...	20
5, Rochester, N. Y....	3	3	5	1	...	...	6	...	...	6
6, Cleveland, Ohio.....	10	6	3	13	10	6	12	4	4	12
7, New York, N. Y....	128	58	15	168	100	78	164	13	21	149
8, Newark, N. J.....	12	4	3	14	13	4	15	...	2	15
9, Chicago, Ill.....	31	27	2	57	46	13	51	8	8	50
10, Milwaukee, Wis....	34	21	4	51	37	18	53	2	2	53
11, Baltimore, Md.....	13	...	1	12	12	1	13	...	...	13
12, Louisville, Ky.....	6	4	8	2	6	4	10	...	...	10
14, Indianapolis, Ind...	5	3	2	6	6	2	8	...	...	8
15, Evansville, Ind.....	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8
16, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	6	11	2	15	8	9	10	7	...	17
19, Columbus, Ohio.....	3	5	4	4	7	1	7	1	1	7
20, Davenport, Iowa....	3	2	...	5	6	...	6	...	...	4
21, Detroit, Mich.....	8	13	1	18	17	4	15	3	3	15
MAILERS—										
1, Boston, Mass.....	33	68	20	78	50	35	74	8	13	65
2, Chicago, Ill.....	132	38	137	33	135	38	138	32	28	142
3, St. Louis, Mo.....	14	42	16	39	34	22	37	35	8	59
5, Toronto, Ont.....	40	11	38	13	47	4	39	12	12	39
6, New York, N. Y....	370	51	491	53	463	60	447	39	39	447
7, Kansas City, Mo...	1	42	15	28	9	34	41	2	2	41
8, Denver, Colo.....	7	10	6	9	12	4	12	4	6	7
10, Indianapolis, Ind....	11	17	17	11	15	12	17	7	7	17
11, Newark, N. J.....	12	3	12	3	15	...	15	...	...	15
12, Cleveland, Ohio....	4	24	7	19	2	27	9	18	18	9

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Number and Name of Union	First Proposition		Second Proposition		Third Proposition		Fourth Proposition			
							Plan A		Plan B	
	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st	For	Ag'st
13, Portland, Ore.....	12	8	3	17	2	17	8	10	9	10
16, Louisville, Ky.....	9	13	4	16	14	4	14	7	7	14
17, Cincinnati, Ohio....	31	16	16	31	36	10	37	9	9	37
18, San Francisco, Cal..	23	28	15	34	17	30	33	7	8	28
19, Memphis, Tenn.....	...	23	1	22	11	12	17	6	6	17
30, Oklahoma City, Okla.	10	...	1	9	4	1	3	7	7	3
39, Montreal, Que.....	...	22	...	22	22	...	...	22	22	...
42, Fort Worth, Texas..	...	5	3	2	4	...	5	...	...	5
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—										
9, Milwaukee, Wis....	5	1	2	4	...	6	6	...	...	6
11, Philadelphia, Pa....	10	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	10	...
Total.....	16,133	19,008	9,779	25,499	20,019	13,872	23,027	9,421	9,489	21,342
Majority		2,875		15,720	6,147		13,606			11,853

Returns were received from the following unions after the date on which tabulation of the vote was made:

43, Charleston, S. C....	28	8	24	12	22	14	16	19	19	16
143, Danbury, Conn.....	10	2	5	7	10	2	8	4	4	8
612, Appleton, etc., Wis.	3	...	2	1	3	...	1	2	2	1
669, Durant, Okla.	7	...	2	5	7	...	...	5	...	2

FIRST PROPOSITION—To require every member to pay 1 per cent on earnings for the old age pension and mortuary funds, and establish a minimum for such assessments of not less than 30 cents per month as the pension assessment and not less than 30 cents per month for the mortuary assessment, in addition to 45 cents per capita tax and 5 cents for THE JOURNAL subscriptions.

For, 16,133; against, 19,008. Majority against, 2,875.

SECOND PROPOSITION—To gradually increase the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer to $5,000 per year.

For, 9,779; against, 25,499. Majority against, 15,720.

THIRD PROPOSITION—To require amendments to laws to be properly drawn and endorsed by 150 unions for submission to the referendum.

For, 20,019; against, 13,872. Majority for, 6,147.

FOURTH PROPOSITION—To protect the membership of members in war service.

Plan A—To refer to local unions the matter of paying the per capita tax and pension and mortuary assessments for members in war service.

For, 23,027; against, 9,421. Majority for, 13,606.

Plan B—To levy an assessment of 10 cents per member per month to provide a fund from which subordinate unions shall be reimbursed for International per capita tax and old age pension and mortuary assessments paid for members in war service.

For, 9,489; against, 21,342. Majority against, 11,853.

Respectfully submitted,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
J. W. HAYS,
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL,
Canvassing Board.

SOLDIERS' DEPARTMENT OF REMEMBRANCE.

At the present time, while our country is at war, and the young men of our country are called upon to fight for our flag, we all know we must fight, we can not all go to the front. But fight we must and hard to win democracy.

Now we all know many of our young members were selected to fight, and perhaps to give up their life for the noble cause—and they are doing it.

So the members of No. 3, that are at home decided to fight—not with guns, etc., but with ammunition of "remembrance." A committee was appointed, of which Charles Mathews was made chairman, he having a son, Stanley Mathews, corporal, in the Rainbow division, now "Somewhere in France."

This committee started to do something immediately. They sent out tickets, stating by a contribution of 25 cents a ticket you would be given an opportunity to procure a wrist watch. Well, it didn't take long, and the wherewithal to accumulate a fund for the boys at the front and their Christmas gifts were assured. For this purpose they at first started the fighting, but due to the generous offering that emanated from the printers at home, it was decided not only to use it for Christmas gifts, but to use part of the fund for the soldier boys' "department of remembrance." That is, if at any time the committee should think it advisable, and the soldier boys need a little change, they will forward same. This is indeed a grand undertaking. "For you know our boys are going all the way—why should we not go half?"

We believe that all local unions should do likewise and if perhaps they would desire further information in reference to same, write to Chairman Charles Mathews, care of Typographical Union No. 3, Cincinnati, Ohio. JOSEPH F. ILLIG.

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OFFICIAL MATTERS

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH
AT ROOMS 640–650 NEWTON CLAYPOOL BUILDING
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. W. HAYS, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the postoffice, Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—One dollar per annum to any part of the United States or Canada; foreign, $1.50 per annum; single copies, 10 cents each.

To insure prompt insertion, all official matter and communications should reach this office BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF THE MONTH PRECEDING PUBLICATION.

All letters and remittances should be addressed to the editor and publisher.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Items for the official columns of THE JOURNAL should be prepared on a separate sheet, and the style of the paper followed as closely as possible. Such items should not be made a part of a letter dealing with other subjects, for if this is done the items are likely to be overlooked, even though the greatest care be exercised. Write as plainly as possible—especially proper names—using one side of the sheet only. All official matter must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. The observance of the foregoing will tend to insure what is desired by all—promptness and accuracy in the publication of official matter.

Communications for the correspondence department of THE JOURNAL must be in the hands of the editor BEFORE THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH to insure insertion in the issue immediately following. No communication will be published that does not bear the full name of the writer.

THE JOURNAL MAILING LIST.

When a member requests a change in his JOURNAL address, he should give the name and number of the union with which he is affiliated, together with his present and former address.

Additions, corrections or alterations reported by local secretaries should be kept separate from other correspondence. When a member deposits his card, and his name is reported for the subscription list, the secretary should state where the member previously received THE JOURNAL, and give the name and number of the union with which he was affiliated. When a member draws his card, is suspended or expelled, or in any manner ceases to be an active member of the local, the secretary should request that his name be dropped from the mailing list.

A large number of those who take cards and remove to unorganized towns fail to renew their cards. To prevent loss in such instances, it has been decided that members holding cards, and located outside of the jurisdiction of a local union, must either deposit their cards with the nearest union and pay dues each month, or pay International dues in advance, in order to get THE JOURNAL. Where a cardholder pays his dues to the local in advance, a specific report should be made by the secretary upon the case, in order that the name can be placed on the list and the magazine sent to the member for the time for which dues have been paid.

The 20th of each month is the latest date upon which changes for the succeeding issue can be made on our mailing list.

Upon request, secretaries will be furnished with a copy of a list of their members to whom THE JOURNAL is being sent.

All correspondence regarding THE JOURNAL should be addressed to J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

Frank Butler, please communicate with J. M. O'Hare, Boise, Idaho.

Harry Atkins, or any one knowing his present whereabouts, is requested to communicate with the Lemmon Publishing Company, Lemmon, S. D.

Richard Kilgore, or any one knowing his whereabouts, please communicate with Gertie Kilgore, 3826 West End avenue, Chicago, Ill.

E. F. Blair, or any one knowing his present whereabouts, is requested to communicate with Julia Lee Tipton, 109 East Second street, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Will H. L. Cramer, formerly of Chicago, or any one knowing his whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his mother, Mrs. A. W. Cramer, 2907 Warren avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Todd C. Sharp is requested to communicate with Mrs. Todd C. Sharp or F. S. Bright, Colorado building, Washington, D. C., concerning a legal matter.

George C. Fisher, of Marshalltown, Iowa, or any one knowing his present whereabouts, is requested to communicate with his sister, Mrs. W. A. Powers, 229 West Birch street, Chisholm, Minn.

Rollin Freeman, formerly of Menomonie, Wis., who worked with the undersigned in Eau Claire, might find news to his interest by communicating with Robert P. McFarlane, box 144, Menomonie, Wis.

The address of Daniel A. Fitzpatrick, formerly of the Hartford (Conn.) Post, is desired by his dying mother, who resides in Winsted. Address his sister, Mrs. Alice Rivers, 13 Main street, Torrington, Conn.

E. Avery, W. W. Barr, Ollie Burton, T. S. Blackford, H. E. Burke, Will F. Burke, Charles F. Cappell, Charles Crabtree, C. H. Davidson, Fred M. Davis, O. H. Davis, W. H. Dodd, James Doran, Henry Drummond, Fred Eicher, Ralph E. Fischer, Mary Flanagan, M. D. Hall, C. F. Hoyt, C. S. Hoyt, William Geer, Jim Kay, C. H. Lane, George Lathrow, John Lemar, Ashley LePreux, Ollie Jenks, Perk Johnson, Kenneth McElroy, Dan-

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iel McFarlane, F. C. McKenzie, Adams Marsh, Frank B. Miller, H. E. Miller, J. C. Montgomery, Thomas Moran, R. J. Morris, Bruce E. Newman, Joseph B. O'Neal, George Pomeroy, Leslie I. Ray, C. H. Rhodes, Harry F. Rhodes, L. W. Reilly, Elmer E. Remson, W. H. Revie, M. R. Smith, Fred Snyder, W. H. Stallings, Dan Tatum, J. R. Tatman and D. C. Wright send addresses to Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, 642 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

Previously subscribed	$88 25
122, Kalamazoo	1 00
334, Clinton	1 00
487, Middletown	1 00
Total to date	$91 25

PENSION APPLICATIONS APPROVED.

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Henry C. Kersey.
5, Columbus, Ohio—Rudolph Welti.
6, New York, N. Y.—John F. Fitzpatrick, Charles H. Johnson.
8, St. Louis, Mo.—William F. Ratcliff, William L. Stone.
13, Boston, Mass.—William Andrews, Frederick A. Colby, John J. Kelly, Henry U. York.
16, Chicago, Ill.—Thomas I. Ledwith, William H. Wright.
21, San Francisco, Cal.—John W. McCracken.
48, Atlanta, Ga.—Lemuel B. Lively.
57, Dayton, Ohio—John W. Osbon.
80, Kansas City, Mo.—George H. Townsley.
150, Elizabeth, N. J.—Edward Miller.
174, Los Angeles, Cal.—John M. Dormer.
410, Everett, Wash.—George E. Riggins.

DELINQUENT UNIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 27, 1917.

Section 1, article ix, of the constitution, requires that "International dues for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions and transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month." Under this law October per capita and October old age pension and mortuary assessments of all unions were due at headquarters not later than November 20. The following unions were delinquent for per capita, or the old age pension or mortuary assessments November 27, having failed to make their returns.

In this connection attention is directed to section 16, article v, of the by-laws, as follows:

"Section 16. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of his death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

113, Atchison.	615, Manistee.
241, Twin Falls.	654, El Reno.
376, Minot.	667, Chico.
462, New Philadelphia.	683, Baker.
478, San Juan.	740, Drumright.
505, Wichita Falls.	746, Staunton.
569, Painesville.	508, Brazil.
607, Wellsburg.	768, Sturgis.

MAILERS.

22, Pittsburgh.	42, Fort Worth.
23, Milwaukee.	52, Richmond.

IF the Italian government really does forbid emigration for the period of the war and some time after, there will be a chance for some of our native sons to get rich operating street pianos.—Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

LOST CARDS.

If any of the following cards are found and presented for deposit they should be taken up and forwarded to Secretary-Treasurer Hays:

Card issued to Fletcher D. Srygley (16601) by Nashville Union No. 20.

Card of Joseph L. La Fleur (22688), issued July 16, 1917, by Tucson Union No. 465.

Card issued to Thomas J. Kane (28861) by Harrisburg Union No. 14 on September 4, 1917.

Card of Alexander F. Ross (31712), issued October 13, 1917, by Des Moines Union No. 118.

Card of Benjamin C. Johnson (27032), issued by Lorain Union No. 409 on August 17, 1917.

Card of Harry F. Skillen (27364), issued by Oklahoma City Union No. 283 on June 18, 1917.

Card issued to James W. Roberts (31375) by Miami (Okla.) Union No. 784 on October 13, 1917.

Card of Thomas F. Sullivan (53618), issued by Modesto-Turlock Union No. 689 on September 24, 1917.

Card of Andrew A. Blodgee (11942), issued by Elizabeth (N. J.) Union No. 150 on September 3, 1917.

Card of Joseph Connolly (67056), issued by Oneonta (N. Y.) Union No. 135 on October 17, 1917.

Card of Ward B. Strickland (19841), issued by the International Typographical Union on October 30, 1917.

OLD AGE PENSION ROLL.

October 23. Number pensioners on roll		1,505
November 20. Approved to date		19
Total		1,524
November 20. Died	15	
November 20. Removed from list	3—	18
November 20. Number pensioners on roll		1,506

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Previously subscribed	$1,613 70
1, Indianapolis, Ind.	10 00
4, Albany, N. Y.	25 00
15, Rochester, N. Y.	10 00
18, Detroit, Mich.	25 00
20, Nashville, Tenn.	10 00
27, Mobile, Ala.	5 00
31, Fond du Lac, Wis.	3 00
55, Syracuse, N. Y.	23 95
76, Terre Haute, Ind.	5 00
77, Erie, Pa.	5 00
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.	5 00
79, Wheeling, W. Va.	15 00
81, Bay City, Mich.	2 00
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.	5 00
88, Hannibal, Mo.	1 00
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.	5 00
97, Peru, Ind.	2 00
106, Madison, Wis.	2 00
111, Knoxville, Tenn.	5 00
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1 00
128, South Bend, Ind.	5 00
136, Duluth, Minn.	5 00
148, Wichita, Kan.	5 00
158, Springfield, Mo.	7 50
163, Superior, Wis.	2 00
164, Kewanee, Wis.	1 00
165, Worcester, Mass.	1 00
168, Muskegon, Mich.	7 50
181, Meadville, Pa.	1 00
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5 00
188, Waco, Texas	1 00
195, Paterson, N. J.	10 00
196, Logansport, Ind.	1 00
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	5 00
246, Winona, Minn.	2 00
258, Easton, Pa.	5 00
267, Frankfort, Ky.	1 00

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272, Chicago (Ill.) Norwegian-Danish...	$5 00
288, Galesburg, Ill.	2 00
301, Richmond, Ind.	5 00
307, New Brunswick, N. J.	3 00
308, Watertown, N. Y.	2 00
330, Chicago (Ill.) Bohemian	2 00
332, Muncie, Ind.	5 00
334, Clinton, Iowa	1 00
339, Beaumont, Texas	5 00
344, Green Bay, Wis.	2 00
347, Wabash, Ind.	1 00
372, Clarksburg, W. Va.	5 00
397, Greensboro, N. C.	5 00
398, Billings, Mont.	5 00
412, Kokomo, Ind.	2 00
424, Orange, N. J.	5 00
425, Canon City, Colo.	3 00
437, Franklin, Pa.	1 00
441, Salem, Ohio	5 00
472, Palestine, Texas	2 00
484, Muskogee, Okla.	3 00
492, Bellaire, Ohio	2 50
536, Auburn, N. Y.	5 00
583, Pasadena, Cal.	2 00
590, Gary, Ind.	3 00
613, Enid, Okla.	2 00
643, Waterville, Maine	3 00
660, Tallahassee, Fla.	2 00
730, Bucyrus, Ohio	5 00
734, Antigo, Wis.	1 00
739, Faribault, Minn.	1 00
756, Rocky Mount, N. C.	5 00
779, La Grande, Ore.	1 00
GERMAN-AMERICAN.	
7, New York, N. Y.	10 00
MAILERS.	
17, Cincinnati, Ohio	3 00
21, Salt Lake City, Utah	5 00
CHAPEL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Home Printing Company, Chicago, Ill...	75
Dayside, Western Newspaper Union, Chicago, Ill.,	2 50
Detroit Typesetting Company, Detroit, Mich.	2 75
Star chapel, Terre Haute, Ind.	3 00
Total to date	$1,972 15

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

The secretary receiving the card of William F. Burke (31203) is requested to hold it and communicate with Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

The secretary receiving the traveling card of David R. Harrison (18870) is requested to hold it and communicate with Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

CHARTER ISSUED.

Sterling (Colo.) Union No. 793—W. S. Dickson, Harry E. Wilson, Oscar F. Pierson, Harry Freeburg, Walter Warden, C. E. Hayne, L. F. Byerley, F. D. Danford, Ernest B. Smith, L. L. Glenn, A. M. Biggerstaff, Julian L. Roberts, J. J. Woodring, J. H. Shaw, Clarence O. Finch, M. M. Thompson, Eva Pierce Finch, F. B. Stevenson, E. N. Heaton, P. R. McDowell.

BACK PAY IN MILWAUKEE.

The following named men having left the jurisdiction of Milwaukee Union No. 23, have back pay due them which can be obtained by writing Secretary O. E. Thomas, 720 Majestic building, Milwaukee, Wis.: Otto Steutzel, E. E. Firestone, William S. Kelly, T. J. Bradley, Fred Kear, V. G. Hunt, Thomas Donahue, G. M. Zickert, Albert Owen, R. Betzer, George Ryan, H. E. Schallmo.

APPLICATIONS FROM UNORGANIZED TOWNS.

[Objection to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

Archer City, Texas—A. E. Shockley, age 25 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Mansfield, Texas; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

Caledonia, N. Y.—M. H. Amond, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Caledonia, N. Y.; never a member.

Copan, Okla.—Fred M. Lindsay, age 39 years; at trade twenty-two years; learned trade in Decatur, Ill.; formerly a member of Washington (Iowa) Union.

Flat River, Mo.—Tony Heyliger, age 26 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Flat River, Mo.; never a member.

Grea. Bend, Kan.—James Auld, age 43 years; at trade twenty-eight years; learned trade in Canada; worked at Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Chicago; formerly a member of Niagara Falls Union. W. H. Hjort, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Ottawa, Kan.; never a member.

Hartford, Ky.—James Nance, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Hartford; formerly a member of the International Union.

Hoopeston, Ill.—E. J. Fisher, age 25 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Hoopeston; worked at Detroit and Momence, Ill.; never a member.

Kaufman, Texas—R. H. Hickey, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Newport, Tenn.; formerly a member of Kansas City Union.

Lufkin, Texas—Thomas W. Collins, age 29 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Lufkin; never a member.

Manson, Iowa—James V. Sweeney, age 28 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Mason City, Iowa; formerly a member of Mason City Union.

Mendota, Ill.—R. F. Schaller, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Mendota; never a member.

Monroe, La.—R. A. Rodgers, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

Mount Clemens, Mich.—Harry Parmater, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Gaylord, Mich.; never a member. J. James Frye, age 23 years; at trade eight years; worked in Grand Rapids, Boyne City and Mount Clemens, Mich.; never a member.

New Hampton, Iowa—George W. Underwood, age 40 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in New Hampton, Iowa; formerly a member of Duluth (Minn.) Union.

Oroville, Wash.—T. C. Hume, age 48 years; at trade thirty-three years; learned trade in Watseka, Ill.; formerly a member.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

[Objections to the admission of any of the following applicants should be made to the union in which application is made within thirty days.]

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Herbert L. Suffrins, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Indianapolis; worked in Chicago and Hammond, Ind.

6, New York, N. Y.—Probationary members: Harold Eustace Browne, age 56 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in New York Tribune. Robert Fried, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Heela Press, New York. Benjamin Grossman, age 20 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Liberty Power Press and Carey Printing Company, New York city. Albert George

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Hoyns, age 20 years; learned trade in J. J. Little & Ives, New York city. Harold Reynolds, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in P. F. Collier & Sons. Cornelius Joseph Wenthen, age 21 years; learned trade in Tabbard Press. New members: Stanley Abrahams, age 25 years; at trade six years in Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., and New York city. Samuel Amasia, age 25 years; at trade thirteen years in New York city. Abraham L. Bernstein, age 25 years; at trade ten years in New York city. Isidor Chudnoff, age 34 years; at trade sixteen years in New York city. Victor H. Diescher, age 22 years; at trade six years in Philadelphia, Pa., and New York city. Henry Ehrentreich, age 21 years; at trade six years in New York city. Thomas K. Ferguson, age 32 years; at trade sixteen years in his father's plant in New York city. Moritz Fischer, age 45 years; at trade thirty-one years in Budapest, Hungary, and New York city. Leon A. Graf, age 29 years; at trade twelve years in New York city. Benjamin Haberman, age 21 years; at trade five years in New York city. Guy A. Jones, age 33 years; at trade as machinist twelve years in Mergenthaler factory, Brooklyn, N. Y. Max Kirshner, age 21 years; at trade five years in New York city. Sidney Lemler, age 21 years; at trade six years in New York city. Mendel Lotsky, age 23 years; at trade eight years at Rockaway Beach, N. Y., and New York city. Helen I. Mattison, age 21 years; at trade five years in Hempstead, L. I., and Garden City, L. I. Ira Rosenberg, age 21 years; at trade six years in New York city. Harry Schwartz, age 21 years; at trade seven years in New York city. Michael R. Stevens, age 21 years; at trade five years in Maspeth, L. I., and New York city. Max Zielikowsky, age 23 years; at trade eleven years in Roumania and New York city. Re-applications: Charles Edward Johnston, age 33 years; at trade eighteen years in New York city; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed membership to lapse in 1913. Walter R. Goodrich, age 42 years; at trade thirty years in New York city; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed membership to lapse in 1915. Stephen Mayer, age 24 years; at trade twelve years in New York city; formerly a member of No. 6, but allowed membership to lapse in 1912.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—Paul L. Miller, age 23 years; at trade five years; learned trade in St. Louis; apprentice member. Louis L. Hull, age 31 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in St. Louis; formerly a member of No. 8. Howard B. Pickering, age 30 years; at trade seven years; learned trade at Anadarko, Okla.; never a member.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Charles E. Wilson, age 37 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade with Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia; also worked in Leavenworth, Kan., and San Francisco, Cal.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Vincent Wade MacDonald, age 25 years; learned trade in Jennings, N. Y.; former member of Baltimore Union; allowed membership to lapse. Harry H. Mirvis, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore, Md.; never a member. Milton Penn Stitcher, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Baltimore, Md.

16, Chicago, Ill.—P. Alfred Abelt, age 22 years; at trade five years in office of Journal. Will C. Achuff, age 25 years; at trade six years in offices of Daily Monitor, Streator, Ill., and Chicago Globe, Marshall-Jackson and S. & S. Printing Company, Chicago. Ray H. Burrs, age 25 years; at trade twelve years in office of B. F. Shaw Printing Company, Dixon, Ill. Joseph Curbash, age 27 years; at trade nine years in offices of H. O. Shepard, Peterson Linotype Company, Tucker-Kenworthy and Rogers & Hall. William E. Dennin, age 34 years; at trade seven years in the following offices: Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.; E. C. Bruen, New York; Powers-Tyson, Grand Rapids, Mich. Ross D. Ewing, age 24 years; at trade eleven years in offices of Mercantile Box and Label Company, St. Louis; A. E. Dorrey Label Company, Stationery Manufacturing Company, Chicago. John Henry Gehre, age 36 years; at trade twenty years in offices of Rogers & Hall, Fred J. Ringley, O'Donnell-Bromley and the Jeffersonian; formerly a member of Lincoln (Ill.) Union. Harry Victor George, age 21 years; at trade five years in offices of L. Graham & Co., New Orleans, and Felsenthal & Sons and Murray Engraving Company, Chicago. Jacob Gross, age 40 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Budapest; worked in offices of Charles Book and W. M. Wells, Chicago; formerly a member of Chicago Bohemian Union. Abraham Kolokov, age 31 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Russia; worked in the following Chicago offices: Okuneff, Cosmopolitan Printing Company and Nathan Printing Company. Harold P. Lupton, age 34 years; at trade ten years in offices of J. Lupton and Morens & Sons. Harry J. Petersen, age 29 years; at trade twelve years in offices of H. H. Hoffman, Clinic Press, Poole Brothers and W. F. Hall. Nathan Schiff, age 22 years; at trade five and a half years in offices of Hildmann Printing Company, H. G. Adair and S. Hopkins. Albert Sedlacek, age 23 years; at trade seven years in office of George H. Balch; Morris W. Simon, age 37 years; at trade twenty-five years in offices of Daily Jewish Courier, I. Shapiro, Jewish Labor World and Examiner. Robert H. Taylor, age 41 years; at trade twenty-one years in offices of Daily Union, Shelbyville, Ill., and Donker & Williams, Chicago. Bert C. Tulley, age 28 years; at trade twelve years in offices of Mission Press, Hertle-Robert, Randolph Box Company, Chicago, and Ave Maria, South Bend, Ind.

18, Detroit, Mich.—Earl G. Liss, age 21 years; at trade seven years; worked in Newport, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. George M. Fanning, age 37 years; at trade twenty years; worked in Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich. Richard B. Thomas, age 23 years; at trade six years; worked in Madisonville and Louisville, Ky., and Detroit, Mich.

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Fred J. Gonyo, age 24 years; at trade seven and one-half years; learned trade in Berlin, Wis.; worked at Waukesha, Wis.; never a member. Victor A. Sampbell, age 24 years; learned trade in Peshtigo, Wis.; also worked in Milwaukee; never a member. Clarence H. Johnson, age 25 years; learned trade in Menominee, Mich.; never a member. Ed M. Wolfsohn, age 24 years; learned trade in Milwaukee; apprentice member. Frank Fay, age 32 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Willimantic, Conn.; also worked at Paxton, Ill.; never a member. Harold L. Hansen, age 21 years; learned trade in Berlin, Wis.; also worked in Oregon, Ill.; never a member. William J. Coad, age 28 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Chicago; also worked in Detroit. Fred W. Inversetti, age 24 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Berlin, Wis.; never a member. Fred J. Gonyo, age 24 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Berlin, Wis.; also worked in Waukesha, Wis.; never a member.

31, Fond du Lac, Wis.—Mrs. Louis H. Kinkel, age 30 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Madison, Wis.

32, Norfolk, Va.—F. E. Grant, age 55 years; at trade thirty years; formerly a member of Boston Union; applied for membership in Palo Alto, Cal., was accepted, but left there before being obligated. Mary M. Munis, age 23 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Philadelphia; never a member.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—Charles H. Potter, age 46 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Haverhill, Mass.; never a member.

41, Augusta, Ga.—E. L. Dodd, age 43 years; at trade nineteen years; formerly a member of Atlanta Union.

46, Sacramento, Cal.—Thomas McGuinness, age 36 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Corning, Cal.; always worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Miss Olive Huttleston,

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age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Placerville, Cal.; never a member.

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Max Lacomer, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; worked in industrial school, Rochester, N. Y., and Boston, Mass.; never a member.

57, Dayton, Ohio—Pearl D. Pottle, age 46 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Dayton, Ohio. Frank Johnson, age 48 years; learned trade in Port Huron, Mich.; at trade thirty-one years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Edward L. Gilbert, age 51 years; at trade thirty-five years; never a member. Joseph L. Thum, jr., age 31 years; at trade eighteen years; never a member. Robert J. Franz, age 21 years; at trade six years; never a member.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Clay Zin Weekley, age 24 years; at trade twelve years; worked in Clarksburg, Wheeling, Parkersburg and West Union, W. Va.; never a member. Raymond Franklin Clegg, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Moundsville, W. Va.; never a member. Cyril Edward Decker, age 18 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Moundsville, W. Va.; never a member.

81, Bay City, Mich.—N. L. Wales, age 42 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized town; has always worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

83, Hebrew-American, New York, N. Y.—Isidore Paley, age 43 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Russia. Louis Bernstein, age 22 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Jerusalem. Harry Krasnikoff, age 25 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Russia. Abraham Himowitz, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Russia. Leo Malis, age 26 years, at trade five years. Elias Pasvolsky, age 22 years; at trade six years. Peter Bayle, age 34 years; at trade five years. Joseph Gutovski, age 39 years; at trade twenty-six years. Joe Barchat, age 24 years; at trade eight years. Sam Schneiderman, age 26 years; at trade twelve years. Sam Chaganoff, age 24 years; at trade eleven years. William Shewloff, age 28 years; at trade five years.

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—Miss Louise Payette, age 26 years; at trade eight years; learned trade at Colton, Cal. Jesse Haines, age 23 years; learned trade in unorganized towns; always worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

87, Houston, Texas—Otto A. Morgan, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Lufkin, Texas; has worked in El Paso from February to June, 1917; has never been a member.

90, Richmond, Va.—Charles H. Engbaus, former member Philadelphia Union; allowed membership to lapse. Charles P. Stowell, former member of Cumberland and Norfolk Unions; allowed membership to lapse to enter other business.

93, Macon, Ga.—R. H. Roberts, age 31 years; at trade eight years; finished trade in Macon News office; has also worked in Jacksonville, Fla.; Savannah, Ga., and Akron, Ohio.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Robert M. Rulison, age 49 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade at Eaton Rapids, Mich.; worked in Clinton, Mich., and St. Petersburg, Fla.; never a member.

101, Washington, D. C.—Samuel Bergson, age 32 years; learned trade in New York; never a member.

106, Madison, Wis.—A. C. Poggemiller, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Madison; never a member. Lillian Huber, age 51 years; at trade twenty-one years; learned trade in Madison; formerly a member of Madison Union. Clyde E. Kilgore, age 30 years; at trade ten years; formerly a member of Rockford Union No. 213. William Remmel, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Madison; formerly a member of Madison Union. M. F. Eierman, age 37 years; at trade twenty-three years; learned trade in Madison; formerly a member of Madison Union.

107, Rock Island, Ill.—Raymond R. Polson, age 28 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Geneseo, Ill.; formerly a member of No. 107, but allowed membership to lapse while a member of Muscatine Union in 1914. Joseph H. Johnson, age 29 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Rock Island, Ill. Orien L. Clark, age 27 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Watervliet, Mich.; worked in East Chicago, Ill., and Hammond, Ind., in 1916. James E. Wilkinson, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Coldwater, Kan., and Aberdeen, S. D. Albert B. Zeis, age 56 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Rock Island, Ill.

113, Atchison, Kan.—Lloyd E. Rethemeyer, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Horton and Topeka, Kan.; never a member.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—Paul Buys, age 25 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized towns.

117, Springfield, Ohio—John Myers, age 22 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Springfield; never a member.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Leslie I. Todd, age 22 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Lincoln, Neb.; claims to have been a member of Kansas City Union in 1914–15, but went to work in unorganized town and allowed membership to lapse. Yvon M. Reardon, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Monroe, Wash.; always worked in unorganized towns.

121, Topeka, Kan.—Logan P. Young, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in office of Gavitt Printing Company, Topeka, Kan.; never a member. William C. Dennison, age 37 years; at trade sixteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; has worked in Phœnix, Ariz., and Tulsa, Okla.; formerly a member of Vallejo (Cal.) Union; allowed card to lapse while in business for himself.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Dwight N. Humphrey, age 49 years; learned trade in Lansing, Mich.; worked in Chicago; formerly a member; suspended for non-payment of dues by Chicago Union.

128, South Bend, Ind.—Frank A. Rehrer, age 22 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in Mifflinburg, Pa.; also worked in Nappanee, Ind.; never a member.

129, Hamilton, Ont.—William H. Gallinger, age 23 years; at trade seven years; learned trade in unorganized town.

132, Camden, N. J.—John B. Weiss, age 37 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Philadelphia, Pa.; never a member. William H. Slawter, age 48 years; learned trade in Media, Pa.; former member of Philadelphia Union; allowed card to lapse.

140, Bismarck, N. D.—D. J. Bloomer, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Oakes, N. D.; also worked in other unorganized towns; never a member.

148, Wichita, Kan.—W. C. Howerton, age 44 years; at trade twenty years; allowed membership to lapse while in unorganized towns. Rowell McGinness, age 26 years; at trade six year; formerly apprentice member Kansas City Union No. 80. Charles Elmer Omart, age 29 years; at trade twelve year; formerly a member of No. 148.

155, Shreveport, La.—Robert A. Gentry, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Natchitoches and Shreveport, La.; never a member. Thomas Levi Hill, age 20 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Rayville, Logansport and Alexandria, La.; never a member. C. C. Lunsford, age 26 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Minden, La.; never a member. J. L. R. Nail, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Cleburne and Dallas, Texas, and Duncan and Oklahoma City, Okla.

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158, Springfield, Mo.—Grant Z. Utter, age 25 years; at trade nine and one-half years; learned trade in Monett, Mo.; never a member.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—R. C. Byrde, age 38 years; joined union at Duluth in 1901; allowed card to lapse in St. Paul in 1903 on account of non-payment of dues.

180, Sioux City, Iowa—Don J. Hyatt, at trade eight years; learned trade in Ames, Iowa; formerly member of No. 180. Harold Brown, at trade six years; learned trade in Sioux City; never a member.

190, Omaha, Neb.—Henry G. Lieberknecht; originally joined Omaha No. 190; suspended for non-payment of dues by Cleveland Union in 1910; has worked in San Francisco and Omaha.

192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Lloyd Opdycke, age 20 years; at trade seven years; worked at New Hampton, Iowa; never a member.

193, Spokane, Wash.—Louis E. Root, age 43 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Green Bay, Wis.; formerly a member of Green Bay Union.

196, Logansport, Ind.—Clyde R. Fauset, age 25 years; learned trade at Delphi; never worked in union town.

201, Victoria, B. C.—James Alkinson, age 55 years; at trade forty years; learned trade in England.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—J. W. Evans, age 40 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

216, Springfield, Mass.—George W. Tice, age 36 years; learned trade in Rome, N. Y.; worked in Buffalo, Boston, Utica and Albany, N. Y.; membership lapsed at San Francisco. John C. Chase, age 52 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade at Atlanta, Ga.; has worked in Worcester and Rumford Falls, Maine; card lapsed at Baltimore, Md., in 1890.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Bob Roberts, age 45 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade at Sac City, Iowa; formerly a member of Jacksonville (Fla.) Union.

222, Montgomery, Ala.—A. H. Pruett, jr., age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Montgomery, Ala. James B. Hunter, age 31 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Union Springs, Ala.; formerly a member of Montgomery Union.

231, San Jose, Cal.—Lewis C. Dick, age 42 years; has worked in South Bend, Des Moines and Portland, Ore.; allowed membership to lapse in San Jose, Cal., in 1905, since which time in other lines. H. V. Pillow, age 52 years; at trade twenty-six years; allowed membership to lapse at San Jose, Cal., in 1905; for past twelve years in unorganized towns.

233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Solomon Swerbilov, at trade ten years; formerly worked in New York; never a member. Hiram Moshier, age 48 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Niagara Falls Union No. 233.

237, Sandusky, Ohio—Edgar A. Preston, age 29 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in unorganized town; now working in Sandusky; formerly a member of Trenton No. 71; allowed card to lapse in August, 1913.

259, Waltham, Mass.—Nellie A. Hall, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Hollowell, Maine; formerly a member of Boston Union, but allowed membership to lapse in December, 1914.

268, Gloversville, N. Y.—Lester F. Benedict, age 28 years; at trade thirteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

271, Boise City, Idaho—Henry B. Jones, age 47 years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Coffeyville (Kan.) and Boise (Idaho) Unions; suspended in 1913 for non-payment of dues.

278, Escanaba, Mich.—Mrs. Carl H. Swanberg, never a member; learned trade at Gladstone, Mich.; at trade six years. Chester E. Hansen, never a member; at trade eleven years; learned trade at Green Bay, Wis. G. L. Forsen, learned trade at Marinette, Wis.; at trade nineteen years; never a member.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Lloyd Jones, learned trade at Henrietta, Okla.; worked in Custer City and Okemah; never a member. Augustine R. Leftwich, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade at Coweta, Okla.; never a member. Carl D. Sheldon, age 21 years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member. Howard J. Benz, age 24 years; at trade twelve years; worked in both unorganized and organized towns; never a member.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—W. W. Hughes, age 33 years; formerly a member, but let card lapse after leaving Topeka, Kan., in 1915; learned trade in Carthage, Ill.

291, Aurora, Ill.—Mrs. Nelle James, age 28 years; at trade six years; worked in Metropolis, Ill.; never a member.

295, Newport, R. I.—Daniel J. Dwyer, age 30 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Newport, R. I.; formerly a member of Newport Union.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Ray Keltner, age 22 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Anderson, Ind.; never a member.

306, Alton, Ill.—William Foster, age 44 years; at trade twenty-eight years; learned trade in Palmyra, Mo.; worked in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Peoria Union.

307, New Brunswick, N. J.—Holt W. Crittenden, age 35 years; at trade nineteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; has also worked in Richmond, Va., and New York city. J. Ford Flagg, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in New Brunswick, N. J.; never a member.

310, Lowell, Mass.—Edward P. Scott, age 34 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Amherst, N. S.; also worked in Westfield and Fort Fairfield, N. S., and Claremont, N. H.; never a member.

313, Texarkana, Ark.—Thomas R. Merideth, age 32 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in DeQueen, Ark.; also worked in Midland, Texas; former member Texarkana Union; allowed membership to lapse.

319, Taunton Mass.—John Gallagher, age 27 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Taunton; never a member.

321, Connellsville, Pa.—Charles R. Taylor, formerly a member of Johnstown Union; allowed card to lapse; worked in Greensburg and Windber, Pa.

328, Streator, Ill.—Clarence E. Bertiaux, age 24 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Streator; formerly a member of Streator and La Salle-Peru Unions.

332, Muncie, Ind.—P. W. Hampton, age 51 years; at trade thirty-five years; formerly a member, but allowed membership to lapse at Lincoln, Neb., about 1896, while working in own shop.

349, Waterloo, Iowa—George E. McCormack, age 49 years; at trade twenty-five years; former member, but allowed card to lapse while working in unorganized territory.

352, Phœnix, Ariz.—Howard A. Miller, at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Los Angeles. Miss Ruby E. Golden, age 34 years; learned trade in Effingham, Ill.; formerly a member of Denver and Salt Lake Unions.

357, Parkersburg, W. Va.—John W. Thomas, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Parkersburg; has never before been a member. Charles B. Deem, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in unorganized towns; also worked in Chicago in 1912 for a short time.

361, Tuscaloosa, Ala.—W. T. Borland, age 38 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in

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unorganized town; formerly a member of the union in Jackson, Miss.; worked in Jackson and Pensacola, Fla.

376, Minot, N. D.—J. A. Beaudry, age 37 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in Stewart, Minn.; former member; allowed membership to lapse. A. P. Blonde, age 37 years; at trade seventeen years; learned trade in Lone Tree, Iowa; also worked in Minot and Devils Lake; former member; allowed membership to lapse.

379, Ithaca, N. Y.—F. A. Fanning, age 25 years; at trade two years; learned trade in office of Spencer Needke; now working in Ithaca; formerly a member of Ithaca No. 379; allowed membership to lapse on account of non-payment of dues. John J. Barker, age 37 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade on Ithaca Democrat; formerly a member; suspended in 1905 for non-payment of dues. R. C. Stuart, age 28 years; at trade twelve years; worked in Cleveland, Chicago and Canton. Mrs. Irene Stuart, age 28 years; at trade six years; worked in Geneva, Ohio, and Ithaca, N. Y.

397, Greensboro, N. C.—Fred L. Johnson, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Jonesville, N. C. John Hutton, age 21 years; at trade six years; learned trade in office of Braid & Hutton, Inc., Savannah, and Valdosta, Ga.

398, Billings, Mont.—W. W. Holmes, age 50 years; at trade thirty-three years; learned trade and worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

402, Barre, Vt.—Charles H. Alexander, age 51 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Montpelier, Vt.; has also worked in Springfield, Lowell and Boston, Mass.; formerly a member of Boston Union, but allowed membership to lapse in 1914.

409, Lorain, Ohio—F. A. Gibson, age 29 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Loun City, Neb.; also worked in Hastings, Neb., and Detroit, Mich.; former member; allowed membership to lapse.

430, Miami, Fla.—Ernest J. Deakin, age 37 years; at trade twenty-three years; formerly a member of Cleveland Union.

437, Franklin, Pa.—H. Knight Carrow, age 33 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

438, Paris, Texas—Boyd V. Dellinger, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Annona, Texas; also worked in Waco and Stamford, Texas; never a member.

449, Calgary, Alta., Can.—Thomas M. Thomas, age 39 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in England; also worked in Winnipeg; never a member.

465, Tucson, Ariz.—Anthony W. Sefton, age 52 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Tucson, Ariz.; formerly a member of Oakland (Cal.) Union No. 36, but allowed membership to lapse in 1915.

471, Sherman, Texas—Richard S. Pennington, age 20 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Blossom, Texas; also worked in Gilmer and Sherman, Texas; never a member.

489, Livingston, Mont.—Ross E. Shaver, formerly a member of Lewistown, but allowed a traveling card issued by that local on March 13, 1915, to lapse, since which time he has been working in unorganized towns.

490, Shawnee, Okla.—Hoyal Byars, age 24 years; at trade five years; learned trade in Sulphur; worked in Sulphur and Billings; never a member. Paul V. Norrell, age 24 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of Ada (Okla.) Union.

491, Pocatello, Idaho—Frank M. Bethel, age 49 years; at trade thirty-two years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

492, Bellaire, Ohio—Daisy M. Gould, learned trade in Moundsville, W. Va.

499, Okmulgee, Okla.—Howard Croy, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Independence, Kan.; never a member.

503, Stamford, Conn.—Raymond H. Maier, age 28 years; at trade six years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

509, Greenville, Texas.—H. S. Ellis, age 55 years; at trade forty-three years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of No. 509; suspended for non-payment of dues in 1914.

521, Palo Alto, Cal.—A. O. Reed, age 42 years; at trade twenty-five years; worked in Topeka, Kan., and Oroville, Cal.; in business for himself in San Diego for eight years.

523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.—Edward W. Dennis, age 27 years; learned trade in Tarrytown; also worked in New York. Maurice Heller, age 27 years; formerly a member of No. 6; learned trade in Brooklyn.

533, Huntington, W. Va.—Lundy Coffman, age 31 years; at trade twelve years; learned trade in Barboursville, W. Va.; never a member.

536, Auburn, N. Y.—C. F. Brown, age 53 years; at trade thirty-five years; learned trade in Weedspot, N. Y.; also worked in Rochester, N. Y.; never a member.

545, Waukesha, Wis.—Harry L. Phillips, age 48 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Delevan, Wis.; never a member.

550, Lewistown, Mont.—Joseph Henault, age 45 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Butte, Mont.; also worked in Anaconda; former member Bozeman Union; allowed membership to lapse.

562, Harrisburg, Ill.—Roy L. Seright, age 32 years; at trade fifteen years; learned trade in Sullivan, Ill.; never a member.

565, McAlester, Okla.—Emmett C. Trueblood, age 27 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in unorganized towns; formerly a member of McAlester Union, but allowed membership to lapse. Sidney E. Rice, age 26 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Fort Smith, Ark.; never a member.

574, Hot Springs, Ark.—R. R. Davis, age 43 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Boonville, Mo.; also worked in Hot Springs, Ark., and Houston and San Antonio, Texas; former member Houston Union.

578, Coffeyville, Kan.—L. C. Hunter, age 27 years; at trade fifteen years; worked in unorganized towns; never a member.

583, Pasadena, Cal.—Charles W. Cram, age 48 years; former member Chico Union No. 667; allowed membership to lapse.

584, Independence, Kan.—R. R. Painter, age 31 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of No. 584, but allowed membership to lapse on account of entering other business.

585, White Plains, N. Y.—Joseph L. Wilding, age 27 years; at trade nine years; worked in Peekskill, Batavia and Penn Yan, N. Y.; former member Peekskill Union; allowed membership to lapse.

586, Greeley, Colo.—Ralph T. Bishop, age 27 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in Canton, Ill.; never a member.

593, Brainerd, Minn.—Carlton M. Hough, age 48 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Aurora, Ill.; formerly a member of Aurora Union.

611, Reno, Nev.—Bryant T. Sowden, age 22 years; at trade five years.

613, Enid, Okla.—A. G. Warner, age 53 years; at trade thirty-five years; worked in Chicago, St. Paul, Pipestone, Minn., and Clear Lake, S. D.; never a member.

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623, Fitchburg, Mass.—William C. Lamoureux, age 25 years; has worked at the Gardner News for eleven years.

624, San Mateo, Cal.—Ethel Brown, age 33 years; at trade four and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized towns; never a member.

629, Bowling Green, Ky.—A. L. Shindelbower, age 39 years; at trade fourteen years; learned trade in Winchester, Ky.; also worked in Lexington; former member Lexington Union; allowed membership to lapse.

630, St. Cloud, Minn.—Albert J. Scholen, age 22 years; at trade three and one-half years.

633, Lawton, Okla.—Floyd E. Royer, age 37 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade on Elnwood (Neb.) Leader; has never before been a member of the union. Charles E. Crabtree, age 31 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Lawton, Okla.

649, Ardmore, Okla.—Dean Gustine, age 25 years; at trade five years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

657, Regina, Sask.—Emil Stedt, at trade eight years; learned trade in Sweden; formerly member of Swedish Union No. 247.

659, Madisonville, Ky.—Robert B. Cheaney, age 45 years; at trade twenty-five years; learned trade in Henderson, Ky.; formerly member of union in Henderson.

667, Chico, Cal.—John Nicholas Hall, age 23 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Arbuckle, Cal.

689, Modesto, Cal.—Thomas D. Calkins, age 59 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Watsonville No. 543; suspended by it in 1914 for non-payment of dues.

695, Hallettsville, Texas—Raymond Winfree, age 38 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

720, Mount Vernon, Ill.—Harry W. Anthony, age 42 years; at trade twenty-three years; never a member.

727, Grand Rapids, Minn.—Llewellyn A. Rowe, age 36 years; at trade five and one-half years; learned trade in unorganized towns; has also worked in Chicago, Ill., in 1900 and 1906.

737, Brownwood, Texas—W. S. Ward, age 34 years; at trade eighteen years; learned trade in unorganized town; formerly a member of Dallas No. 173.

735, Casper, Wyo.—William E. Cody, age 30 years; formerly a member of Topeka (Kan.) Union No. 121, but allowed membership to lapse on account of non-payment of dues.

740, Drumright, Okla.—J. Edgar Williamson, age 23 years; at trade ten years; learned trade in Arapahoe, Okla.; also worked at El Reno and Custer, Okla.; never a member.

747, Urbana, Ohio—Nettie Albright, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member. Adelaide F. Croy, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Troy, Ohio; never a member. K. E. Young, age 21 years; at trade four years; learned trade in Springfield, Ohio; never a member.

755, Bridgeport, Neb.—Daniel R. Conway, age 28 years; at trade eleven years; learned trade in Athens, Ont., Can.; formerly a member of Bridgeport Union, but allowed membership to lapse.

756, Rocky Mount, N. C.—Shirley J. Starnes, age 24 years; at trade eight years; learned trade in Rock Hill, S. C.; never a member.

776, Idaho Falls, Idaho—Ralph P. Anderson, age 19 years; at trade five and one-half years; learned trade on Idaho Falls Daily Post.

777, Robinson, Ill.—Rolland O. Dickson, age 36 years; at trade four years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

779, La Grande, Ore—Dale F. Hawkins, age 21 years; at trade five years; learned trade in La Grande, Ore. Charles H. Shepherd, at trade twenty years; learned trade in unorganized town; left the trade to take up farming; allowed membership to lapse; formerly a member of Boise City No. 271.

782, Orlando, Fla.—Charles L. Wing, age 46 years; at trade thirty years; learned trade in Laporte, Pa.; also worked in Sanford, Fla.; never a member.

786, Coldwater, Mich.—Alvin G. Fonda, age 54 years; at trade twenty years; learned trade in Coldwater, Mich.; never a member.

789, Geneva, N. Y.—William R. Carpenter, age 28 years; now working for himself; never a member. Michael F. Devaney, age 37 years; at trade seventeen years; now working for himself; formerly a member of Canandaigua No. 396; membership lapsed on account of union disbanding. Anna E. McCarthy, age 26 years; at trade six years; learned trade in Geneva; never a member. Esther S. Wright, age 37 years; at trade nine years; learned trade in unorganized town; never a member.

791, Metropolis, Ill.—Norman L. Gray, at trade twenty-nine years; has worked in Chicago, Ill., Woodstock, Ill., and Golconda, Ill.

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Record of admissions, departures and deaths for the month of October, 1917:

ADMITTED.

3030—James L. Lashbrook, Kansas City No. 80; age 52 years; admitted October 3, 1917.

3033—Robert H. Chapman, Benton Harbor No. 762; age 50 years; admitted October 6, 1917.

3034—Harry C. Sliger, Connellsville No. 321; age 32 years; admitted October 7, 1917.

3035—John E. F. O'Reilly, Raleigh No. 54; age 47 years; admitted October 11, 1917.

3012—Mrs. Etta Hardin, Birmingham No. 104; age 27 years; admitted October 16, 1917.

3013—William J. Denike, Troy No. 52; age 49 years; admitted October 20, 1917.

3036—George F. Harwood, New York No. 6; age 28 years; admitted October 23, 1917.

3037—Charles J. McCartney, New York No. 6; age 36 years; admitted October 23, 1917.

3026—Lucian H. Droffin, Jackson No. 99; age 71 years; admitted October 24, 1917.

3022—Louis G. Rigdon, Dubuque No. 22; age 40 years; admitted October 26, 1917.

3015—Gabriel Hirschberg, Chicago German-American No. 9; age 44 years; admitted October 27, 1917.

3045—Andrew J. Griffin, Kansas City Mailers No. 7; age 36 years; admitted October 28, 1917.

3043—John J. Cronin, Oklahoma City No. 283; age 33 years; admitted October 30, 1917.

2040—Charles E. Smith, Chicago No. 16; age 42 years; admitted October 31, 1917.

VACATED.

2321—E. E. Bredeson, Minneapolis No. 42; age 25 years; admitted August 2, 1917; vacated October 1, 1917; able to work.

2882—William W. Wickstead, New York No. 6; age 60 years; admitted February 27, 1917; vacated October 13, 1917; to take pension.

2654—E. D. Wells, Wilmington No. 123; admitted May 4, 1916; vacated October 15, 1917; to be with relatives.

2864—John A. McDonald, Omaha No. 190; age 50 years; admitted January 5, 1917; vacated October 15, 1917; climatic conditions unsuitable for asmatic.

2944—Robert T. Fitch, Lexington No. 189; age 40 years; admitted July 13, 1917; vacated October 20, 1917; to attend to matters at home.

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3001—David B. Clark, Peoria No. 29; age 57 years; admitted September 12, 1917; vacated October 23, 1917; to be with relatives.

DIED.

2730—Charles E. Boyer, San Francisco No. 21; age 37 years; admitted June 30, 1916; died October 11, 1917; tuberculosis menitis.

2438—A. D. Westwood, Saskatoon No. 663; age 37 years; admitted March 15, 1915; died October 13, 1917; pulmonary tuberculosis.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

PENSION APPLICATIONS.

[Objection to the granting of old age pensions to the following petitioners must be filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within thirty days.]

1, Indianapolis, Ind.

Klausser, John R.—Age 66 years; joined Pittsburgh Union in 1870; went on honorary roll; readmitted at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1882; claims continuous membership since that time.

6, New York, N. Y.

Burnham, Henry F.—Age 74 years; joined New York Union in June, 1867; claims continuous membership since that time.

Curtis, Nelson W.—Age 63 years; joined Brooklyn Union in 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

Eames, Francis L.—Age 61 years; joined New York Union October 5, 1884; claims continuous membership since that time.

Lonsdale, John F.—Age 73 years; joined New York Union October 12, 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

12, Baltimore, Md.

Sultzer, John D.—Age 70 years; joined Washington, D. C. (Columbia) Union December 26, 1868; was on honorary roll and restored to active membership January 25, 1879; claims continuous membership since that time.

13, Boston, Mass.

Andrew, William H.—Age 69 years; joined Boston Union in June, 1867; allowed membership to lapse; re-admitted November 30, 1891; claims continuous membership since that time.

Hovey, Allen W.—Age 64 years; joined Boston Union in 1873; allowed membership to lapse; readmitted at Boston on November 26, 1882; claims an accumulated active membership of thirty-five years.

McGoogan, John—Age 65 years; joined Boston Union in March, 1873; claims continuous membership since that time.

21, San Francisco, Cal.

Hanlon, Valentine Joseph—Age 60 years; joined San Francisco Union in May, 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

22, Dubuque, Ia.

Seward, George G.—Age 60 years; joined Dallas Union in 1883; allowed membership to lapse; was re-admitted at Dubuque, Ia., September 28, 1902; claims a continuous active membership of thirty years.

42. Minneapolis, Minn.

Morey, George Washington—Age 70 years; joined St. Louis Union in 1867 or 1868; took honorable withdrawal card; deposited same in Minneapolis; claims an accumulated active membership of thirty years.

Warden, George Elwynn—Age 66 years; joined Cincinnati Union in February, 1882 or 1883; claims continuous membership since that time.

53, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gerrost, Ferdinand—Age 71 years; joined Cleveland Union in August, 1868; claims continuous membership since that time.

54, Raleigh, N. C.

Betts, Calvin G.—Age 64 years; joined Raleigh Union April 4, 1880; claims continuous membership since that time.

59, Quincy, Ill.

Cover, Lucien—Age 70 years; joined Quincy Union July 1, 1900; claims continuous membership since that time.

89, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Johnson, Frank M.—Age 60 years; joined Chattanooga Union August 2, 1896; claims continuous membership since that time.

103, Newark, N. J.

Holland, Albert—Age 61 years; joined Newark Union April 17, 1876; was suspended for non-payment of dues; re-obligated April 12, 1912; claims an accumulated active membership of forty years.

112, Scranton, Pa.

Millard, Miles H.—Age 66 years; joined Elmira Union in February, 1872; allowed membership to lapse; was re-admitted May 7, 1884, by Elmira Union; claims continuous membership since that date.

624, San Mateo, Cal.

Woodman, Everett I.—Age 61 years; joined San Mateo Union in August, 1882; claims a continuous membership of thirty-five years.

7, New York German-American.

Kohn, Sigmund—Age 73 years; joined New York G.-A. No. 7 in 1872; claims continuous membership since that time.

THE DEATH ROLL.

ABERTON, W. P. (7201)—At Syracuse, N. Y., November 4, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 55 years.

ANDERSON, A. M. (20981)—At Chicago, November 1, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 47 years.

BECK, W. H. (26671)—At Oakland, Cal., October 24, 1917, of diabetes. Age 58 years.

BINNING, J. F. (3835)—At New York city, October 29, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 42 years.

BIRMINGHAM, S. J. (79846)—At Lynn, Mass., November 1, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 57 years.

BLACK, J. W. (36389)—At Stockton, Cal., November 1, 1917, of valvular heart disease. Age 56 years.

BOEHM, C. L. (39233)—At Kansas City, Mo., October 31, 1917, of typhoid fever. Age 35 years.

BOISSINOT, J. A. (48092)—At Levis, P. Q., Can., October 19, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 43 years.

BONNETT, J. H. (9498)—At Columbus, Ohio, November 14, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 84 years.

BOUIS, B. J. (11411)—At New Orleans, La., November 6, 1917, of paralysis. Age 83 years.

BOWE, A. P. (53585)—Accidentally shot at Camp Perry, Ohio. Age 27 years.

BOYD, L. F. (37337)—At Spokane, Wash., October 2, 1917, of operation for gall stones. Age 57 years.

BOYLAN, T. B. (4982)—At New York, November 5, of nephritis. Age 52 years.

BUPKERT, S. W. (35294)—At Bowling Green, Ohio, November 14, 1917, of diabetes. Age 45 years.

CAREY, W. J. (50860)—At Hartford, Conn., October 12, 1917, of shock. Age 53 years.

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CASSERLY, PETER (10875)—At Springfield, Ill., October 18, 1917, of uremia. Age 73 years.

CLEVELAND, R. R. (79785)—At Alton, Ill., October 18, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 19 years.

COUGHLIN, K. J. (15598)—Killed in European war November 4, 1917. Age 28 years.

DOUGHERTY, T. A. (24892)—At Washington, D. C., November 15, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 52 years.

FOGARTY, J. P. (596)—At New York city, October 26, 1917, of nephritis. Age 56 years.

GEMMILL, H. B. (21940)—At Chicago, Ill., November 3, 1917, of arterio sclerosis. Age 58 years.

GRENIER, ROSA G. (17088)—At Springfield, Mass., November 15, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 68 years.

HALTIGAN, JAMES (1292)—At New York, October 28, 1917. Age 67 years.

HINDS, J. C. (12870)—At Silver City, N. M., November 6, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 36 years.

HULSAPPLE, J. T. (13453)—At Watervliet, N. Y., October 24, 1917, of typhoid fever. Age 44 years.

HURST, G. G. (342)—At New York city, October 15, 1917. Age 74 years.

HUTCHINSON, W. H. (25237)—At Washington, D. C., November 15, 1917. Age 91 years.

LANGNER, E. F. (20669)—At Pittsburgh, Pa., October 29, 1917, of paralysis. Age 55 years.

LEE, CHARLES (22755)—At Chicago, Ill., October 20, 1917, of paralysis. Age 69 years.

LIVELY, L. B. (16711)—At Atlanta, Ga., November 11, 1917, of general debility. Age 74 years.

LOVE, J. R. (18441)—At St. Louis, Mo., October 9, 1917, of nephritis. Age 55 years.

MAHONEY, G. J. (16180)—At London, England, October 6, 1917, of paralysis. Age 39 years.

MANNING, N. B. (6948)—At Fort Scott, Kan., October 10, 1917, of senility. Age 76 years.

MATTHEWS, L. C. (30276)—At Pueblo, Colo., October 1, 1917, of cerebral embolism. Age 31 years.

MCCLELLAN, J. R. (2421)—At New York city, November 1, 1917, of cardiac disease. Age 54 years.

MCCOLLUM, F. E. (4385)—At New York city, October 10, 1917, of paresis. Age 47 years.

MCDANIEL, J. K. (27189)—At San Francisco, Cal., November 11, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 69 years.

MCPHIE, F. R. (44082)—At Louisville, Ky., November 5, 1917, of gunshot wound. Age 46 years.

MELVILLE, A. W. (14322)—At Portland, Maine, October 26, 1917, of uremia. Age 77 years.

MILEHAM, W. E. (46553)—At Georgetown, Texas, October 16, 1917, of heart failure. Age 37 years.

MORRISON, F. A. (23060)—At Chicago, Ill., November 15, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 39 years.

MUNGER, C. H. (16723)—At Troy, Ind., October 19, 1917, of apoplexy. Age 72 years.

OGG, A. E. (25626)—Killed by train near Chicago, October 15, 1917. Age 44 years.

OSBORNE, E. C. (81021)—At Taunton, Mass., October 21, 1917, of heart trouble. Age 60 years.

PHELAN, JOHN H. (32588)—At Waterbury, Conn., October 21, 1917, of tuberculosis.

POPELKA, EDWARD (12363)—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November 3, 1917. Age 36 years.

RAYNER, B. F. (75929)—At Springfield, Ohio, November 1, 1917, of complication of diseases. Age 29 years.

ROBERTS, U. B. (10785)—At Evansville, Ind., October 26, 1917, of abscess of lungs. Age 55 years.

ROSE, WALTER (71412)—At Harrisburg, Ill., November 9, 1917, of gastric enteritis. Age 41 years.

SCUDDER, C. G. (23744)—At Chicago, Ill., November 5, 1917, of paralysis. Age 54 years.

SEWELL, E. C. (27345)—At San Francisco, Cal., October 26, 1917, of hepatic cirrhosis. Age 44 years.

SHARKEY, P. J. (223)—At Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19, 1917, of carcinoma. Age 68 years.

SHEARING, JAMES (79320)—At Springfield, Ill., October 23, 1917, of leakage of heart. Age 32 years.

SHEARON, S. B. (8409)—At Nashville, Tenn., October 24, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 78 years.

SHOUPE, R. M. (35171)—At Mascoutah, Ill., August 27, 1917. Age 50 years.

SIMMONDS, GEORGE (37733)—At Ottawa, Ont., Can., October 23, 1917, of meningitis. Age 47 years.

SKILTON, LLOYD (64507)—Killed in European war August 9, 1917. Age 24 years.

SMITH, A. ST. A. (25902)—At Washington, D. C., November 12, 1917, of paralysis. Age 67 years.

SMITH, G. M. (20155)—At Boston, Mass., November 16, 1917, of cancer. Age 68 years.

SNODGRASS, F. B. (60647)—At Dallas, Texas, October 23, 1917; accidental. Age 29 years.

SPICKLER, CARSON (32458)—At Harrisburg, Pa., October 28, 1917, of general breakdown. Age 44 years.

STAIB, A. E. (31981)—At Jersey City, N. J., November 9, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 47 years.

THOMPSON, G. S. (162)—At New York city, October 27, 1917, of uremia. Age 87 years.

VANCE, EDWARD S. (50875)—At Harrisburg, Ill., October 18, 1917, of Bright's disease. Age 63 years.

VESTAL, J. N. (7788)—At Indianapolis, Ind., October 13, 1917; accidental. Age 79 years.

WALLER, W. D. (49100)—At Chatham, Ont., Can., October 3, 1917, of diabetes. Age 45 years.

WEEKS, W. H. (20278)—At Boston, Mass., November 10, 1917, of heart disease. Age 75 years.

WEINHOLD, C. F. (20279)—At Boston, Mass., November 13, 1917, of meningitis. Age 40 years.

WESTWOOD, A. D. (55735)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., October 13, 1917, of tuberculosis. Age 37 years.

WHEELER, M. S. (18935)—At Colorado Springs, Colo., November 8, of pneumothorax. Age 44 years.

WILSON, R. P. (60863)—At San Antonio, Texas, October 11, 1917, of nephritis. Age 42 years.

WOODY, W. E. (51096)—At Richmond, Va., October 27, 1917, of pneumonia. Age 66 years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Anniston, Ala.—President, A. H. Kelley, jr.; vice-president, Thomas R. Gew; secretary-treasurer, H. O. Burdett.

Bay City, Mich.—President, E. Guy Ferris; vice-president, Alois L. Maus; recording secretary, Marshall A. Oakley; financial secretary, W. J. Bell; treasurer, Melvin Hodgins; sergeant-at-arms, M. Campion.

Beaver, Pa.—President, Robert P. Nulton; vice-president, F. E. Calder; secretary-treasurer, John Clark; recording secretary, H. M. Linsenbigler; sergeant-at-arms, R. J. Martin; executive committee, R. P Nulton, John F. Shiever, R. J. Martin, James G. Alexander; label committee, M. G. Loebig, F. E. Calder, J. G. Alexander, R. H. Stedman, F. R. Wilson.

(Concluded on Page 646.)

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FINANCIAL SECTION

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20, 1907.

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from October 20, 1917, to date, and the accounts herein presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice should be promptly forwarded to this office.

Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
1, Indianapolis—Balance, Sept., Oct..	$305 00	*$20 00	$290 32	$290 32	$905 64
2, Philadelphia—For October	484 00	46 00	†479 13	474 13	1,483 26
3, Cincinnati—For October	297 50	4 00	262 96	265 06	829 52
4, Albany—For October	269 00	*33 00	260 30	260 60	822 90
5, Columbus—For October	156 50	.....	159 20	160 11	475 81
6, New York—For October.....	4,987 00	40 00	4,518 35	4,527 35	14,072 70
7, Pittsburgh—For October	320 00	5 10	294 59	295 79	915 48
8, St. Louis—For October	580 00	6 00	557 43	560 12	1,703 55
9, Buffalo—For October	235 00	8 00	200 43	200 73	644 16
10, Louisville—For October	146 00	1 00	125 05	125 05	397 10
11, Memphis—For October	100 50	7 00	100 85	100 85	309 20
13, Boston—For October	666 50	14 00	780 91	781 21	2,242 62
14, Harrisburg—For October	99 50	6 00	83 05	83 05	271 60
15, Rochester—For October	112 00	*14 10	99 37	99 67	325 14
16, Chicago—For October	2,050 00	67 00	2,485 92	2,492 23	7,095 15
17, New Orleans—For October	82 00	.....	62 33	63 23	207 56
18, Detroit—For October	359 00	*37 50	379 47	379 76	1,155 73
19, Elmira—For October	50 00	2 00	30 43	30 43	112 86
20, Nashville—For October	103 00	*12 00	88 75	88 75	292 50
21, San Francisco—For October.....	504 00	6 00	523 65	525 50	1,559 15
22, Dubuque—For October	31 50	.....	29 44	29 74	90 68
23, Milwaukee—For October	241 50	6 00	280 28	280 28	808 06
24, Jackson—For October	8 00	3 60	8 04	8 04	27 68
25, Baton Rouge—For October	11 50	.....	11 23	11 30	34 03
26, Petersburg—For October	7 50	75	5 17	5 17	18 59
27, Mobile—For October	30 50	*5 00	27 42	27 42	90 34
28, Galveston—For October	36 50	.....	38 90	38 90	114 30
29, Peoria—For October	68 00	1 25	55 50	55 80	180 55
30, St. Paul—For October	191 00	6 00	187 45	188 10	572 55
31, Fond du Lac—For October.....	14 00	*3 00	10 59	10 59	38 18
32, Norfolk—For October	59 00	.....	54 42	55 09	168 51
33, Providence—For October	114 00	11 25	106 97	107 47	339 69
34, Columbia—For October	42 50	2 00	33 35	33 35	111 20
35, Evansville—For October	37 00	.....	34 12	34 11	105 23
36, Oakland—For October	116 50	2 00	117 35	117 35	353 20
37, Honolulu—For September	19 50	.....	20 25	20 25	60 00
38, Haverhill—For October	10 50	2 00	7 87	7 86	28 23
39, Grand Rapids—For October	91 00	5 60	84 86	84 86	266 32
40, St. Joseph—For October	55 00	2 00	50 21	50 51	157 72
41, Augusta—For October	23 00	.....	25 63	25 93	74 56
42, Minneapolis—For October	285 50	.....	264 12	264 12	813 74
43, Charleston—For October	25 50	.....	26 11	26 11	77 72
44, Rome—For October	9 00	.....	5 90	5 90	20 80
45, Leavenworth—For October	15 00	75	11 07	11 07	37 89
46, Sacramento—For October	113 50	2 00	109 75	110 65	335 90
47, New Haven—For October	80 50	2 00	64 25	64 25	211 00
48, Atlanta—For October	139 00	4 15	124 60	125 73	393 48
49, Denver—For October	272 00	2 00	254 90	256 10	785 00
50, Valley City—For October.....	31 50	.....	21 59	21 60	74 69
51, Lawrence—For October	25 50	2 15	15 14	15 14	57 93
52, Troy—For October	61 00	2 00	50 93	50 93	164 86
53, Cleveland—For October	375 00	12 00	395 24	395 24	1,177 48
54, Raleigh—For October	41 50	.....	32 16	32 16	105 82
55, Syracuse—For October	108 50	*25 95	174 99	174 99	484 43
56, Stockton—For October	30 00	.....	28 05	28 05	86 10
57, Dayton—For October	90 50	.....	90 39	90 37	271 26
58, Multnomah—For October	191 00	24 00	217 40	217 40	649 80
59, Quincy—For October	34 00	.....	28 07	28 07	90 14
60, Roanoke—For October	16 50	.....	10 45	10 45	37 40

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.
†Includes pension returned.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
62, Utica—For October	$87 00	$7 35	$78 82	$78 82	$251 99
63, Toledo—For October	131 00	5 00	152 17	152 47	440 64
64, Lafayette—For October	28 00	.....	18 50	18 80	65 30
65, Washoe—For October	16 50	.....	5 35	7 35	29 20
66, Portland—For October	49 00	2 00	40 87	40 87	132 74
67, Lockport—For October	19 00	.....	11 40	11 40	41 80
68, Keokuk—For October	7 50	.....	4 51	4 51	16 52
69, Newark—For October	17 00	.....	15 93	15 92	48 85
70, Lancaster—For October	52 50	2 00	35 88	35 88	126 26
71, Trenton—For October	59 50	.....	66 83	66 83	193 16
72, Lansing—For October	38 00	13 00	33 66	33 66	118 32
73, Ottumwa—For October	20 50	.....	13 85	13 85	48 20
74, Belleville—For October	11 50	.....	8 41	8 40	28 31
75, Burlington—For October	19 00	.....	17 61	17 91	54 52
76, Terre Haute—For October	55 50	*6 50	50 08	50 08	162 16
77, Erie—For October	58 50	*5 00	52 83	52 83	169 16
78, Fort Wayne—For October	84 00	*7 00	76 97	76 97	244 94
79, Wheeling—For October	51 00	*15 00	43 71	44 01	153 72
80, Kansas City—For October	291 50	12 00	269 20	269 51	842 21
81, Bay City—For October	15 50	*2 25	14 48	14 48	46 71
82, Colorado Springs—For October	37 50	*5 00	32 40	33 90	108 80
83, New York Hebrew—For October	87 50	6 00	92 21	92 21	277 92
84, San Bernardino—For October	20 00	.....	17 55	17 55	55 10
85, St. John—For October	45 00	4 50	26 97	26 96	103 43
86, Reading—For October	69 00	.....	55 09	55 39	179 48
87, Houston—For October	110 00	2 50	113 45	113 75	339 70
88, Hannibal—For October	8 50	*7 30	6 25	6 25	28 30
89, Chattanooga—For October	52 50	*10 60	47 05	47 35	157 50
90, Richmond—For October	87 50	7 75	79 01	79 04	253 30
91, Toronto—For October	561 00	4 00	493 41	493 71	1,552 12
92, Little Rock—For October	65 00	.....	63 35	63 65	192 00
93, Macon—For October	27 00	70	25 40	25 40	78 50
94, Jersey City—For October	55 50	4 00	60 00	60 30	179 80
95, Helena—For October	25 00	.....	25 75	25 75	76 50
96, Glens Falls—For October	11 50	50	8 81	8 81	29 62
97, Peru—For October	9 00	*2 00	6 31	6 31	23 62
99, Jackson—For October	31 00	.....	27 13	27 13	85 26
100, Norwich—For October	17 00	.....	15 84	15 84	48 68
101, Columbia—For October	893 00	12 00	1,337 20	1,338 40	3,580 60
102, Ottawa—For October	212 50	6 25	185 00	185 30	589 05
103, Newark—For October	220 00	11 00	231 41	231 42	693 83
104, Birmingham—For October	90 00	2 50	95 90	96 50	284 90
105, Goldfield—For October	2 00	.....	3 40	3 45	8 85
106, Madison—For October	25 00	*4 00	19 05	19 05	67 10
107, Tri-City—For October	103 00	2 00	97 40	97 40	299 80
108, Hagerstown—For October	11 50	50	7 75	7 75	27 50
109, Pittsfield—For October	21 00	3 00	10 88	10 88	45 76
111, Knoxville—For October	26 00	*5 00	22 71	23 01	76 72
112, Scranton—For October	78 00	2 00	72 45	72 44	224 89
113, Atchison—For September	6 50	.....	4 30	4 30	15 10
114, Annapolis—For October	7 00	.....	5 60	5 60	18 20
115, Salt Lake City—For October	75 00	.....	93 45	93 75	262 20
116, Kenosha—For October	9 50	.....	7 10	7 10	23 70
117, Springfield—For October	72 50	7 30	62 42	62 35	204 57
118, Des Moines—For October	143 50	50	112 42	112 72	369 14
119, Jefferson City—For October	18 00	.....	13 66	13 65	45 31
120, Lynn—For October	53 00	2 00	46 76	46 76	148 52
121, Topeka—For October	83 00	20 38	74 92	75 22	253 52
122, Kalamazoo—For October	28 00	†4 00	24 29	24 40	80 69
123, Wilmington—For October	32 00	4 00	25 70	27 57	89 27
124, Bloomington—For October	33 50	75	29 77	29 80	93 82
125, Durham—For October	6 00	47	4 90	4 90	16 27
126, Butte—For October	41 00	.....	59 45	59 45	159 90
127, Hartford—For October	100 00	4 00	84 29	84 39	272 68
128, South Bend—For October	50 50	*5 00	36 00	36 00	127 50
129, Hamilton—For October	69 00	.....	69 83	69 82	208 65
130, Halifax—For October	46 00	2 97	31 14	30 49	110 60
131, New York Boh.-Slav.—For October	23 50	.....	20 45	20 45	64 40
132, Camden—For October	35 50	2 00	29 44	29 45	96 39
133, London—For October	36 00	5 60	29 01	29 01	99 62
134, Paducah—For October	13 50	2 00	9 90	9 90	35 30
135, Oneonta—For October	12 50	10 00	8 94	8 95	40 39
136, Duluth—For October	66 00	*5 00	64 80	64 80	200 60
137, Johnstown—For October	6 00	4 75	4 50	4 50	19 75
138, Austin—For October	34 50	4 50	36 45	36 45	111 90
139, Stratford—For October	11 50	60	8 65	8 65	29 40
140, Bismarck—For October	11 00	.....	9 35	9 35	29 70
141, Williamsport—For October	25 00	.....	18 86	18 86	62 72
142, Olympia—For October	12 50	.....	10 05	10 05	32 60
143, Danbury—For October	11 50	.....	9 14	9 14	29 78

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.
†Includes donations to Prescott Memorial Fund and Soldiers' Tobacco Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
144, Fresno—For October	$52 00	$3 50	$53 40	$53 70	$162 60
145, Jacques-Cartier—For October	106 00	.....	91 18	91 17	288 35
146, Charleston—For Sept. and Oct.	80 00	4 85	56 60	56 60	198 05
148, Wichita—For October	54 00	*12 35	46 50	46 80	159 65
149, Saratoga Springs—For October	11 50	6 00	9 13	9 13	35 76
150, Elizabeth—For October	35 00	.....	30 18	30 18	95 36
151, Oil City—For October	16 00	.....	15 76	15 76	47 52
152, Manchester—For October	36 00	2 00	26 95	26 95	91 90
153, Meridian—For October	11 00	.....	10 00	10 00	31 00
154, Ann Arbor—For October	19 00	.....	15 00	14 90	48 90
155, Shreveport—For October	26 50	1 00	27 98	27 98	83 46
156, Bowling Green—For October	7 50	.....	5 40	5 39	18 29
158, Springfield—For October	28 00	*7 50	24 40	24 40	84 30
159, New London—For October	13 00	50	12 50	12 50	38 50
160, Columbia—For October	10 00	.....	5 58	5 58	21 16
161, Fall River—For October	39 50	2 00	32 17	32 18	105 85
162, Jacksonville—For October	25 50	.....	21 72	21 72	68 94
163, Superior—For October	17 00	*4 00	17 06	17 06	55 12
164, Kewanee—For October	7 50	*1 00	5 53	5 53	19 56
165, Worcester—For October	91 00	*3 50	81 65	81 65	257 80
156, Adrian—For October	9 00	.....	5 94	5 94	20 88
167, Schenectady—For October	46 50	25	41 05	41 04	128 84
168, Muskegon—For October	15 50	*7 50	13 77	13 77	50 54
169, New Albany—For October	8 50	.....	4 32	4 32	17 14
170, Tacoma—For October	71 00	2 00	73 90	73 90	220 80
171, Elgin—For October	18 50	2 00	14 94	15 26	50 70
172, San Antonio—For October	64 00	2 00	71 95	72 55	210 50
173, Dallas—For October	137 50	4 00	148 75	148 80	439 05
174, Los Angeles—For October	275 00	6 00	257 40	258 00	796 40
175, Pueblo—For October	36 50	.....	32 95	33 25	102 70
176, Montreal—For October	245 50	4 00	200 58	200 88	650 96
177, Springfield—For October	75 50	8 75	65 43	65 43	215 11
179, Leadville—For October	4 00	.....	5 30	5 50	14 80
180, Sioux City—For October	67 50	.....	62 30	62 30	192 10
181, Meadville—For October	10 00	*1 00	7 70	7 70	26 40
182, Akron—For October	38 50	1 50	39 55	39 55	119 10
183, Savannah—For October	16 00	.....	14 88	14 93	45 81
184, Wyoming—For October	11 00	75	12 35	12 35	36 45
186, Fargo—For October	19 50	2 00	19 50	19 50	60 50
187, Wilkes-Barre—For Sept. and Oct.	121 50	*15 00	111 96	112 26	360 72
188, Waco—For October	42 00	*2 10	45 11	45 11	134 32
189, Blue Grass—For October	20 50	75	20 45	20 75	62 45
190, Omaha—For October	150 00	13 00	137 50	137 80	438 30
191, Winnipeg—For October	246 00	.....	141 05	141 05	528 10
192, Cedar Rapids—For October	44 50	.....	38 76	38 76	122 02
193, Spokane—For October	116 50	6 00	119 85	119 85	362 20
194, Joliet—For October	46 50	2 00	54 32	54 41	157 23
195, Paterson—For October	52 50	*10 00	48 07	48 37	158 94
196, Logansport—For October	16 00	*1 00	11 10	11 10	39 20
198, Fort Worth—For October	63 50	4 00	65 75	66 05	199 30
199, Zanesville—For October	23 00	.....	20 30	20 30	63 60
200, Youngstown—For October	50 00	.....	55 24	55 24	160 48
201, Victoria—For October	46 50	1 50	48 48	48 72	145 20
202, Seattle—For October	209 50	2 00	243 70	246 40	701 60
203, Bluff City—For October	18 00	.....	16 94	16 94	51 88
204, Kingston—For October	15 50	.....	9 81	9 79	35 10
205, Jamestown—For October	20 00	.....	11 16	11 16	42 32
206, Sedalia—For October	12 00	.....	9 14	9 16	30 30
207, Eureka—For October	9 50	2 00	7 27	7 28	26 05
208, Cambridge—For Sept. and Oct.	15 00	.....	11 49	11 49	37 98
209, Lincoln—For October	63 00	6 00	53 86	53 86	176 72
210, Capital—For October	23 00	.....	21 68	21 68	66 36
211, Oshkosh—For October	14 00	.....	12 94	12 94	39 88
212, Pawtucket—For October	24 00	2 00	19 16	19 16	64 32
213, Rockford—For October	30 00	2 00	19 79	20 16	71 95
214, Pendleton—For October	4 50	.....	3 25	3 25	11 00
215, Decatur—For October	37 50	2 00	32 51	32 51	104 52
216, Springfield—For October	101 50	10 00	90 62	90 62	292 74
218, Sioux Falls—For October	22 50	.....	20 85	20 85	64 20
219, Canton—For October	48 50	3 15	45 16	45 15	141 96
220, Columbus—For October	21 50	.....	18 35	18 35	58 20
221, San Diego—For October	67 50	2 00	59 70	59 70	188 90
222, Montgomery—For October	11 00	2 00	10 98	10 98	34 96
223, Marysville—For October	11 00	.....	8 40	8 40	27 80
224, Brockton—For October	41 50	5 50	33 19	33 19	113 38
225, McKeesport—For Sept. and Oct.	23 50	.....	23 60	23 62	70 72
229, Crawfordsville—For October	18 50	2 00	12 44	12 44	45 38
230, Danville—For October	27 50	15	23 55	23 55	74 75
231, San Jose—For October	36 00	1 75	36 15	36 10	110 00
232, Binghamton—For October	65 50	4 00	74 03	74 03	217 56
233, Niagara Falls—For October	34 00	*20 50	21 50	21 54	97 54

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
234, Corsicana—For September and Oct.	$15 50	$2 00	$11 20	$11 20	$39 90
235, Rahway—For October	14 50	2 00	13 51	13 51	43 52
236, Ogden—For October	19 50	.....	19 50	19 45	58 45
237, Sandusky—For October	15 00	2 00	10 30	10 30	37 60
238, Steubenville—For October	13 50	.....	12 71	12 71	38 92
239, Carbondale—For September	3 50	2 00	2 29	2 29	10 08
240, Altoona—For October	25 00	.....	25 68	25 69	76 37
242, York—For October	34 50	2 00	21 88	21 88	80 26
243, Hutchinson—For October	27 00	2 00	21 20	21 25	71 45
244, Cumberland—For October	13 00	.....	11 10	11 13	35 23
246, Winona—For October	12 50	*2 00	7 50	7 50	29 50
247, Chicago Swedish—For October	18 50	.....	19 30	19 32	57 12
248, Peterborough—For October	17 00	.....	11 35	11 37	39 72
249, Fort Smith—For October	20 00	2 00	19 78	19 70	61 48
250, Beaver Valley—For October	19 00	90	15 60	15 60	51 10
251, Muscatine—For October	11 50	.....	9 36	9 36	30 22
252, Bridgeport—For October	50 00	.....	52 99	52 99	155 98
253, Holyoke—For October	31 00	.....	24 20	24 20	79 40
254, Riverside—For October	10 00	1 00	9 55	9 55	30 10
255, Anaconda—For October	26 00	2 00	30 30	30 30	88 60
256, Great Falls—For October	37 00	2 00	39 65	39 65	118 30
257, Lisbon—For October	5 50	.....	3 32	3 32	12 14
258, Easton—For October	56 00	*7 00	46 76	46 75	156 51
259, Waltham—For October	7 50	.....	6 00	6 00	19 50
260, Findlay—For October	10 50	.....	7 98	7 98	26 46
261, New York Italian—For October	30 50	.....	26 88	26 84	84 22
262, Uniontown—For October	13 50	1 10	12 46	12 87	39 93
263, Asheville—For October	21 50	1 50	17 71	17 71	58 42
264, Sheridan—For October	6 00	.....	9 94	9 94	25 88
265, Ottawa—For October	9 00	35	6 51	6 51	22 37
266, Elkhart—For October	12 00	.....	9 86	9 86	31 72
267, Frankfort—For October	12 50	*1 00	9 60	9 60	32 70
269, Peekskill—For October	6 00	80	4 46	4 46	15 72
270, Newcastle—For October	18 00	2 00	12 00	12 00	44 00
271, Boise City—For October	28 50	.....	24 00	24 00	76 50
272, Chicago Nor.-Dan.—For October	9 00	*5 00	10 56	10 57	35 13
274, Amsterdam—For October	13 50	.....	10 27	10 27	34 04
276, New Bedford—For October	38 00	48	32 27	32 27	103 02
277, Missoula—For October	17 50	60	14 60	14 60	47 30
278, Escanaba—For October	7 00	.....	4 00	4 00	15 00
280, Marietta—For October	14 00	40	9 08	9 08	32 56
281, Marlboro-Hudson—For Sept., Oct.	8 00	.....	5 16	5 16	18 32
282, Sterling—For October	9 00	.....	5 92	5 91	20 83
283, Oklahoma City—For October	92 00	62 70	89 06	90 26	334 02
284, Anderson—For October	15 00	.....	14 10	14 10	43 20
286, Marion—For October	15 50	2 00	14 30	14 30	46 10
287, Frankfort—For October	7 00	.....	4 74	4 74	16 48
288, Galesburg—For October	19 00	*5 35	18 15	18 15	60 65
289, Titusville—For October	4 50	.....	3 14	3 14	10 78
290, Hamilton—For October	6 50	1 15	5 36	5 36	18 37
291, Aurora—For October	20 00	.....	17 84	17 84	55 68
292, Grand Junction—For October	7 00	.....	6 75	7 15	20 90
293, Pensacola—For October	10 00	.....	7 09	7 19	24 28
294, Waukegan—For October	8 00	1 90	6 54	6 54	22 98
295, Newport—For October	3 50	2 00	2 36	2 36	10 22
296, Lima—For September and October	54 00	4 00	43 78	43 79	145 57
297, Concord—For October	15 50	.....	10 60	10 60	36 70
298, Massillon—For October	9 00	.....	7 12	7 14	23 26
299, Tampa—For October	29 00	25	26 06	26 06	81 37
300, Port Huron—For October	15 00	.....	11 64	11 64	38 28
301, Richmond—For October	20 00	*7 00	14 93	14 93	56 86
302, Quebec—For October	70 50	.....	51 12	51 42	173 04
303, Cleburne—For September	6 00	2 00	3 31	3 32	14 63
304, Albuquerque—For October	20 50	.....	19 10	19 40	59 00
305, Newburgh—For October	36 50	.....	23 46	23 46	83 42
306, Alton—For October	13 00	.....	10 18	9 58	32 76
307, New Brunswick—For October	16 50	*3 00	14 90	14 90	49 30
308, Watertown—For October	14 00	*4 00	11 15	11 15	40 30
310, Lowell—For October	44 50	4 00	33 02	33 52	115 04
311, Grand Forks—For October	15 50	.....	16 17	16 17	47 84
312, East Las Vegas—For October	4 50	50	3 55	3 55	12 10
315, Poughkeepsie—For October	28 00	.....	23 58	23 58	75 16
316, North Adams—For October	26 50	2 00	15 69	15 69	59 88
317, Woodstock—For October	5 00	.....	3 00	3 00	11 00
318, East Liverpool—For October	14 00	.....	24 28	24 24	62 52
319, Taunton—For October	17 50	2 00	14 17	14 17	47 84
320, Pottsville—For October	16 00	.....	10 05	10 05	36 10
321, Connellsville—For October	9 00	.....	8 11	8 41	25 52
322, Kingston—For October	6 00	.....	4 32	4 32	14 64
323, Hoboken—For October	48 50	1 00	44 46	44 46	138 42
324, Racine—For October	25 00	.....	22 55	22 54	70 09

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
325, Cohoes—For October	$12 00	.....	$6 71	$6 71	$25 42
326, Rutland—For October	8 00	.....	5 81	5 81	19 62
327, Lincoln—For September and Oct.	11 00	$0 75	10 27	10 27	32 29
328, Streator—For October	9 00	.....	7 16	7 46	23 62
329, Waterbury—For October	32 00	.....	29 17	29 18	90 35
330, Chicago Bohemian—For October	37 50	*9 80	29 20	29 20	105 70
332, Muncie—For October	31 00	*5 00	27 10	27 10	90 20
333, Denison—For October	10 00	.....	8 06	8 39	26 45
334, Clinton—For October	15 50	†2 00	12 51	12 51	42 52
336, Oneida—For October	11 00	2 00	7 38	7 37	27 75
337, Nanaimo—For October	6 00	.....	3 70	3 70	13 40
338, Charlotte—For September	7 50	.....	6 60	6 60	20 70
339, Beaumont—For October	33 00	*6 00	32 85	32 85	104 70
341, Spartanburg—For October	10 50	.....	9 66	9 66	29 82
342, Canton—For October	6 00	.....	4 92	4 92	15 84
343, Fort Scott—For October	4 50	.....	3 25	3 25	11 00
344, Green Bay—For October	15 50	*2 00	12 41	12 42	42 33
345, Olean—For October	13 50	.....	9 57	9 57	32 64
347, Wabash—For October	7 00	*9 00	2 10	2 10	20 20
348, Girard—For October	6 50	.....	5 62	5 62	17 74
349, Waterloo—For October	30 00	.....	26 27	26 28	82 55
350, Joplin—For October	29 50	.....	23 26	23 26	76 02
351, Sharon—For September and Oct.	22 50	.....	19 97	20 00	62 47
352, Phœnix—For October	43 50	2 00	37 42	37 42	120 34
353, Newport News—For October	12 50	2 00	11 32	11 32	37 14
354, Edwardsville—For Aug., Sept., Oct.	16 00	.....	11 40	11 40	38 80
355, Bellingham—For October	17 50	.....	16 55	16 55	50 60
357, Parkersburg—For October	8 50	4 50	6 57	6 57	26 14
361, Tuscaloosa—For October	5 00	3 00	3 89	3 89	15 78
362, Traverse City—For October	5 00	.....	3 53	3 53	12 06
363, Jackson—For October	11 50	.....	9 62	9 62	30 74
364, Coshocton—For October	7 50	.....	4 41	4 41	16 32
365, Derby—For October	3 00	.....	1 80	1 80	6 60
367, Globe—For October	6 50	.....	7 60	7 60	21 70
369, Taylorville—For October	5 50	2 00	3 60	3 60	14 70
370, El Paso—For October	45 00	10 00	44 30	44 60	143 90
371, Rome—For October	3 00	25	2 35	2 35	7 95
372, Clarksburg—For October	25 00	*5 00	18 76	18 79	67 55
374, Dubois—For October	6 50	.....	5 00	5 00	16 50
375, Prescott—For October	12 50	.....	13 81	13 81	40 12
376, Minot—For September	11 00	.....	8 80	8 80	28 60
377, Atlantic City—For October	18 50	.....	16 06	16 06	50 62
378, Brantford—For October	23 50	.....	16 06	16 19	55 75
379, Ithaca—For October	22 00	.....	18 39	18 39	58 78
380, Augusta—For October	6 00	.....	4 10	4 10	14 20
381, Boone—For October	12 00	.....	9 60	9 60	31 20
383, Martins Ferry—For October	7 00	.....	3 27	3 27	13 54
385, Greenville—For October	12 00	1 25	9 70	9 70	32 65
386, Little Falls—For October	8 00	.....	4 80	4 80	17 60
387, Mount Vernon—For October	14 00	.....	10 39	10 39	34 78
388, Walla Walla—For October	15 00	.....	15 80	15 85	46 65
389, Vallejo—For October	8 50	.....	7 12	7 13	22 75
390, Pontiac—For October	8 00	.....	4 93	4 92	17 85
391, Guelph—For October	19 00	2 00	13 09	13 09	47 18
394, Santa Barbara—For October	14 50	2 00	12 08	12 08	40 66
395, Vincennes—For September and Oct.	23 50	1 00	18 51	18 51	61 52
397, Greensboro—For October	13 00	*5 00	10 87	10 88	39 75
398, Billings—For October	18 00	*5 00	19 55	19 55	62 10
399, Plainfield—For October	21 00	.....	8 90	8 90	38 80
400, Sunbury—For October	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
401, Hazleton—For October	16 00	.....	11 69	11 67	39 36
402, Barre—For October	9 50	.....	6 12	6 12	21 74
403, Tulsa—For October	53 00	3 00	49 50	49 50	155 00
404, Tyler—For October	3 50	.....	2 70	2 70	8 90
405, Santa Fe—For October	7 00	.....	5 75	5 75	18 50
408, Ottawa—For October	9 00	1 15	6 33	6 33	22 81
409, Lorain—For October	8 00	.....	5 48	5 49	18 97
410, Everett—For October	16 50	.....	15 65	15 65	47 80
411, Galt—For October	8 00	.....	4 80	4 85	17 65
412, Kokomo—For October	16 00	*2 00	14 27	14 26	46 53
413, Prince Rupert—For October	5 00	.....	5 60	5 60	16 20
414, Marshalltown—For October	15 00	.....	11 24	11 28	37 52
415, Butler—For October	9 00	.....	7 88	7 88	24 76
416, St. Catharines—For October	12 00	.....	7 40	7 40	26 80
417, Fort William—For October	9 00	.....	8 50	8 50	26 00
418, Dodge City—For October	7 00	2 00	5 20	5 20	19 40
419, Anniston—For October	6 50	.....	5 11	5 11	16 72
420, Mansfield—For October	10 50	.....	8 98	8 98	28 46
421, Chatham—For October	5 00	.....	2 72	2 72	10 44
422, Natchez—For October	5 00	.....	4 00	4 00	13 00

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.
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424, Orange—For October	$32 00	*$5 00	$29 44	$29 37	$95 81
425, Canon City—For October	7 50	*5 00	5 57	5 88	23 95
426, Bristol—For October	6 00	2 00	4 66	4 66	17 32
427, Vicksburg—For October	11 00	.....	9 02	9 03	29 05
428, Warren—For October	17 50	.....	14 00	14 00	45 50
429, Battle Creek—For Sept. and Oct.	31 00	2 00	24 97	24 97	82 94
430, Miami—For October	21 50	.....	19 68	19 68	60 86
431, Manitowoc—For October	5 50	.....	3 70	3 70	12 90
432, Stillwater—For October	2 00	.....	1 50	1 50	5 00
433, Dover—For October	13 50	.....	10 14	10 00	33 64
434, Trinidad—For October	8 00	2 00	6 66	7 66	24 32
435, Americus—For October	3 00	2 00	2 20	2 20	9 40
437, Franklin—For October	16 50	*3 60	14 45	14 77	49 32
438, Paris—For October	10 50	4 00	9 45	9 45	33 40
439, Bakersfield—For October	15 00	1 50	14 05	14 05	44 60
440, New York Hungarian—For October	14 00	.....	9 65	9 65	33 30
441, Salem—For October	13 00	*7 00	10 21	10 21	40 42
443, Mascoutah—For October	9 50	1 30	5 46	5 46	21 72
444, Champaign-Urbana—For October	24 50	.....	15 00	15 00	54 50
446, Bangor—For October	15 50	22 00	7 90	7 90	53 30
448, La Crosse—For September	14 00	2 00	12 22	12 23	40 45
449, Calgary—For October	81 50	4 25	68 70	69 00	223 45
450, Columbus—For October	7 00	.....	4 86	4 86	16 72
451, Medicine Hat—For October	10 50	.....	9 09	9 09	28 68
452, New Kensington—For October	17 50	.....	15 67	15 67	48 84
453, Norwich—For October	10 00	50	6 92	6 43	23 85
454, Huntington—For October	12 00	2 00	8 41	8 41	30 82
456, Washington—For October	21 50	.....	17 70	17 69	56 89
458, Carlinville—For October	7 00	.....	4 37	4 37	15 74
459, St. Thomas—For September	11 50	2 50	5 25	5 25	24 50
461, Cairo—For October	11 50	10 10	9 41	9 41	40 42
462, New Philadelphia—For September	1 50	.....	1 02	1 02	3 54
463, Middletown—For October	15 00	1 00	12 42	12 42	40 84
464, Vinita—For October	4 00	10	2 85	2 85	9 80
465, Tucson—For October	18 50	2 00	21 62	21 92	64 04
466, West Chester—For October	6 00	.....	4 04	4 04	14 08
467, Niles—For October	5 00	.....	4 63	4 63	14 26
468, Yonkers—For October	24 00	.....	24 20	24 20	72 40
470, Pittsburg—For October	11 50	3 95	10 52	10 52	36 49
471, Sherman—For October	9 00	.....	5 00	5 00	19 00
472, Palestine—For October	5 50	*2 00	5 20	5 20	17 90
473, Moberly—For September	7 50	.....	3 60	3 60	14 70
474, Ashtabula—For October	8 50	.....	6 92	6 92	22 34
475, Fostoria—For September	6 00	.....	3 07	3 07	12 14
479, Centralia—For October	3 50	2 00	2 65	2 65	10 80
480, Tiffin—For October	7 00	.....	5 30	5 31	17 61
481, Iola—For September and October	10 00	.....	6 90	6 90	23 80
482, Athens—For October	3 00	.....	1 40	1 40	5 80
483, Logan—For October	5 00	.....	2 32	2 32	9 64
484, Muskogee—For October	27 50	*4 35	24 59	24 59	81 03
485, Westerville—For October	5 50	.....	5 87	5 88	17 25
487, Middletown—For October	9 50	†1 00	7 38	7 38	25 26
488, Princeton—For October	3 50	.....	2 78	2 78	9 06
489, Livingston—For October	6 00	40	5 40	5 40	17 20
490, Shawnee—For October	5 50	4 00	1 35	1 35	12 20
491, Pocatello—For October	8 00	4 00	5 45	5 45	22 90
492, Bellaire—For October	10 50	*2 50	9 36	9 35	31 71
493, Henderson—For October	5 00	2 00	3 90	3 90	14 80
494, Abilene—For October	6 50	2 00	7 35	7 35	23 20
495, Framingham—For October	20 00	.....	21 10	21 03	62 13
496, Eugene—For October	9 00	2 00	8 14	8 14	27 28
497, Alliance—For October	10 00	2 00	7 95	7 94	27 89
499, Okmulgee—For October	12 50	.....	9 86	9 84	32 20
500, Fremont—For October	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
502, Chillicothe—For Sept. and Oct.	12 50	.....	9 84	9 84	32 18
503, Stamford—For October	5 00	.....	4 48	4 49	13 97
504, Charleroi—For October	4 00	.....	2 60	2 60	9 20
506, Ely—For October	5 50	.....	6 07	6 07	17 64
507, Princeton—For October	5 00	.....	2 20	2 20	9 40
509, Greeneville—For October	7 50	.....	4 50	4 50	16 50
511, Batavia—For October	9 00	2 00	6 41	6 41	23 82
515, Iowa City—For October	6 00	3 40	3 60	3 60	16 60
516, Norwalk—For October	8 00	.....	4 38	4 38	16 76
518, Marion—For October	16 50	2 00	14 00	14 00	46 50
519, Visalia—For October	5 50	.....	3 45	3 45	12 40
520, Mattoon—For October	9 00	.....	5 40	5 40	19 80
521, Palo Alto—For October	9 00	.....	8 10	8 10	25 20
523, Tarrytown-Ossining—For October	12 00	.....	9 82	9 82	31 64
524, Freeport—For October	12 00	.....	8 20	8 20	28 40
522, Morristown—For October	14 50	65	11 13	11 13	37 41

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525, Amarillo—For October	$12 00	$6 25	$10 29	$10 29	$38 83
526, Oskaloosa—For October	10 50	.....	6 30	6 30	23 10
527, New Rochelle—For October	10 00	.....	9 21	9 21	28 42
529, Norwalk—For October	7 00	.....	4 96	4 95	16 91
530, Waverly—For October	5 50	.....	3 28	3 28	12 06
531, Gainesville—For October	7 00	.....	4 55	4 55	16 10
532, Auburn-Lewiston—For October	20 00	2 00	11 25	11 25	44 50
533, Huntington—For October	17 00	.....	15 51	15 51	48 02
534, Allentown—For October	23 50	.....	16 61	16 83	56 94
535, Flint—For October	16 50	4 00	17 05	17 01	54 56
536, Auburn—For October	20 00	*5 95	15 18	15 18	56 31
537, Mineral Wells—For October	5 00	.....	3 85	3 80	12 65
538, Washington—For October	6 00	.....	3 39	3 38	12 77
541, Vernon—For October	7 00	.....	5 91	5 91	18 82
542, Shelbyville—For October	5 00	.....	3 41	3 41	11 82
543, Watsonville-Salinas—For October	9 00	.....	7 80	7 80	24 60
544, Douglas—For October	10 00	.....	7 17	7 18	24 35
545, Waukesha—For October	4 00	.....	2 68	2 68	9 36
547, Kankakee—For October	12 00	.....	9 63	9 63	31 26
548, Lancaster—For September	6 50	.....	3 00	3 00	12 50
550, Lewistown—For October	10 50	2 00	7 60	7 60	27 70
551, Lethbridge—For October	7 50	2 00	7 40	7 40	24 30
553, Windsor—For October	7 50	.....	5 98	5 98	19 46
554, Pana—For October	4 00	6 00	1 98	1 98	13 96
556, Wilmington—For October	26 00	2 00	20 43	20 43	68 86
558, Eau Claire—For October	9 50	2 00	5 70	5 70	22 90
559, Medford-Ashland—For October	8 50	2 75	8 76	8 69	28 70
560, Charleston—For October	3 00	20	2 10	2 10	7 40
561, Huron—For October	3 50	.....	2 71	2 71	8 92
562, Harrisburg—For October	12 00	75	8 40	8 40	29 55
564, Aberdeen—For October	9 00	4 00	5 52	5 51	24 03
565, South McAlester—For October	6 50	.....	5 25	5 25	17 00
568, Lake Charles—For October	10 00	.....	8 65	8 65	27 30
571, Chickasha—For October	3 50	2 00	3 29	3 20	12 08
574, Hot Springs—For October	9 00	.....	7 49	7 79	24 28
575, Port Arthur—For October	5 50	.....	5 27	5 27	16 04
576, San Luis Obispo—For October	6 50	.....	4 64	4 66	15 80
577, Santa Rosa—For October	10 50	.....	9 40	9 40	29 30
578, Coffeyville—For October	8 50	.....	7 35	7 05	22 90
579, Santa Ana—For October	9 50	1 35	7 90	7 90	26 65
580, Burlington—For October	24 00	.....	16 98	16 98	57 96
581, Fort Madison—For October	4 50	.....	3 09	3 09	10 68
583, Pasadena—For October	22 50	*2 00	19 11	19 11	62 72
584, Independence—For October	8 50	55	6 35	6 65	22 05
585, White Plains—For October	11 50	4 00	9 81	10 18	35 49
586, Greeley—For October	10 50	2 00	8 53	8 52	29 55
587, Guthrie—For October	8 50	69	5 53	5 53	20 25
588, St. Augustine—For October	8 50	.....	7 92	8 22	24 64
589, Santa Cruz—For October	10 50	50	8 38	9 29	28 67
590, Gary—For October	14 00	*3 00	14 62	15 22	46 84
591, Pekin—For September and October	8 50	.....	6 12	6 18	20 80
592, Fort Collins—For October	9 50	2 25	6 93	6 93	25 61
593, Brainerd—For October	7 00	.....	5 28	5 28	17 56
594, Mount Carmel—For October	6 00	06	4 55	4 55	15 16
596, Houghton—For October	16 00	.....	15 20	15 15	46 35
597, Martinez—For October	7 50	.....	7 20	6 20	20 90
598, Morgantown—For October	9 50	4 00	5 96	5 96	25 42
599, Herrin—For October	9 00	2 00	6 35	6 35	23 70
600, Petaluma—For October	7 00	.....	5 91	5 92	18 83
601, Warren—For October	15 00	.....	11 81	11 81	38 62
602, Greenville—For October	7 50	4 00	5 62	5 62	22 74
604, Edmonton—For October	58 00	.....	54 20	54 20	166 40
605, Emporia—For October	5 50	2 00	3 79	3 79	15 08
608, Chanute—For October	5 00	.....	3 20	3 20	11 40
609, Winston-Salem—For October	10 00	.....	7 71	7 72	25 43
611, Reno—For October	16 00	.....	17 75	17 70	51 45
612, Appleton, etc.—For October	14 50	.....	9 60	9 60	33 70
613, Enid—For October	17 50	*2 00	16 05	16 05	51 60
614, North Yakima—For October	13 00	2 00	12 70	13 00	40 70
616, Tonopah—For October	4 00	.....	7 55	7 55	19 10
617, Wallace—For October	4 50	.....	5 00	5 00	14 50
618, Watertown—For October	5 50	.....	3 51	3 51	12 52
619, Sapulpa—For October	6 00	1 50	5 08	5 08	17 66
622, Owensboro—For October	6 50	.....	3 47	3 48	13 45
623, Fitchburg-Leominster—For October	25 50	.....	20 85	20 85	67 20
624, San Mateo—For October	13 50	.....	8 50	8 50	30 50
625, Salisbury—For October	4 00	2 00	2 50	2 50	11 00
626, Manila—For September	4 00	.....	7 00	7 00	18 00
627, Moose Jaw—For October	18 50	.....	18 70	18 95	56 15
628, Somerville—For October	11 50	.....	9 40	9 40	30 30
629, Bowling Green—For October	3 50	.....	2 96	2 45	8 91

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631, Miles City—For October	$9 00	$0 50	$9 15	$9 15	$27 80
632, New Westminster—For Sept., Oct.	23 00	.....	26 55	26 50	76 05
633, Lawton—For October	8 50	4 00	7 00	7 00	26 50
634, Lewiston—For September and Oct.	10 00	.....	12 60	12 65	35 25
635, Poplar Bluff—For October	6 50	.....	4 50	4 50	15 50
637, Portsmouth—For October	14 00	85	11 73	11 73	38 31
640, Berlin—For October	3 50	.....	2 36	2 36	8 22
641, Ennis—For September	3 00	.....	1 95	1 95	6 90
642, Hackensack—For October	26 50	2 00	23 53	23 52	75 55
643, Waterville—For October	11 00	*7 00	7 91	7 90	33 81
644, Bluefield—For October	9 00	.....	6 40	6 40	21 80
645, Elyria—For September	7 00	.....	4 74	4 74	16 48
646, Shamokin—For October	13 50	2 00	8 10	8 10	31 70
647, Hattiesburg—For October	5 50	.....	5 61	5 61	16 72
648, Bartlesville—For Sept. and Oct.	15 00	.....	13 96	13 96	42 92
649, Ardmore—For October	9 00	.....	5 40	5 40	19 80
650, Long Beach-San Pedro—Sept., Oct.	31 50	50	25 35	25 35	82 70
652, Cleveland Hungarian—For October	6 50	.....	3 66	3 66	13 82
656, Bozeman—For August and Sept.	13 00	3 09	14 16	14 34	44 59
657, Regina—For October	56 50	2 00	53 60	53 60	165 70
658, Perth Amboy—For October	8 50	.....	7 14	7 13	22 77
659, Madisonville—For October	3 50	75	2 22	2 22	8 69
660, Tallahassee—For October	10 50	*2 00	8 89	8 88	30 27
661, Chandler—For September	3 00	.....	2 00	2 00	7 00
663, Saskatoon—For October	31 00	.....	23 40	23 40	77 80
667, Chico—For registration fee	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00
668, Greensburg—For October	7 00	.....	6 24	6 22	19 46
669, Durant—For October	3 50	.....	2 60	2 60	8 70
671, Morris—For October	4 50	10	2 85	2 85	10 30
672, Sherbrooke—For October	9 00	6 50	5 44	5 43	26 37
675, Marion—For October	17 50	.....	14 63	14 63	46 76
677, Dunkirk—For October	6 00	.....	3 25	3 25	12 50
679, New Britain—For October	5 50	.....	4 06	4 06	13 62
680, Wenatchee—For October	5 50	.....	6 50	6 50	18 50
681, Mount Morris—For September	14 00	4 00	11 37	11 37	40 74
683, Baker—For September	8 00	.....	7 45	7 45	22 90
684, Portsmouth—For October	5 50	2 50	2 63	2 93	13 56
685, Parsons—For October	7 50	.....	5 77	5 77	19 04
686, Newburyport—For October	5 50	12	3 76	3 76	13 14
687, Greenfield—For October	5 00	.....	3 65	3 66	12 31
688, Temple—For October	12 50	30	10 65	10 65	34 10
689, Modesto-Turlock—For October	16 50	.....	11 70	13 00	41 20
690, Devils Lake—For October	12 00	18	8 55	8 56	29 29
692, Ellensburg—For October	5 00	2 50	5 10	5 10	17 70
694, Centralia—For September and Oct.	9 00	4 80	7 97	7 97	29 74
695, Hallettsville—For September	4 50	2 00	4 08	4 08	14 66
696, Paragould—For October	4 00	1 50	2 56	2 86	10 92
697, Waycross—For October	4 00	.....	2 75	2 75	9 50
698, Coalgate—For October	6 00	24	4 38	4 38	15 00
699, Bremerton—For October	2 50	.....	5 70	5 70	13 90
700, Brandon—For October	8 00	.....	7 75	7 75	23 50
702, Sault Ste. Marie—For October	5 50	.....	3 66	4 26	13 42
703, St. Johns—For October	7 50	.....	4 91	4 92	17 33
704, Van Wert—For Sept. and Oct.	4 50	.....	2 70	2 70	9 90
705, Prince Albert—For October	5 50	.....	5 00	5 00	15 50
707, Imperial Valley—For October	13 00	8 35	11 88	12 48	45 71
708, Boulder—For October	6 50	15	6 55	6 55	19 75
709, West Palm Beach—For October	7 50	.....	7 01	7 01	21 52
710, Sheboygan—For October	11 00	90	7 37	7 48	26 75
711, Northampton—For October	2 50	.....	1 50	1 50	5 50
713, Fort Dodge—For October	16 50	.....	15 11	15 11	46 72
715, Pottstown—For September and Oct.	6 00	2 00	3 72	3 72	15 44
716, Michigan City—For October	8 50	.....	8 06	8 06	24 62
717, West Warwick—For October	3 50	.....	2 34	2 33	8 17
718, Kamloops—For September and Oct.	5 00	.....	5 40	5 40	15 80
720, Mount Vernon—For Sept. and Oct.	21 00	6 00	13 56	13 56	54 12
721, Asbury Park—For October	10 00	2 00	7 64	7 64	27 28
722, La Junta-Rocky Ford—For October	6 50	2 00	4 15	4 15	16 80
723, Kalispell—For October	9 50	.....	8 50	8 50	26 50
724, Hillsdale—For October	5 50	2 00	3 10	3 10	13 70
726, Swift Current—For October	4 00	.....	3 00	3 00	10 00
727, Hibbing-Virginia—For October	23 00	.....	21 83	21 32	66 15
728, Xenia—For October	5 00	80	3 00	3 00	11 80
729, San Rafael—For October	5 50	60	4 38	4 37	14 85
730, Bucyrus—For October	10 50	*5 00	7 56	7 56	30 62
733, Kittanning—For October	6 50	75	4 25	4 25	15 75
734, Antigo—For October	6 50	*1 00	4 13	4 13	15 76
735, Casper—For Sept. and Oct.	16 00	2 00	18 80	18 80	55 60
736, International Falls, etc.—Aug., Sept.	5 50	.....	3 85	3 85	13 20
737, Brownwood—For October	5 00	2 00	3 08	3 07	13 15
739, Faribault—For October	5 00	*1 00	3 00	3 00	12 00

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
740, Drumright—For September	$3 00	.....	$3 50	$3 50	$10 00
742, Longview—For October	3 50	.....	2 48	2 47	8 45
743, Middletown—For Aug., Sept., Oct.	12 00	.....	9 65	9 65	31 30
744, Alexandria—For October	8 00	.....	7 54	7 54	23 08
747, Urbana—For October	11 50	$6 00	8 30	8 30	34 10
748, Belton—For September	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
749, Fredericksburg—For October	2 50	.....	1 61	1 61	5 72
751, Punxsutawney—For October	4 00	.....	2 85	2 85	9 70
752, Hillsboro—For October	4 00	.....	3 00	3 00	10 00
753, Kirksville—For October	4 00	4 00	2 65	2 65	13 30
755, Bridgeport—For Aug., Sept., Oct.	19 50	3 00	11 70	11 70	45 90
756, Rocky Mount—For October.....	3 50	*7 00	2 40	2 40	15 30
757, Big Spring—For October	2 00	.....	1 30	1 30	4 60
759, Mart-Marlin—For October	1 50	.....	90	90	3 30
760, Arcadia—For October	4 00	.....	2 40	2 40	8 80
762, Benton Harbor-St. Jos'h—For Oct.	7 00	4 00	4 38	4 37	19 75
763, Johnson City—For October	3 50	.....	2 08	2 08	7 66
764, Havre—For October	5 00	6 00	3 25	4 35	18 60
766, Bisbee—For October	7 00	.....	9 43	9 43	25 86
769, Plattsburgh—For October	3 50	2 00	2 20	2 20	9 90
770, Owatonna—For October	6 00	.....	3 91	3 91	13 82
771, Keene—For October	6 00	2 00	4 23	4 24	16 47
772, Hastings—For October	3 00	2 00	1 74	1 74	8 48
773, Raton—For October	3 50	.....	2 58	2 57	8 65
774, Piqua—For October	2 00	.....	1 20	1 20	4 40
775, Laramie—For September	3 50	.....	3 43	3 43	10 36
776, Idaho Falls—For October	10 50	75	10 18	10 17	31 60
777, Robinson—For September and Oct.	8 50	2 00	5 18	5 18	20 86
778, Ridgeway—For October	3 50	.....	3 24	3 24	9 98
779, La Grande—For October	3 00	*5 00	3 14	3 14	14 28
780, Bend—For September	3 00	.....	3 10	3 10	9 20
781, Silver City-Deming—For October.	6 50	75	5 70	5 70	18 65
782, Orlando—For October	4 50	.....	3 70	3 70	11 90
783, Mount Vernon—For October	5 00	3 00	3 51	3 52	15 03
784, Miami—For October	5 50	12 60	4 12	4 13	26 35
785, Hempstead—For October	2 50	.....	1 66	1 66	5 82
786, Coldwater—For October	4 00	2 00	1 97	1 97	9 94
787, Ashland—For October	5 00	.....	3 38	3 38	11 75
788, St. Hyacinthe—For October	5 50	.....	3 40	3 40	12 30
789, Geneva—For October	12 50	6 00	9 29	9 29	37 08
790, Ishpeming—For October	4 00	.....	3 15	3 15	10 30
791, Metropolis—For October	4 00	.....	2 73	2 73	9 46
792, Mankato—For October	5 50	.....	3 30	3 30	12 10
793, Sterling—Charter fee and arrears	4 50	30 00	2 70	2 70	39 90
German-American—					
1, Philadelphia—For Sept. and Oct...	53 10	2 00	58 60	58 59	172 29
2, Cincinnati—For Sept. and Oct....	31 95	.....	29 32	29 33	90 60
3, St. Louis—For Sept. and Oct....	50 40	.....	59 46	60 05	169 91
4, Buffalo—For Sept. and Oct.....	24 75	.....	22 60	22 59	69 94
5, Rochester—For Sept. and Oct....	6 30	.....	5 55	5 57	17 42
6, Cleveland—For Sept. and Oct....	24 30	.....	25 55	25 54	75 39
7, New York—For Sept. and Oct....	222 75	*10 00	270 23	270 22	773 20
8, Newark—For Sept. and Oct.....	20 25	.....	24 42	25 03	69 70
9, Chicago—For Sept. and Oct.....	82 80	.....	93 37	93 38	269 55
10, Milwaukee—For Sept. and Oct...	61 20	.....	68 47	68 47	198 14
11, Baltimore—For Sept. and Oct....	19 80	1 20	16 07	16 05	53 12
12, Louisville—For Sept. and Oct....	9 00	.....	10 28	10 29	29 57
13, St. Paul—For Sept. and Oct.....	19 80	.....	17 00	17 00	53 80
14, Indianapolis—For Sept. and Oct..	9 90	.....	9 95	9 96	29 81
15, Evansville—For Sept. and Oct...	7 20	.....	7 34	7 33	21 87
16, Pittsburgh—For Sept. and Oct....	24 30	.....	24 99	24 99	74 28
19, Columbus—For Sept. and Oct....	7 20	.....	10 09	10 08	27 37
20, Davenport—For Sept. and Oct...	5 40	.....	5 53	5 54	16 47
21, Detroit—For Sept. and Oct.....	22 50	.....	22 82	22 83	68 15
Mailers—					
1, Boston—For October	76 00	.....	54 60	54 60	185 20
2, Chicago—For October	121 00	4 50	81 30	81 30	288 10
3, St. Louis—For October	40 00	4 00	33 17	33 17	110 34
5, Toronto—For October	31 50	.....	26 95	26 95	85 40
6, New York—For October	350 00	70 00	287 70	287 70	995 40
7, Kansas City—For October	36 00	4 00	22 40	22 40	84 80
8, Denver—For October	17 50	60	13 28	13 31	44 69
9, Los Angeles—For October	27 50	2 00	27 05	27 05	83 60
10, Indianapolis—For October	23 50	.....	20 87	20 88	65 25
11, Newark—For October	10 50	.....	11 75	11 75	34 00
12, Cleveland—For October	28 00	.....	23 10	23 40	74 50
13, Portland—For October	12 00	.....	12 05	12 05	36 10
14, Philadelphia—For October	2 50	.....	96	96	4 42

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.

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Number, Name of Union and Months.	Per Capita Tax.	Reg. Fees, Supplies, Journal Sub., Cards, etc.	Old Age Pension Assessment.	Mortuary Assessment.	Total.
15, Omaha—For October	$11 00	.....	$7 43	$7 42	$25 85
16, Louisville—For October	14 00	.....	9 62	9 62	33 24
17, Cincinnati—For October	30 00	*$3 00	26 03	26 03	85 05
18, San Francisco—For October	37 50	.....	36 15	36 15	109 80
19, Memphis—For October	11 50	.....	9 65	9 65	30 80
21, Salt Lake City—For October	6 00	*5 00	5 60	5 60	22 20
23, Milwaukee—For June and July	16 00	.....	7 10	7 10	30 20
25, Butte—For October	4 50	.....	4 65	4 65	13 80
26, Albany—For October	5 00	.....	3 11	3 11	11 22
30, Oklahoma City—For October	11 00	.....	7 26	7 29	25 55
31, Nashville—For August, Sept., Oct.	9 00	.....	4 50	4 50	18 00
32, Seattle—For September	7 00	.....	4 40	4 40	15 80
35, Toledo—For October	5 50	.....	3 50	3 50	12 50
37, Girard—For October	2 50	.....	1 53	1 53	5 56
39, Montreal—For October	11 50	.....	8 00	7 92	27 42
43, El Paso—For October	3 00	.....	2 56	2 56	8 12
53, Dayton—For October	2 50	25	1 00	1 00	4 75
55, Topeka—For October	14 50	.....	8 33	8 33	31 16
56, Terre Haute—For October	2 50	2 00	2 15	2 10	8 75
57, Wichita—For October	5 00	.....	3 19	3 19	11 38
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—					
3, Scranton—For October	29 00	5 20	25 94	25 96	86 10
9, Milwaukee—For October	3 00	.....	3 68	3 68	10 36
11, Philadelphia—For October	5 00	.....	4 00	4 00	13 00
TYPE FOUNDERS—					
1, Jersey City—For October	8 50	.....	4 67	4 68	17 85
SUNDRY—					
Interest on General Fund—					
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	156 55	.....	.....	156 55
Interest on Pension Fund—					
Chicago West Park Bonds	.....	.....	40 00	.....	40 00
New York City Bonds	.....	.....	2,687 50	.....	2,687 50
City of Calgary Bonds	.....	.....	225 00	.....	225 00
City of Colorado Springs Bonds	.....	.....	500 00	.....	500 00
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	69 47	.....	69 47
National City Bank	.....	.....	752 30	.....	752 30
Province of Ontario Bonds	.....	.....	190 00	.....	190 00
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co	.....	.....	350 00	.....	350 00
Interest on Mortuary Fund—					
Hawaiian Government Bonds	.....	.....	.....	967 00	967 00
City of Nashville Bonds	.....	.....	.....	237 00	237 00
Fletcher American National Bank	.....	.....	.....	117 86	117 86
National City Bank	.....	.....	.....	726 50	726 50
Union Printers Home—					
Clerical and stenographic work	.....	84 00	.....	.....	84 00
Per capita tax and assessments collected on cards	621 15	.....	414 88	415 23	1,451 26
Fees of applicants from unorganized towns	.....	80 00	.....	.....	80 00
Sales of buttons and sundry supplies to individuals	.....	40 45	.....	.....	40 45
Duplicate cards	.....	25 00	.....	.....	25 00
Prescott Memorial Fund chapel subscriptions	.....	9 00	.....	.....	9 00
Bulletin subscriptions	.....	2 00	.....	.....	2 00
Typographical Journal—					
Subscriptions	.....	1 80	.....	.....	1 80
Advertising	.....	188 26	.....	.....	188 26
Total	$32,088 05	$2,257 99	$35,095 80	$32,389 83	$101,831 67

*Includes donation to Prescott Memorial Fund.

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance	$120 00
Columbus No. 5—Special assistance	60 00
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance	50 00
Chicago No. 16—Benefits	5 00
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance	100 00
Savannah No. 183—Special assistance	20 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits	1 75
John Baker—Expenses to and services in Winnipeg, Port Arthur and Walla Walla—railroad fare, $147.11; time lost, $186; hotel and other expenses, $192.26; total, $525.37, less $300 previously advanced	$225 37
W. W. Barrett—Expenses to and services in Montreal and services and expenses in Indianapolis—railroad fare, $70.89; time lost, $222; hotel and other expenses, $319.04; total, $611.93, less $150 previously advanced, $461.93; advance, $25	486 93

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B. G. Brady—Services and expenses in Boston and expenses to and services in New York and Philadelphia—railroad fare, $15.71; time lost, $180; hotel and other expenses, $208.95; total, $404.66; advance, $45 ..... $449 66

Charles S. Brown—Services and expenses in New Orleans—time lost, $150; hotel and other expenses, $209..... 359 00

D. I. Campbell—Expenses to and services in Richmond, Lynchburg, Mobile, Orlando and Jacksonville—railroad fare, $96.42; time lost, $150; hotel and other expenses, $226.34..... 472 76

R. P. Coburn—Services in Portland and expenses to and services in Aberdeen—railroad fare, $12.80; time lost, $103.55; hotel and other expenses, $48.15 ..... 164 50

William Corless—Expenses to and services in Lansford, Pottsville, Carbondale, Harrisburg, York and Newcastle—railroad fare, $24.04; time lost, $135; hotel and other expenses, $133.06.... 292 10

J. J. Dallas—Expenses to and services in Portland, Bangor and Lewiston—railroad fare, $35.76; time lost, $150; hotel and other expenses, $150.30; total, $336.06, less $50 previously advanced 286 06

James Drury—Expenses to and services in Sherbrooke, Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, and services in Montreal—railroad fare, $21.40; time lost, $114; hotel and other expenses, $62.87..... 198 27

W. H. Gadd—Expenses to and services in Guthrie, Fremont, Grand Island and Hastings—railroad fare, $50.44; time lost, $99; hotel and other expenses, $49.35 ..... 198 79

H. P. Hanson—Expenses to and services in Montgomery, Atlanta, Anniston, Birmingham, Jackson and Vicksburg—railroad fare, $43.66; time lost, $144; hotel and other expenses, $117.65..... 305 31

Max S. Hayes—Expenses to and services in Toledo, Steubenville, Akron, Detroit, Columbus and Fremont—railroad fare, $41.60; time lost, $135; hotel and other expenses, $109..... 285 60

C. E. Kinskey—Expenses to and services in Lockport, Geneva, Penn Yan, Cortland and Waterloo—railroad fare, $10.80; time lost, $105; hotel and other expenses, $86 ..... 201 80

J. E. McLoughlin—Expenses to and services in Rahway, White Plains, Binghamton, Cooperstown, Norwich, Utica, Trenton, Camden, Asbury Park, and services in New York—railroad fare, $44.13; time lost, $120; hotel and other expenses, $103.08; total, $267.21; less $75 previously advanced, $192.21; advance expenses to Trenton, Asbury Park, Saratoga Springs, Norwich and Oneonta, $100 ..... 292 21

G. E. Mitchell—Advance account expenses to Eugene..... 110 00

J. E. Pendergast—Expenses to and services in Ypsilanti, Ann Arbor, Owosso, Durand, Detroit, Albion, Marshall, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Monroe, Indianapolis, Jackson, Pontiac, Flint, Bay City, Saginaw and Mt. Clemens—railroad fare, $32.36; time lost, $150; hotel and other expenses, $115..... 297 36

Frank J. Pulver—Services in Denver and expenses to and services in Sterling—railroad fare, $8.03; time lost, $43.65; hotel and other expenses, $37.95 ..... 89 63

Charles T. Scott—Services in Los Angeles and expenses to San Bernardino—railroad fare, $6.38; time lost, $180; hotel and other expenses, $32..... 218 38

Marsden G. Scott—Expenses to Pittsburgh, Buffalo, New York and Trenton—railroad fare, $107.79; hotel and other expenses, $176.29; total, $284.08; less $79.38 charged to board of governors $204 70

Charles N. Smith—Expenses to and services in Chicago, Milwaukee, Indianapolis and Buffalo—railroad fare, $90.62; time lost, $160; hotel and other expenses, $347.44; total, $598.06, less $100 charged to board of governors and $57.45 charged to label advertising 440 61

R. A. Stoney—Expenses to and services in Cranbrook, Nelson, Grand Forks, Brookmere, Merritt, New Westminster, Port Coquitlam, Mission City, Victoria, Sydney and Vancouver—railroad fare, $46.55; time lost, $137.50; hotel and other expenses, $125.29 ..... 309 34

Union Label Trades Department American Federation of Labor—October per capita tax 153 57

Western Union Telegraph Company—October telegrams 162 29

Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.—October telegrams 10 64

Central Union Telephone Co.—Long distance tolls 2 00

Committee on Apprentices and Supplemental Education—A. L. Blue, part payment on lessons in printing..... 650 00

International Commission on Supplemental Education—October expenses.. 15 00

International Allied Printing Trades Association Board of Governors—Pro rata share joint board assessment, $500; expenses to Buffalo account meeting board of governors, Hugo Miller, advance, $75; C. N. Smith, expenses to and services in Chicago and Buffalo—$100 (itemized elsewhere); M. G. Scott, expenses to Buffalo—$79.38 (itemized elsewhere)..... 754 38

Label Advertising—Postage, $65; clerical and stenographic work for four weeks ending November 17, $100; Spires Press, 8,000 union and non-union booklets, $260.75; 7,000 envelops, $19.75; expenses to Buffalo as delegate to label section of American Federation of Labor—Charles N. Smith, expenses to Buffalo, $57.45 (itemized elsewhere) 502 95

Publicity Campaign—Postage, $15; clerical and stenographic work for four weeks ending November 17, $100; Hollenbeck Press, 10,000 Home souvenirs (one-half charge), $957.05; 7,000 catalog envelops (one-half charge), $21.88; Spires Press, 2,000 bulletins, $98; one halftone and five electros, $6.75..... 1,198 68

HOME FUND.

Cash transferred to Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.....12,940 33

GENERAL FUND.

American Federation of Labor—October per capita tax..... 460 71

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—October per capita tax..... 74 64

Newton Claypool—November office and storage room rent 315 00

Merchants Heat and Light Co.—November lights and power..... 6 35

Clerical and stenographic work for four weeks ending November 17..... 1,135 90

Postage, $326.58; expressage, $26.67; exchange, 30 cents..... 353 55

Remington Typewriter Co.—Carbon paper 86 40

Fletcher American National Bank—Annual rental safety deposit box..... 50 00

M. G. Scott—October salary as president 291 66

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J. W. Hays—October salary as secretary-treasurer	$291 66
W. W. Barrett—October salary as first vice-president	12 50
Hugo Miller—September and October salary as second vice-president	85 00
Charles N. Smith—October salary as third vice-president	25 00
Indiana Electrotype Company—Labels	7 63
International Allied Printing Trades Association—Labels	35 50
Western Type Foundry—Label matrices	31 70
Belle Douglas—Janitor's services	15 00
Cartersburg Spring Water Company—Ice and water	15 00
Union Towel Supply—Towel service for October	6 00
W. B. Burford—Office supplies	5 50
W. K. Stewart Company—Reference books	5 00
Dearborn Type Foundry—Label matrices	1 25
Clark Typewriter Shop—Rebuilding typewriter and repairs	12 50
Standard Paper Co.—Wrapping paper and counter cutter	6 68
L. S. McWhorter—Repairing and cleaning chairs	10 00
Addressograph Co.—Repairs to addressograph	1 40
Spires Press—Five sets guide cards, 60 cents; binding two sets manuscripts, 75 cents; 34,500 second sheets, $47.50; 1,000 utility envelops, printed two colors, $6; 150 certificates good standing, $3.75; 5,000 letter circulars re Prescott memorial fund, $21; 2,000 letterheads for president, $8.75; 5,000 envelops for president, $19; 850 sample scale reports, $17; 17,000 envelops, three sizes, for secretary, $67; 25,000 letterheads for secretary, $110; 2,000 letterheads and 500 envelops for first vice-president, $12.50; 2,500 reports financial secretary, $12; 2,000 memorandum blanks, $5; 1,500 reports of treasurer, $8; 200 books membership application blanks, $40.50; 1,500 special made envelops, two sizes, $31.75; 500 envelops for third vice-president, $2.75	413 85
C. P. Balz—Electric lamps	26 00
Stoll's Printing Works—500 2-cent envelops for Representative Charles S. Brown	12 50
Hollenbeck Press—2,400 quarterly report blanks, $33.50; binding one volume reports and proceedings, $2.50; 200 copies secretary's record and cash book, $93.20	129 20
Delegates American Federation of Labor Convention—Hugh Stevenson, advance expenses to Buffalo	200 00

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

F. H. Gilmour—Purchase cemetery lot and removal of bodies	150 00

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Postage	264 20
Clerk hire four weeks ending November 17	304 20
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.—Repairs to addressing machine	13 50
Michael Tauber & Co.—One addressograph and two typewriters	49 00
Hollenbeck Press—Twine, $38.88; hauling wrappers, 75 cents; stock, composition, presswork, binding and mailing Volume 51, No. 5, $3,696.93	3,736 56

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Newton Claypool—November office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—October lights	6 35
Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending November 17	323 30
Spires Press—5,000 pensioners' reports of earnings	$12 75
Postage	75 00
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—1,000 steel signals (one-half charge)	3 75
Indianapolis No. 1—Sixteen pensioners	325 00
Philadelphia No. 2—Forty-one pensioners	845 00
Cincinnati No. 3—Thirty-two pensioners	605 00
Albany No. 4—Twenty-one pensioners	405 00
Columbus No. 5—Ten pensioners	200 00
New York No. 6—Two hundred and fifty-six pensioners	4,975 00
Pittsburgh No. 7—Twelve pensioners	225 00
St. Louis No. 8—Thirty-two pensioners	650 00
Louisville No. 10—Sixteen pensioners	320 00
Memphis No. 11—Six pensioners	120 00
Baltimore No. 12—Seventeen pensioners	325 00
Boston No. 13—Sixty-three pensioners	1,310 00
Rochester No. 15—Four pensioners	80 00
Chicago No. 16—One hundred and ten pensioners	2,225 00
New Orleans No. 17—Twenty-five pensioners	495 00
Detroit No. 18—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Elmira No. 19—Three pensioners	120 00
Nashville No. 20—Twelve pensioners	220 00
San Francisco No. 21—Thirty-five pensioners	680 00
Dubuque No. 22—Three pensioners	55 00
Milwaukee No. 23—Four pensioners	55 00
Baton Rouge No. 25—One pensioner	10 00
Galveston No. 28—Two pensioners	40 00
Peoria No. 29—Four pensioners	80 00
St. Paul No. 30—Seven pensioners	135 00
Norfolk No. 32—Six pensioners	110 00
Columbia No. 34—Two pensioners	40 00
Evansville No. 35—One pensioner	20 00
Oakland No. 36—Seven pensioners	140 00
Grand Rapids No. 39—One pensioner	40 00
St. Joseph No. 40—Three pensioners	60 00
Augusta No. 41—One pensioner	20 00
Minneapolis No. 42—Three pensioners	120 00
Charleston No. 43—Two pensioners	80 00
Sacramento No. 46—Nine pensioners	180 00
New Haven No. 47—Two pensioners	40 00
Atlanta No. 48—Nine pensioners	180 00
Denver No. 49—Twenty pensioners	400 00
Valley City No. 50—Two pensioners	30 00
Troy No. 52—Seven pensioners	140 00
Cleveland No. 53—Fourteen pensioners	280 00
Raleigh No. 54—Three pensioners	60 00
Syracuse No. 55—Ten pensioners	200 00
Stockton No. 56—Two pensioners	40 00
Multnomah No. 58—Three pensioners	60 00
Quincy No. 59—Three pensioners	60 00
Utica No. 62—One pensioner	20 00
Toledo No. 63—Six pensioners	120 00
Lafayette No. 64—Four pensioners	80 00
Portland No. 66—One pensioner	20 00
Lockport No. 67—Six pensioners	120 00
Newark No. 69—One pensioner	20 00
Lancaster No. 70—One pensioner	20 00
Trenton No. 71—Nine pensioners	180 00
Lansing No. 72—Three pensioners	60 00
Belleville No. 74—One pensioner	20 00
Burlington No. 75—One pensioner	15 00
Terre Haute No. 76—Three pensioners	60 00
Fort Wayne No. 78—Two pensioners	40 00
Wheeling No. 79—One pensioner	20 00
Kansas City No. 80—Eleven pensioners	200 00
Colorado Springs No. 82—Two pensioners	40 00
San Bernardino No. 84—Three pensioners	60 00
St. John No. 85—Three pensioners	60 00
Reading No. 86—One pensioner	20 00
Houston No. 87—Eight pensioners	160 00
Hannibal No. 88—One pensioner	10 00
Chattanooga No. 89—Five pensioners	100 00
Richmond No. 90—Seven pensioners	135 00
Toronto No. 91—Twenty-five pensioners	490 00
Macon No. 93—One pensioner	20 00
Jersey City No. 94—Four pensioners	80 00
Helena No. 95—One pensioner	20 00
Peru No. 97—One pensioner	20 00

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Jackson No. 99—One pensioner	$5 00
Norwich No. 100—Two pensioners	80 00
Columbia No. 101—Fifty-eight pensioners	1,150 00
Newark No. 103—Eight pensioners	150 00
Birmingham No. 104—Five pensioners	100 00
Tri-City No. 107—Three pensioners	60 00
Knoxville No. 111—Three pensioners	60 00
Scranton No. 112—Four pensioners	80 00
Atchison No. 113—Two pensioners	40 00
Salt Lake City No. 115—Three pensioners	60 00
Springfield No. 117—Two pensioners	40 00
Des Moines No. 118—Three pensioners	60 00
Jefferson City No. 119—One pensioner	20 00
Lynn No. 120—Two pensioners	40 00
Topeka No. 121—Four pensioners	80 00
Kalamazoo No. 122—Four pensioners	80 00
Bloomington No. 124—Two pensioners	40 00
Hartford No. 127—Four pensioners	80 00
South Bend No. 128—Three pensioners	60 00
Hamilton No. 129—Five pensioners	100 00
Halifax No. 130—Three pensioners	60 00
London No. 133—Two pensioners	40 00
Paducah No. 134—Three pensioners	60 00
Oneonta No. 135—One pensioner	20 00
Duluth No. 136—One pensioner	20 00
Williamsport No. 141—Two pensioners	40 00
Fresno No. 144—One pensioner	20 00
Jacques-Cartier No. 145—Four pensioners	75 00
Charleston No. 146—One pensioner	20 00
Elizabeth No. 150—Six pensioners	120 00
Manchester No. 152—Two pensioners	80 00
Ann Arbor No. 154—Two pensioners	40 00
Shreveport No. 155—One pensioner	20 00
Springfield No. 158—One pensioner	20 00
Columbia No. 160—One pensioner	20 00
Fall River No. 161—Two pensioners	40 00
Jacksonville No. 162—Five pensioners	100 00
Worcester No. 165—Three pensioners	60 00
Adrian No. 166—One pensioner	20 00
Schenectady No. 167—Two pensioners	40 00
Muskegon No. 168—One pensioner	20 00
Tacoma No. 170—One pensioner	40 00
Elgin No. 171—One pensioner	20 00
San Antonio No. 172—Six pensioners	120 00
Dallas No. 173—One pensioner	20 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Twenty pensioners	405 00
Montreal No. 176—Four pensioners	80 00
Springfield No. 177—Five pensioners	100 00
Meadville No. 181—One pensioner	20 00
Akron No. 182—Three pensioners	60 00
Savannah No. 183—One pensioner	20 00
Wyoming No. 184—One pensioner	20 00
Bradford No. 185—Two pensioners	40 00
Waco No. 188—Two pensioners	40 00
Blue Grass No. 189—One pensioner	20 00
Omaha No. 190—Five pensioners	100 00
Winnipeg No. 191—Two pensioners	30 00
Spokane No. 193—Three pensioners	120 00
Joliet No. 194—One pensioner	15 00
Logansport No. 196—Three pensioners	55 00
Fort Worth No. 198—Three pensioners	60 00
Zanesville No. 199—Four pensioners	80 00
Youngstown No. 200—Two pensioners	40 00
Victoria No. 201—One pensioner	20 00
Seattle No. 202—Six pensioners	120 00
Bluff City No. 203—One pensioner	20 00
Jamestown No. 205—One pensioner	40 00
Springfield No. 216—Two pensioners	40 00
Sioux Falls No. 218—One pensioner	20 00
Canton No. 219—One pensioner	20 00
Columbus No. 220—Two pensioners	40 00
San Diego No. 221—Five pensioners	100 00
Vancouver No. 226—Four pensioners	80 00
Danville No. 230—One pensioner	20 00
San Jose No. 231—Two pensioners	40 00
Binghamton No. 232—One pensioner	20 00
Rahway No. 235—One pensioner	20 00
Carbondale No. 239—One pensioner	40 00
Altoona No. 240—One pensioner	40 00
Hutchinson No. 243—One pensioner	40 00
Woonsocket No. 245—One pensioner	20 00
Chicago Swedish No. 247—Three pensioners	55 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner	20 00
Peterborough No. 248—One pensioner	$20 00
Beaver Valley No. 250—One pensioner	20 00
Riverside No. 254—Two pensioners	80 00
Great Falls No. 256—One pensioner	20 00
Fulton County No. 268—One pensioner	20 00
Peekskill No. 269—One pensioner	20 00
Sterling No. 282—One pensioner	20 00
Marion No. 286—One pensioner	20 00
Titusville No. 289—Two pensioners	40 00
Grand Junction No. 292—One pensioner	20 00
Pensacola No. 293—One pensioner	40 00
Massillon No. 298—One pensioner	20 00
Quebec No. 302—Ten pensioners	200 00
Albuquerque No. 304—One pensioner	20 00
Newburgh No. 305—One pensioner	20 00
Lowell No. 310—One pensioner	20 00
East Liverpool No. 318—One pensioner	10 00
Waterbury No. 329—One pensioner	20 00
Muncie No. 332—One pensioner	20 00
Denison No. 333—Two pensioners	40 00
Green Bay No. 344—One pensioner	20 00
Phœnix No. 352—One pensioner	20 00
Jackson No. 363—One pensioner	20 00
Taylorville No. 369—One pensioner	20 00
El Paso No. 370—Two pensioners	40 00
Brantford No. 378—One pensioner	20 00
Guelph No. 391—Two pensioners	40 00
Greensboro No. 397—One pensioner	20 00
Sunbury No. 400—One pensioner	20 00
Hazleton No. 401—One pensioner	20 00
Barre No. 402—One pensioner	20 00
Tulsa No. 403—Two pensioners	40 00
Everett No. 410—Two pensioners	70 00
Marshalltown No. 414—One pensioner	20 00
Orange No. 424—Three pensioners	60 00
Bristol No. 426—One pensioner	20 00
Warren No. 428—One pensioner	40 00
Fort Smith No. 249—One pensioner	20 00
sioner	20 00
Huntington No. 454—One pensioner	20 00
Cairo No. 461—Three pensioners	60 00
Yonkers No. 468—One pensioner	20 00
Sherman No. 471—One pensioner	20 00
Princeton No. 488—One pensioner	20 00
Pocatello No. 491—One pensioner	20 00
Bellaire No. 492—One pensioner	20 00
Henderson No. 493—One pensioner	20 00
Eugene No. 496—One pensioner	20 00
Okmulgee No. 499—One pensioner	20 00
Champaign-Urbana No. 444—One pensioner	20 00
Waverly No. 530—One pensioner	20 00
Waukesha No. 545—Two pensioners	40 00
Lancaster No. 548—One pensioner	20 00
Wilmington No. 556—Two pensioners	110 00
Charleston No. 560—One pensioner	20 00
South McAlester No. 565—One pensioner	20 00
Hot Springs No. 574—Two pensioners	40 00
San Luis Obispo No. 576—One pensioner	20 00
Santa Ana No. 579—One pensioner	15 00
Pasadena No. 583—One pensioner	20 00
St. Augustine No. 588—One pensioner	20 00
Mount Carmel No. 594—One pensioner	20 00
Salisbury No. 625—One pensioner	20 00
Somerville No. 628—One pensioner	20 00
Lewiston No. 634—One pensioner	40 00
Tallahassee No. 660—One pensioner	20 00
Paragould No. 696—One pensioner	40 00
Benton Harbor-St. Joseph No. 762—One pensioner	20 00
Philadelphia G.-A. No. 1—Five pensioners	100 00
Cincinnati G.-A. No. 2—Three pensioners	50 00
St. Louis G.-A. No. 3—Four pensioners	80 00
Buffalo G.-A. No. 4—Three pensioners	55 00
Cleveland G.-A. No. 6—One pensioner	20 00
New York G.-A. No. 7—Thirteen pensioners	260 00
Newark G.-A. No. 8—Two pensioners	40 00
Chicago G.-A. No. 9—Two pensioners	80 00
Milwaukee G.-A. No. 10—Two pensioners	40 00
Baltimore G.-A. No. 11—Five pensioners	100 00

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Louisville G.-A. No. 12—Two pensioners	$40 00
Indianapolis G.-A. No. 14—One pensioner	20 00
Evansville G.-A. No. 15—Two pensioners	40 00
Pittsburgh G.-A. No. 16—One pensioner	20 00
Detroit G.-A. No. 21—One pensioner	40 00
Boston Mailers No. 1—Two pensioners	40 00
St. Louis Mailers No. 3—Two pensioners	40 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Four pensioners	80 00
Cincinnati Mailers No. 17—One pensioner	20 00
At Large—One pensioner	20 00

MORTUARY FUND.

Newton Claypool—November office rent	50 00
Merchants Heat and Light Co.—October lights	6 35
Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending November 17	323 30
Postage	75 00
L. E. Lancaster, Agent—1,000 steel signals (one-half charge)	3 75

MORTUARY BENEFITS.

A2363, Rochester No. 15—Balance benefit J. N. Bates	34 50
A3103, Pine Bluff No. 635—Balance benefit M. R. Thomason	124 54
A4061, St. Paul No. 30—Balance benefit G. W. Cook	220 00
A4060, New York No. 6—Balance benefit Harry MacDonald	241 50
A4067, Indianapolis No. 1—J. N. Vestal	400 00
A4068, Springfield No. 177—Peter Casserly	400 00
A4069, San Antonio No. 172—R. P. Wilson	400 00
A4070, St. Louis No. 8—J. R. Love	400 00
A4071, Louisville No. 10—C. H. Munger	400 00
A4072, Pueblo No. 175—L. C. Matthews	400 00
A4073, Alton No. 306—R. R. Cleveland	100 00
A4074, Ft. Scott No. 343—N. B. Manning	400 00
A4075, Harrisburg No. 562—E. S. Vance	400 00
A4076, New York No. 6—F. E. McCollum	400 00
A4077, New York No. 6—P. J. Sharkey	400 00
A4078, Chicago No. 16—Charles Lee	400 00
A4079, Columbia No. 101—A. E. Ogg	400 00
A4080, Hallett & Baker Co., burial expenses A. D. Westwood	75 00
A4080, Saskatoon No. 663—Balance benefit A. D. Westwood	325 00
A4081, New York No. 6—J. P. Fogarty,	400 00
A4082, Evansville No. 35—U. B. Roberts	400 00
A4083, Oakland No. 36—W. H. Beck	400 00
A4084, Ottawa No. 102—George Simmonds	400 00
A4085, Montreal No. 176—G. J. Mahoney	400 00
A4086, Quebec No. 302—J. A. Boissinot	400 00
A4087, Mascoutah No. 443—R. M. Shoupe	400 00
A4088, New York No. 6—G. S. Thompson	400 00
A4089, Portland No. 66—A. W. Melville	400 00
A4090, Waterbury No. 329—J. H. Phelan	400 00
A4091, Springfield No. 117—James Shearing	100 00
A4092, Toronto No. 91—Lloyd Skilton	400 00
A4093, Nashville No. 20—S. B. Shearon	400 00
A4094, Cleveland No. 53—A. P. Bowe	400 00
A4095, Pittsburgh No. 7—E. F. Langner	400 00
A4096, San Francisco No. 21—E. C. Sewell	400 00
A4097, Springfield No. 117—B. F. Rayner	125 00
A4098, Dallas No. 173—F. B. Snodgrass	400 00
A4099, Fort Worth No. 198—W. E. Mileham	400 00
A4100, Muskogee No. 484—C. L. Boehm	$400 00
A4101, New York No. 6—J. F. Binning	400 00
A4102, Harrisburg No. 14—C. L. Spickler	400 00
A4103, Chicago No. 16—H. B. Gemmill.	400 00
A4104, Chicago No. 16—C. G. Scudder.	400 00
A4105, Chatham No. 421—W. D. Waller	75 00
A4106, Louisville Mailers No. 16—F. R. McPhie	400 00
A4107, Syracuse No. 55—W. P. Aberton	400 00
A4108, Richmond No. 90—W. E. Woody	400 00
A4109, Lynn No. 120—S. J. Birmingham	75 00
A4110, Hartford No. 127—W. J. Carey	400 00
A4111, Troy No. 52—J. T. Hulsapple	400 00
A4112, Spokane No. 193—Burial expenses of L. F. Boyd	398 30
A4113, New York No. 6—J. R. McClellan	400 00
A4114, New Orleans No. 17—B. J. Bouis	400 00
A4115, Stockton No. 56—J. W. Black	400 00
A4116, Jersey City No. 94—A. E. Staik	400 00
A4117, Cedar Rapids No. 192—Edward Popelka	400 00
A4118, New York No. 6—James Hattigan	400 00
A4119, Boston No. 13—W. H. Weeks	400 00
A4120, Columbia No. 101—A. St. A. Smith	400 00
A4121, Taunton No. 319—E. C. Osborne	75 00
A4122, Chicago No. 16—A. M. Anderson	400 00
A4123, Hallett & Baker Co.—Burial expenses M. S. Wheeler	70 00
A4123, Chicago No. 16—Part benefit M. S. Wheeler	280 00
A4124, Atlanta No. 48—L. B. Lively	400 00
A4125, Montreal No. 176—K. J. Coughlin	400 00
A4126, New York No. 6—T. B. Boylan	400 00
A4127, Harrisburg No. 562—Walter Rose	200 00
A4128, Columbus No. 5—J. H. Bannett	400 00
A4129, Boston No. 13—C. F. Weinhold	400 00
A4130, Columbia No. 101—W. H. Hutchinson	400 00
A4131, New York No. 6—G. G. Hurst	400 00
A4132, Boston No. 13—G. M. Smith	400 00
A4133, Columbia No. 101—T. A. Daugherty	400 00
A4134, Bowling Green No. 156—S. W. Burkert	400 00
A4135, Springfield No. 216—Rosa G. Grenier	400 00
A4136, Silver City No. 781—J. C. Hinds	400 00
A4137, Chicago No. 16—F. A. Morrison	400 00
A4138, San Francisco No. 21—J. K. McDaniel	400 00
Total	$87,623 90

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS.

General fund	$21,044 26
Home fund	12,940 33
Old age pension fund	35,095 80
Mortuary fund	32,389 83
Soldiers' tobacco fund	3 00
Prescott memorial fund	358 45
Total	$101,831 67

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Defense expenses and benefits	$9,694 64
General expenses	4,123 08
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL expenses	4,367 46
Prescott memorial fund	150 00
Home fund transferred to treasurer	12,940 33
Mortuary fund	27,777 24
Old age pension fund	28,571 15
Total	$87,623 90

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RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand October 20, 1917, general fund, old age pension fund, mortuary fund	$1,048,416 12
Receipts to November 20, 1917	101,831 67
Total	$1,150,247 79
Expenditures	87,623 90
*Balance	$1,062,623 89

*Of the balance on hand $629,787.24 is in the old age pension fund, $325,891.50 in the mortuary fund, and $106,945.15 in the general fund, the Prescott memorial fund and the soldiers' tobacco fund.

MONTHLY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20, 1917.

In compliance with section 3, article v, of the by-laws, the following is published:

GENERAL FUND.

Balance on hand October 20, 1917	$102,172 67
Receipts to November 20, 1917	21,044 26
Total	$123,216 93
Expenditures	18,185 18
Balance	$105,031 75

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

Balance in fund October 20, 1917	$1,613 70
Receipts to November 20, 1917	358 45
Total	$1,972 15
Expenditures	150 00
Balance	$1,822 15

SOLDIERS' TOBACCO FUND.

Balance in fund October 20, 1917	$88 25
Receipts to November 20, 1917	3 00
Total	$91 25

ASSETS.

*Liberty loan bonds	$6,000 00
Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	79,969 34
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Cash on hand	675 81
†Total	$106,945 15

*Twenty per cent on $30,000 subscription.
†Includes Prescott memorial fund and soldiers' tobacco fund.

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance on hand October 20, 1917	$321,278 91
Receipts to November 20, 1917	32,389 83
Total	$353,668 74
Expenditures	27,777 24
Balance	$325,891 50

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$49,069 46
Fletcher American National Bank	78,080 92
Liberty loan bonds	30,076 12
Hawaiian government bonds	50,701 00
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,144 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$325,891 50

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance on hand October 20, 1917	$623,262 59
Receipts to November 20, 1917	35,095 80
Total	$658,358 39
Expenditures	28,571 15
Balance	$629,787 24

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$43,550 62
Fletcher Savings & Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,765 64
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50
New York city bonds	131,200 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,600 00
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Province of Ontario bonds	10,140 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41
Vigo County (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
Total	$629,787 24

UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Balance on hand October 20, 1917	.....
Receipts to November 20, 1917	$12,940 33
Total	$12,940 33
Transferred to secretary-treasurer Home fund	12,940 33
Balance	.....

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal. ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER UNION PRINTERS HOME.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20, 1917.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—The following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of the Home fund from October 20 to November 20, inclusive:

1917. RECEIPTS.

Nov. 1. Sale of barrel $1, refund on insurance 7 cents, per superintendent	$1 07
Nov. 3. Donation to endowment fund, Monitor chapel, Boston	50 00
Nov. 9. Interest on bank deposits	12 91
Nov. 20. Cash transferred by secretary-treasurer	12,940 33
Total	$13,004 31

EXPENDITURES.

Shields-Metzler Co.—Groceries	$541 71
Hemenway Grocery Co.—Groceries	376 69
Pueblo Flour Mills—Flour	103 00
Sydal Produce Co.—Fruit, eggs, hens, fish and ducks	100 37
Burgess Mercantile Co.—Flour	2 25
Ira J. Morse—Vegetables and fruit	95 27
Dern Tea and Coffee Co.—Coffee, baking powder and extracts	105 55
Fleischmann Co.—Yeast	6 90
Hollywood Creamery Co.—Butter	303 60

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J. R. Taggart—Fruit	$9 28
Robinson Grain Co.—Flour	99 53
National Commission Co.—Eggs, fish and oysters	431 64
Armour & Co.—Meat	1,206 01
Swift & Co.—Meat	220 72
Hub Clothing Co.—Suits and hats	151 00
Michael Millinery Co.—Hat	5 00
Wulff Shoe Co.—Shoes	31 50
Kaufman's—Dishes	37 16
Dan Higgins—Shoe repairs	28 65
Robinson Drug Co.—Drugs and drug-room supplies	140 47
Seldomridge Grain Co.—Hay and grain	226 31
Joe Wilson—Alfalfa	120 00
Colorado Springs Light, Heat and Power Co.—Coal and electricity	141 59
Colorado Springs Fuel Co.—Coal	60 71
Pikes Peak Consolidated Fuel Co.—Coal	717 74
Hibbard & Co.—Gauze	104 30
Hyde Paper Co.—Paper towels	42 00
Carter, Rice & Carpenter Paper Co.—Cleaner	50 55
Peters Paper Co.—Onion skin paper and envelops	20 28
Lowell-Meservey Hardware Co.—Batteries, shovel and solder	9 00
Dickinson Hardware Co.—Brushes, battery and keys	2 60
Mountain States Rubber Co.—Bath stoppers	2 50
Otis Elevator Co.—Lubricant oil	2 95
T. D. Hetherington—Architect's fees	94 30
Garland Co.—Supercote	37 42
H. C. Loesch—Welding piece in furnace	1 00
Newton Lumber Co.—Lumber, shingles, sawdust and cement	50 79
Gilmore Plumbing Co.—Union	1 10
Out West Printing Co.—Blanks and office supplies	46 90
Prompt Printery—Tray slips	11 00
Union Ice and Coal Co.—Ice	96 08
Carrick Harness Co.—Wagon reach, brush, etc.	3 70
William Hillis—Horse shoes	4 00
Star Laundry Co.—Laundry service	137 09
Mountain States Telephone Co.—Phone rental	9 40
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Telegrams	6 31
Dr. A. B. Baker—Dentistry	114 00
F. G. Hayner—Spectacles and repairs	10 25
Fertig Insurance Co.—Insurance premiums	167 75
Franklin Square Agency—Magazine subscriptions	60 75
W. B. Saunders Co.—Medical book	7 00
Dr. Charles O. Giese—Ten Wasserman's	50 00
Stewart Brothers—Photos of George Forbes	2 00
H. C. Moses, M. D.—X-ray examinations Residents Harwood, Clarke and Mulach	45 00
Osborn Cigar Co.—Tobacco	1 74
St. Francis Hospital—Operation room account Residents McLavey and Gibson	13 00
Texas Co.—Grease and oil	25 90
Charles Leas—Tires and vulcanizing	40 80
Tire Shop—Tube and tube repairs	7 20
Marksheffel Motor Co.—Glass and patches	2 25
Wandell & Lowe—Moving chairs	7 50
Acacia Hotel—Dinner account Governor Gunter Home day	26 00
City of Colorado Springs—Water rent	500 00
International Typographical Union—Clerical and stenographic work four weeks ending November 17	84 00
Postage on Home souvenirs	180 00
Colorado Springs Co.—Purchase of land	2,073 00
Hollenbeck Press—One-half charge for 7,000 catalog envelops and 10,000 copies souvenir complete	978 93
Watkins Merchandise Co.—Part on refrigerating plant	$2,265 00
John C. Daley, Superintendent—Employes' salaries, $3,092.24; pensions, $525; transportation of residents, $177.21; general repairs, $119.20; labor on farm and garden, $81; raising tents, $99.50; labor on summer house, $5.20; car tickets for errands and funerals, $9.25; postage, $5.44; salary account barber, $100; expressage on annual reports from Indianapolis, $2.15; orchestra services, $56; film service, $24; picture machine operator, $12; repairs on picture machine, $1.85; squash and cabbage, $10.10; glass slides for microscope, $1.75; typewriter ribbons, $7; rental safety deposit box, $6; freight on supercote, $4.58; freight on envelops, 54 cents; freight on cleaner, 88 cents; Evening Telegraph, Denver Post and and Gazette, $1.25; auto repairs, 40 cents; pictures of master mechanic, 50 cents; miscellaneous freight and express charges, $1.88	4,344 92
Total	$17,002 91

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund October 20, 1917	$14,398 51
Receipts to November 20, 1917	13,004 31
Total	$27,402 82
Expenditures	17,002 91
Balance	$10,399 91

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$6,320 18
Cash in possession Superintendent Daley (expenditure to be reported)	2,371 44

ENDOWMENT FUND.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	1,658 29
Liberty loan bond	50 00
Total	$10,399 91

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 20, 1917.

State of Indiana, County of Marion, ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of November, 1917. Witness my hand and notarial seal. ALBERT SMITH, Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

SUPERINTENDENT DALEY'S CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FOR OCTOBER, 1917.

RECEIPTS.

J. W. Hays	$1,000 00
Refund insurance premium account reduced rate	76 17
Insurance on cow killed by lightning	125 00
J. W. Hays	2,900 00
Sale of barrel	1 00
Total	$4,102 17

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$3,092 24
I. T. U. pensions	525 00
Transportation of residents	177 21
Labor, account general repairs	119 20
Labor, account farm and garden	81 00
Labor, account raising tents	99 50
Labor, account summer house	5 20
Car tickets, account errands, mail carrier, office and funerals	9 25
Postage	5 44

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Salary, account barber	$100 00
Express on annual reports from Indianapolis	2 15
Fred Fink, orchestra	56 00
Mutual Film Corporation	24 00
A. A. Wiley, picture machine operator	12 00
Repairs on picture machine	1 85
343 pounds squash at 2c and 216 pounds cabbage at 1½c	10 10
Glass slides for microscope	1 75
Typewriter ribbon coupon book	7 00
Rent on box in bank vault	6 00
Freight on supercote	4 58
Freight on envelops	54
Freight on barrel of cleaner	88
Evening Telegraph, Denver Post and Gazette	1 25
Auto repairs	40
Pictures of master mechanic	50
Miscellaneous freight and express	1 88
Money transferred to J. W. Hays	202 17
Total	$4,547 09

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand October 1, 1917	$1,316 36
Receipts for the month	4,102 17
Total	$5,418 53
Expenditures	4,547 09
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1917	$871 44

YANKEELAND.

[It may be interesting to know that this song-and-dance act was composed long before the United States soldier boys ever stepped a foot in France. The writer served in two United States regular artilleries and the national guard of New Jersey, and has a young son in the United States naval service. Any one who wishes is at liberty to adapt it for private entertainment. The composer has had some success with dramatic composition. —O. W. HUMPHREY, Home Resident.]

Characters—Uncle Sam; American soldier boy dressed in khaki; girl in French vivandierre costume.

Nature of act requires quick, bouncing dance step; must be danced and sung with vim and vigor.

PRELUDE.

Yankee Doodle.

Yankee Doodle came to town,
Riding on a pony.
They stuck a feather in his hat
And called him Macaroni.
(Fife and drum accompaniment.)

SONG AND DANCE.

Old-time air—Captain Jenks.

FIRST STANZA.

The Stars and Stripes abroad shall go;
I'm a soldier in the army.
To France and England, friends, you know;
I'm a soldier in the army.
(Repeat last two lines.)

SECOND STANZA.

In Germany and Turkey land;
I'm a soldier in the army.
The American flag will take its stand;
I'm a soldier in the army.
(Repeat last two lines.)

THIRD STANZA.

The Yankee boys our flag will flaunt;
I'm a soldier in the army.
And nothing will their courage daunt;
I'm a soldier in the army.
(Repeat last two lines.)

FOURTH STANZA.

The Hun, and Turk, and Bulgar queer;
I'm a soldier in the army.
Will find them brave, they have no fear;
I'm a soldier in the army.
(Repeat last two lines.)

FIFTH STANZA.

The girls of France will greet the Stars;
I'm a soldier in the army.
And meet the Yankee sons of Mars;
I'm a soldier in the army.
(Repeat last two lines.)

SIXTH STANZA.

The American girl will do and dare;
I'm a soldier in the army.
And she'll salute the Russian bear;
I'm a soldier in the army.
(Repeat last two lines.)

FINALE.

Yankee Doodle, ha, ha, ha!
Yankee Doodle dandy!
Yankee Doodle, ha, ha, ha!
Yankee Doodle dandy!

(Wave small American, French and English flags. Fife and drum accompaniment.)

FOR REVENUE ONLY.

Who robs, in prices set on food,
The widow and her orphan brood?
Who seems possessed of little soul,
And only loves his big bank roll?
The food shark.

When winter whitens town and wold,
And icy winds their revels hold,
Who robs alike the rich and poor,
Nor cares what pain the last endure?
The coal baron.

Who makes your dollar's power less?
Who adds to poverty's distress?
Who now robs wives and little ones
Of brave men gone to fight the Huns?
The speculator.

Though clouds of foreign menace lower,
And dangers threaten every hour,
Who harkens to the voice of greed,
Regardless of their country's need?
The food shark,
The coal baron,
The speculator.

Indianapolis, Ind. SAM CHRISTY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

(Continued from Page 629.)

Bucyrus, Ohio—President, Howe Woodruff; vice-president, Bert Wilson; secretary-treasurer, H. H. Rule; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Lederer.

Findlay, Ohio—President, J. Z. Kamerer; vice-president, C. O. Miller; recording secretary, W. B. Howe; secretary-treasurer, F. J. Camp; sergeant-at-arms, Charles McFarland.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—President, Stephen Walsh; vice-president, A. Croisdale; secretary-treasurer, B. J. Hillman; recording secretary, R. J. Fisher; sergeant-at-arms, E. Smith.

Plattsburgh, N. Y.—President, Peter Lamarche, jr.; vice-president, Frank Graves; secretary-treasurer, S. Wetherhold; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Bonville.

Shelbyville, Ind.—President, Valentine Hey; vice-president, Otto Banker; secretary-treasurer, D. W. Avery; recording secretary, P. A. Harris; sergeant-at-arms, W. E. Naugle.

Warren, Pa.—President, Frank Masterson; vice-president, Fred Shutt; secretary, Frank McClellan.

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REPORTS

OF OFFICERS TO SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
AUGUST THIRTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH
NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL
AUGUST NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

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PRINTED AT THE HOLLENBECK PRESS
INDIANAPOLIS

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OFFICERS

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

For the Two Years Ending November 1, 1918

PRESIDENT

Marsden G. Scott, New York, N. Y.
P. O. Address, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Walter W. Barrett, Chicago, Ill.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Hugo Miller, Indianapolis, Ind.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

Charles N. Smith, New York, N. Y.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

J. W. Hays, Minneapolis, Minn.
P. O. Address, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

BOARD OF AUDITORS

David W. Baird (term expires Nov. 1, 1922)	New York, N. Y.
John M. Dugan (term expires Nov. 1, 1920)	Cincinnati, Ohio
Fred Barker (term expires Nov. 1, 1918)	Spokane, Wash.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The President	Indianapolis, Ind.
Max S. Hayes	Cleveland, Ohio
Frank Morrison	Chicago, Ill.
Hugh Stevenson	Toronto, Ont.
H. W. Dennett	San Diego, Cal.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNION PRINTERS HOME

Marsden G. Scott	Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
J. W. Hays	Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Thomas McCaffery (term expires Nov. 1, 1917)	Colorado Springs, Colo.
Anna C. Wilson (term expires Nov. 1, 1918)	Washington, D. C.
George P. Nichols (term expires Nov. 1, 1918)	Baltimore, Md.
Malcolm A. Knock (term expires Nov. 1, 1919)	Boston, Mass.
William Mounce (term expires Nov. 1, 1919)	New York, N. Y.

AGENT

Joe M. Johnson, 921 L St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

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SESSIONS OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

When and where held.	President.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretary and Treasurer.
1850, New York....	J. W. Peregoy....	George Green, M. C. Brown.....	F. J. Ottarson. J. Hartman.
1851, Baltimore....	J. L. Gibbons... M. C. Brown....	W. C. Figner, George Wadham..... J. R. Lewellen, W. G. Williams.....	H. A. Guild. M. F. Conway, Sec.
1852, Cincinnati*..	J. S. Nafew.....	G. E. Green, F. G. Foster.....	R. R. R. Dumars, Sec. G. H. Randell, Treas.
1853, Pittsburgh...	Gerard Stith.....	A. McCoubrey, F. A. Albaugh.....	H. H. Whitcomb, Sec. M. C. Brown, Treas.
1854, Buffalo	Lewis Graham...	C. Dusenbury, Charles F. Town.....	H. H. Whitcomb.
1855, Memphis.....	Charles F. Town.	F. C. Still, A. Donnelly	H. H. Whitcomb.
1856, Philadelphia	M. C. Brown.....	B. C. Sanford, T. F. Hedges.....	H. H. Whitcomb.
1857, New Orleans.	William Cuddy...	M. C. Misener, E. H. Munday	H. H. Whitcomb.
1858, Chicago.....	R. C. Smith.	W. R. Skelton, M. Dempsey	George W. Smith.
1859, Boston.....	R. C. Smith.....	M. Barrett, G. W. Colby.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1860, Nashville....	J. M. Farquhar ..	William Madigan, S. P. Bassett...	Thomas J. Walsh.
1862, New York....	J. M. Farquhar ..	W. A. Montgomery, J. H. Walker.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1863, Cleveland....	Eugene Valette...	G. McK. Luken, J. A. Spencer.....	Thomas J. Walsh.
1864, Louisville ...	A. M. Carver.....	W. L. Fairchild, C. B. Smith.....	William F. Moore.
1865, Philadelphia	Robert E. Craig..	W. Knollin, H. J. Duborow	William F. Moore.
1866, Chicago.....	John H. Oberly...	James Risk, J. E. Davis	Alexander Troup.
1867, Memphis.....	John H. Oberly...	D. C. Morris.....	Alexander Troup.
1868, Washington .	Rob't McKechnie.	Gerard Stith, G. W. McDonald.....	John Collins.
1869, Albany†.....	Isaac D. George..	P. A. Crosby, W. R. Goodnough.....	John Collins.
1870, Cincinnati...	W. J. Hammond .	T. Willard, John H. O'Donnell.....	John Collins.
1871, Baltimore....	W. J. Hammond .	M. R. Walsh, J. A. Cushleg.....	John Collins.
1872, Richmond ...	W. J. Hammond .	E. C. Crump, R. G. Sleater.....	John Collins.
1873, Montreal.....	W. R. McLean....	William Kennedy, W. G. Johnson.....	John Collins.
1874, St. Louis‡....	Wm. H. Bodwell..	Henry White, W. D. Redfield.....	W. A. Hutchinson.
1875, Boston.....	Walter W. Bell...	James Harper, C. F. Sheldon.....	W. A. Hutchinson.
1876, Philadelphia	John McVicar....	H. Z. Osborne, William P. Atkinson.....	John H. O'Donnell.
1877, Louisville ...	D. R. Streeter	**——— ———, Ed Fitzgeorge.....	John H. O'Donnell.
1878, Detroit	John Armstrong..	O. P. Martin, T. J. Vaughan..... ..	William White.
1879, Washington .	Sam'l Haldeman.	William P. Atkinson, C. W. Bovard.....	William White.
1880, Chicago.....	Wm. P. Atkinson.	H. W. Clayton, Andrew J. Preall	William H. Trayes.
1881, Toronto.....	George Clark..	Thomas Wilson, William A. Hovey	William H. Trayes.
1882, St. Louis.....	George Clark.....	John F. Clarkson, T. A. Fowler	Mark L. Crawford.
1883, Cincinnati...	M. L. Crawford ..	I. N. Jones, M. W. Mathasz	William Briggs.
1884, New Orleans.	M. R. H. Witter..	R. F. Sullivan, P. T. McDermott.....	William Briggs.
1885, New York §..	M. R. H. Witter..	Thomas J. Lacey, Charles Gamewell.....	E. S. McIntosh.
1886, Pittsburgh...	William Aimison.	Joseph F. Rymer, Charles Gamewell	D. M. Pascoe.
1887, Buffalo	William Aimison.	Edward T. Plank, Charles Gamewell.....	W. S. McClevey.
1888, Kansas City¶	E. T. Plank.....	L. C. Hay, C. Hall, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1889, Denver.....	E. T. Plank.....	L. C. Hay, C. Hall, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1890, Atlanta.....	E. T. Plank.....	H. J. Loser, J. Von Buettner, P. J. Weldon...	W. S. McClever.
1891, Boston.....	W. B. Prescott....	James McKenna, J. Von Buettner, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1892, Philadelphia	W. B. Prescott....	J. A. J. Hanifin, H. C. McFarland, P. J. Weldon.....	W. S. McClevey.
1893, Chicago.....	W. B. Prescott....	J. W. Hopkins, H. C. McFarland, W. B. Lewis.	A. G. Wines.
1894, Louisville ...	W. B. Prescott....	Theodore Perry, H. C. McFarland, C. B. Lahan, Hugo Miller.....	A. G. Wines.
1896, Colorado Springs...	W. B. Prescott....	Theo. Perry, G. W. Williams, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1898, Syracuse.....	W. B. Prescott. ..	Theo. Perry, G. W. Williams, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1899, Detroit***....	S. B. Donnelly....	J. M. Lynch, J. G. Derflinger, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1900, Milwaukee...	S. B. Donnelly....	J. M. Lynch, J. G. Derflinger, Hugo Miller, W. G. Harber, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan.	J. W. Bramwood.
1901, Birmingham.	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, James J. Freel, Hugo Miller, T. J. Canary, J. F. O'Sullivan, J. Ryan, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1902, Cincinnati...	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, T. J. Canary, J. F. O'Sullivan, C. S. Walls, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1903, Washington	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy, E. J. Bracken, C. S. Walls, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1904, St. Louis.....	James M. Lynch.	C. E. Hawkes, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy, E. J. Bracken, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1905, Toronto.....	James M. Lynch.	John W. Hays, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy, E. J. Bracken, P. G. Nuernberger.....	J. W. Bramwood.
1906, Colorado Springs...	James M. Lynch.	John W. Hays, Hugo Miller, J. J. Mulcahy ..	J. W. Bramwood.
1907, Hot Springs.	James M. Lynch.	John W. Hays, Hugo Miller, D. L. Corcoran.	J. W. Bramwood.
1908, Boston.....	James M. Lynch.	John W. Hays, Hugo Miller, D. L. Corcoran.	J. W. Bramwood.
1909, St. Joseph ...	James M. Lynch.	George A. Tracy, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith...	J. W. Hays.
1910, Minneapolis..	James M. Lynch.	George A. Tracy, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith...	J. W. Hays.
1911, San Fr'ncisco	James M. Lynch.	George A. Tracy, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith...	J. W. Hays.
1912, Cleveland ...	James M. Lynch.	George A. Tracy, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith...	J. W. Hays.
1913, Nashville....	James M. Lynch.	James M. Duncan, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith	J. W. Hays.
1914, Providence	James M. Lynch. James M. Duncan	James M. Duncan, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith Chas. Hertenstein, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith	J. W. Hays.
1915, Los Angeles .	M. G. Scott.....	W. W. Barrett, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith.....	J. W. Hays.
1916, Baltimore....	M. G. Scott.....	W. W. Barrett, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith.....	J. W. Hays.
1917, Colo. Springs	M. G. Scott.....	W. W. Barrett, Hugo Miller, C. N. Smith.....	J. W. Hays.

* National Typographical Union formally organized on third day of session. † Name changed to International Typographical Union. ‡ Term of officers extended to close of session. § Office of corresponding secretary abolished. ¶ Officers elected for two years. ** Name ordered stricken from the roll for ratting. *** Officers first elected by popular vote in 1898 for term of two years.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

J. W. HAYS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, AS SECOND CLASS MATTER
ISSUED ON THE FIFTH OF EACH MONTH

VOLUME LI AUGUST 1917 NUMBER TWO

REPORT OF PRESIDENT

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In no period of its history has the International Typographical Union made greater progress than during the fiscal year which ended on May 31, 1917. During the past twelve months the gross earnings of the members of this union increased nearly four million dollars as compared with our earnings for the preceding year. Here are the figures:

Earnings for the year ending May 31, 1917	**$66,652,431**
Earnings for the year ending May 31, 1916	**62,711,805**
Increase for the year ending May 31, 1917	**$3,940,626**

Since the gross earnings of our members reflect our annual sales of skill, efficiency and service, the remarkable increase for 1917 is most gratifying. This increase is more than double the gain made in 1916. Here is the comparison:

Increase in earnings for the year ending May 31, 1917	$3,940,626
Increase in earnings for the year ending May 31, 1916	1,556,520
Increase in 1917 over the gain in 1916	$2,384,106

The steady progress made by the members of this union in recent years is shown in the following summary of our gross earnings for the past nine years:

For the year ending May 31, 1909, our members earned	$40,293,738
For the year ending May 31, 1910, our members earned	45,602,944
For the year ending May 31, 1911, our members earned	49,770,668
For the year ending May 31, 1912, our members earned	53,378,902
For the year ending May 31, 1913, our members earned	56,944,486
For the year ending May 31, 1914, our members earned	61,050,332
For the year ending May 31, 1915, our members earned	61,155,285
For the year ending May 31, 1916, our members earned	62,711,805
For the year ending May 31, 1917, our members earned	66,652,431

The average earnings per member for the past year shows an increase of $45.25 per member over the average for the preceding year. The following table shows these average earnings for the past nine years:

Average earnings per member per year for 1909	$897 00
Average earnings per member per year for 1910	953 00
Average earnings per member per year for 1911	974 00
Average earnings per member per year for 1912	992 00
Average earnings per member per year for 1913	1,023 00
Average earnings per member per year for 1914	1,042 00

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Average earnings per member per year for 1915.....$1,026 51
Average earnings per member per year for 1916..... 1,041 18
Average earnings per member per year for 1917..... 1,086 43

Scale Increases Under Contracts Made Since June 1, 1916.

Since June 1, 1916, newspaper scale contracts with increases have been negotiated in the following jurisdictions, the amount indicated being the total increase for the period covered by the contract:

	Increase Per Week.
Albany, N. Y.	$3 00
Allentown, Pa.	
Day	2 00
Night	3 50
Altoona, Pa.	
Day	4 00
Night	5 00
Amarillo, Texas.	
Day, foremen	1 65
Operators and handmen	2 25
Machinist-operators	1 00
Night, foremen	1 35
Handmen	2 75
Machinist-operators	1 15
Amsterdam, N. Y.	
Day, handmen and operators	1 50
Night, handmen	1 50
Operators	50
Ann Arbor, Mich.	
Day, handmen	1 00
Ardmore, Okla.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
Night, handmen	3 00
Operators	4 00
Asbury Park, N. J.	
Day, handmen	1 00
Operators	2 00
Night, handmen and operators	1 00
Asheville, N. C.	1 00
Ashtabula, Ohio.	
Day, foremen, handmen, operators and machinist-operators	2 00
Assistant foremen	1 00
Batavia, N. Y.	
Handmen	1 50
Operators	1 00
Baton Rouge, La.	
Day, handmen	2 50
Beaumont, Texas.	
Day, foremen	1 30
Handmen	3 00
Night, foremen	1 50
Handmen	3 00
Bellaire, Ohio.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
Operators	96
Binghamton, N. Y.	
Day, foremen	4 00
Assistant foremen, machinists, handmen, operators, machinist-operators and proofreaders	3 00
Night, foremen	5 00
Machinists	2 00
Assistant foremen, handmen, operators, machinist-operators and proofreaders	4 00
Bismarck, N. D.	
Day	1 50
Night	1 00
Bloomington, Ill.	2 00
Boise City, Idaho	3 00
Boston, Mass.	$2 10
Boston, Mass. (Mailers)	1 10
Boulder, Colo.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
Night, foremen and operators	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Brainerd, Minn.	1 00
Brantford, Canada.	
Day, foremen	3 50
Handmen and operators	2 50
Bremerton, Wash.	
Day	3 00
Night	6 00
Bridgeport, Conn.	1 00
Bridgeport, Neb.	2 00
Brockton, Mass.	1 50
Brownwood, Texas	2 50
Buffalo, N. Y.	1 50
Butler, Pa.	2 00
Cairo, Ill.	
Foremen	3 00
Handmen	2 00
Canton, Ohio.	
Assistant foremen, handmen and operators	1 50
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2 00
Centralia, Ill.	
Foremen	1 50
Handmen and operators	1 00
Charleston, S C.	
Day, handmen	2 00
Operators	3 00
Charleston, W. Va.	
Day, foremen	2 50
Journeymen	2 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Journeymen	2 00
Chattanooga, Tenn.	
Foremen	3 50
Machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders	2 25
Chickasha, Okla.	
Day, foremen, handmen, operators and machinist-operators	2 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Operators and machinist-operators	1 50
Clarksburg, W. Va.	
Day, foremen and handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Night, foremen	4 00
Handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Cleveland, Ohio (No. 53)	4 20
Cleveland, Ohio (Hungarian)	3 00
Clinton, Iowa	1 00
Cohoes, N. Y.	
Day, foremen and handmen	3 00
Columbia, S. C.	
Day, foremen	1 00 to 3 00
Handmen, linotype and monotype operators	3 00

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	Increase Per Week.
Columbus, Ohio.	
Foremen	$5 00
Machinists, handmen and operators	3 50
Columbus, Ga.	
Day, foremen and handmen	4 80
Machinists, operators and machinist-operators	2 40
Connellsville, Pa.	4 00
Crawfordsville, Ind.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
Denver, Colo. (Mailers)	90
Duluth, Minn.	2 00
Dunkirk, N. Y.	
Day, handmen and operators	[illegible] 00
Easton, Pa.	2 00
Eau Claire, Wis.	2 00
Edwardsville, Ill.	1 00
El Centro, Cal.	
Handmen	1 50
Elgin, Ill.	3 00
Elkhart, Ind.	
Foremen, assistant foremen and handmen	1 50
Erie, Pa.	2 00
Eugene, Ore.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Evansville, Ind. (Typographia No. 15)	1 20
Fargo, N. D.	1 00
Fitchburg-Leominster, Mass.	
Day, foremen and handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
Fort Smith, Ark.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Machinist-operators	2 00
Fort Wayne, Ind.	
Day	2 00
Night	3 00
Fort Worth, Texas.	
Head admen, handmen and proofreaders	3 12
Freeport, Ill.	
Day, admen and assistant admen	1 00
Galveston, Texas.	
Day, foremen	5 00
Handmen	4 80
Gary, Ind.	3 00
Gloversville, N. Y.	
Handmen	2 00
Grand Forks, N. D.	
Day, foremen	1 50
Handmen	1 00
Operators	50
Night, foremen, handmen and operators	1 00
Greensburg, Pa.	
Handmen	1 00
Hackensack, N. J.	2 00
Hamilton, Ohio.	
Day, foremen, machinists and operators	50
Harrisburg, Pa.	
Day, handmen	2 75
Hazleton, Pa.	1 00
Henderson, Ky.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	1 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Handmen and operators	1 00
Hoboken, N. J.	
Day	2 00
Night	1 00
Holyoke, Mass.	3 00
Hutchinson, Kan.	50
Indianapolis, Ind. (Mailers)	3 00
Jackson, Mich.	
Day, handmen	1 70
Night	3 12

	Increase Per Week.
Joliet, Ill.	
Foremen, machinists, handmen and operators	$2 00
Joplin, Mo.	2 00
Kenosha, Wis.	
Handmen	1 80
Kewanee, Ill.	
Handmen	3 00
Operators	2 00
Kingston, Ont., Can.	2 00
La Junta-Rocky Ford, Colo.	2 00
Lancaster, Pa.	
Day, handmen and proofreaders	2 00
Operators	1 00
Night, operators and handmen	1 00
Lansing, Mich.	
Day, handmen	2 50
Operators	1 00
Night, handmen	3 50
Operators	1 00
Lawton, Okla.	1 00
Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	
Handmen	1 00
Lima, Ohio	1 00
Lincoln, Ill.	1 00
Little Falls, N. Y.	2 00
Logan, Ohio.	
Day, foremen and handmen	1 00
Night, handmen	1 00
London, Ont., Can.	
Foremen, assistant foremen and handmen	2 00
Machinists and operators	3 00
Longview, Texas	1 00
Lorain, Ohio.	
Day, foremen, linotype machinists, monotype machinists	1 00
Linotype and monotype operators	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Los Angeles, Cal.	1 00
Madison, Wis.	1 00
Manchester, N. H.	3 00
Marion, Ill.	1 00
Marion, Ind.	1 50
Memphis, Tenn.	
Night, foremen	3 00
Assistant foremen and admen	2 50
Handmen and proofreaders	2 10
Meridian, Miss.	
Day, foremen	1 00
Handmen	3 00
Operators	1 50
Night, foremen, handmen and operators	1 50
Miami, Fla.	
Day, foremen	3 00
Handmen	1 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Handmen	3 00
(May 1, 1916-April 30, 1917.)	
Miami, Fla.	2 00
(May 1, 1917-April 30, 1918.)	
Middletown, N. Y.	1 00
Modesto, Cal.	
Day, foremen and operators	1 50
Handmen	3 00
Night, foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
Montgomery, Ala.	
Day, handmen	4 00
Operators	1 50
Night, handmen	4 00
Operators	2 00

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	Increase Per Week.
MONTREAL, CAN.	
Handmen	$2 00
MOOSE JAW, CAN.	
Handmen and proofreaders	4 00
Foremen, machinists, operators, machinist-operators	2 00
MORRISTOWN, N. J.	
Handmen	1 00
MOUNT CARMEL, ILL.	1 00
MUNCIE, IND.	3 00
MUSCATINE, IOWA.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	1 00
Night, foremen and handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.	1 50
NEWARK, N. J.	2 00
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.	
Day, foremen	2 50
Handmen	3 00
Operators	2 00
NEW HAVEN, CONN.	2 00
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.	2 00
NEW YORK (BOHEMIAN).	
Handmen and operators	2 00
NEW YORK (TYPOGRAPHIA)	1 50
NILES, OHIO.	
Foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.	
Day, foremen	5 00
Handmen and operators	3 00
Night, foremen	3 50
Handmen and operators	3 00
OGDEN, UTAH.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
OIL CITY, PA.	1 00
(May 1, 1916-April 30, 1917.)	
OIL CITY, PA.	
Day	3 00
Night	2 00
(May 1, 1917-April 30, 1919.)	
OMAHA, NEBR. (FOREIGN)	3 00
ONEIDA, N. Y.	
Handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
OSKALOOSA, IOWA.	
Day, foremen and handmen	1 00
Operators	2 00
PADUCAH, KY.	3 00
PALO ALTO, CAL.	
Day, handmen	1 00
PAWTUCKET, R. I.	2 00
PEKIN, ILL.	2 00
PERU, IND.	
Day, foremen and handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Night, foremen and handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CAN.	
Foremen and handmen	4 00
Machinists, operators and machinist-operators	3 00
PHILADELPHIA, PA. (TYPOGRAPHIA)	1 00
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	1 50
PINE BLUFF, ARK.	
Day, foremen	7 50
Machinists and machinist-operators	2 00
Handmen and proofreaders	5 00
Operators	3 00
Night, foremen	7 00
Machinists and operators	3 50
Handmen and proofreaders	4 50
Machinist-operators	2 75

	Increase Per Week.
PITTSBURG, KAN.	
Day, foremen and handmen	$2 00
Machinists	50
Operators	1 00
Machinist-operators	2 50
Night, foremen and operators	1 00
Machinists	50
Handmen	2 00
Machinist-operators	2 50
PITTSFIELD, MASS.	4 00
POCATELLO, IDAHO.	
Day, foremen	3 50
Handmen	3 00
Operators	50
Night, foremen	5 00
Handmen	4 50
Operators	2 00
PORTLAND, ORE. (MAILERS).	
Day, foremen	2 00
Journeymen	1 50
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.	
Day, foremen	6 00
Handmen and operators	2 00
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.	1 00
PRINCE ALBERT, CAN.	
Handmen	1 50
PRINCETON, IND.	
Foremen	2 00
Handmen	2 50
Operators	3 00
QUINCY, ILL.	2 50
RACINE, WIS.	4 00
RENO, NEV.	
Foremen and handmen	4 50
Operators and machinist-operators	1 50
RICHMOND, IND.	2 00
ROANOKE, VA.	1 00
ROCHESTER, N. Y.	1 50
ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.	4 50
ROCKFORD, ILL.	
Day, handmen	4 00
Operators	2 00
Night, handmen	3 50
Operators	2 00
SALEM, OHIO.	
Day, foremen and assistant foremen	2 00
Handmen	3 00
SALINA, KAN.	
Head admen and handmen	2 00
Machinists and machinist-operators	1 00
SALT LAKE CITY (MAILERS)	1 50
SAPULPA, OKLA.	
Foremen	2 00
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.	
Handmen	3 00
SASKATOON, CAN.	
Handmen	1 00
SAVANNAH, GA.	
Handmen, proofreaders and operators	3 00
SCRANTON, PA.	4 00
SEATTLE, WASH.	1 50
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.	1 00
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	
Day	1 00
Night	1 50
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.	1 00
ST. CLOUD, MINN.	5 00
ST. JOHN, CANADA.	
Foremen, machinists and operators	2 00
Handmen and proofreaders	3 00
ST. LOUIS, MO. (NO. 8).	
Day	2 16
Night	2 40

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	Increase Per Week.
St. Louis (Mailers)	$1.50
St. Louis (Typographia).	
Day	1 36
Night	2 33
St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	2 50
Superior, Wis.	2 00
Syracuse, N. Y.	75
Tiffin, Ohio	1 50
Toledo, Ohio	4 25
Twin Falls, Idaho	3 00
Warren, Ohio.	
Foremen	2 50
Handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Warren, Pa.	1 00
Waterville, Maine.	
Day	1 50
Night	50
Waukegan, Ill.	
Foremen	3 00
Handmen	2 00
Machinist-operators	1 00
Waukesha, Wis.	2 00
West Palm Beach, Fla.	
Foremen	5 00
Handmen and operators	4 00
Wheeling, W. Va.	
Day, foremen	$3 50
Assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators	3 40
Night, foremen, assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators	4 00
White Plains, N. Y.	
Day, foremen, machinist-operators and operators	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Wichita, Kan.	
Foremen, machinists, handmen and operators	1 75
Monotype operators	2 50
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2 00
Wilmington, N. C.	1 00
Windsor, Ont., Can.	3 00
Winona, Minn.	
Day, foremen	4 00
Handmen, machinist-operators and operators	2 00
Night, foremen	3 50
Handmen, machinist-operators and operators	2 00
York, Pa.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Operators	2 00
Xenia, Ohio	2 00

Since June 1, 1916, book and job scale contracts with increases have been negotiated in the following jurisdictions:

	Increase Per Week.
Albany, N. Y.	
Handmen	$2 00
Operators	1 00
Allentown, Pa.	
Handmen and operators	2 00
Altoona, Pa.	
Day	4 00
Night	5 00
Amarillo, Texas.	
Day, foremen	1 65
Operators and handmen	2 25
Machinist-operators	1 00
Night, foremen	1 35
Handmen	2 75
Machinist-operators	1 15
Amsterdam, N. Y.	
Day, handmen and operators	1 50
Night, handmen	1 50
Operators	50
Ann Arbor, Mich.	
Handmen	1 00
Ardmore, Okla.	3 00
Asbury Park, N. J.	
Operators	1 00
Asheville, N. C.	2 50
Ashtabula, Ohio.	
Day, foremen, handmen, operators and machinist-operators	2 00
Assistant foremen	1 00
Austin, Texas.	
Day, operators and handmen	1 50
Machinists and proofreaders	1 00
Night, machinists and operators	1 50
Baltimore, Md.	
Foremen	4 00
Assistant foremen, handmen and proofreaders	3 00
Operators	1 50
Batavia, N. Y.	
Handmen	$1 50
Operators	1 00
Baton Rouge, La.	
Handmen	2 50
Beaumont, Texas.	
Handmen	3 00
Operators	60
Bellaire, Ohio.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
Operators	96
Binghamton, N. Y.	
Foremen and handmen	4 00
Operators and machinist-operators	3 00
Bismarck, N. D.	
Day	1 50
Night	1 00
Bloomington, Ill.	2 00
Bluff City, Iowa.	
Handmen	2 50
Machinist-operators	1 50
Boulder, Colo.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
Night, foremen and operators	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Bradford, Pa.	
Handmen	1 50
Brantford, Canada.	
Foremen	3 50
Handmen and operators	2 50
Bremerton, Wash.	
Day	3 00
Night	6 00
Bridgeport, Neb.	2 00
Brownwood, Texas	2 50
Butler, Pa.	2 00
Cairo, Ill.	
Foremen	3 00
Handmen	2 00

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	Increase Per Week.
CANTON, OHIO.	
Foremen	$2 00
Handmen	1 50
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA	2 00
CENTRALIA, ILL.	
Foremen	1 50
Handmen and operators	1 00
CHARLESTON, W. VA.	
Day, foremen	2 50
Journeymen	2 00
Night, foremen and journeymen	2 00
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.	2 00
CHICAGO, ILL. (No. 16).	
Day, handmen	2 00
Operators	3 60
CHICAGO, ILL. (SWEDISH).	
Day, handmen	2 00
Operators	3 60
Night, handmen	1 40
Operators	3 80
CHICKASHA, OKLA.	
Day, foremen, handmen, operators and machinist-operators	2 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Operators and machinist-operators	1 50
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
CLINTON, IOWA	1 00
COHOES, N. Y.	
Day, foremen and handmen	3 00
COLUMBIA, S. C.	
Foremen	1 00 to 3 00
Handmen, linotype and monotype operators	3 00
COLUMBUS, OHIO.	
Foremen	5 50
Handmen and operators	4 00
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.	4 00
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
DULUTH, MINN.	2 00
DUNKIRK, N. Y.	
Handmen and operators	1 00
EASTON, PA.	2 00
EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.	1 00
EL. CENTRO, CAL.	
Handmen	1 50
ELGIN, ILL.	3 00
ELKHART, IND.	
Foremen, assistant foremen and handmen	1 50
EUGENE, ORE.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
EVANSVILLE, IND. (TYPOGRAPHIA No. 15)	1 20
FALL RIVER, MASS.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.	
Foremen and handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
FORT SMITH, ARK.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Machinist-operators	2 00
FREEPORT, ILL.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
GARY, IND.	3 00
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.	
Handmen	2 00
GRAND FORKS, N. D.	
Foremen and operators	50
Handmen	1 00
GREENSBURG, PA.	
Handmen	1 00
HACKENSACK, N. J.	2 00

	Increase Per Week.
HARRISBURG, PA.	
Handmen	$2 75
Operators	2 00
HAZLETON, PA.	1 00
HENDERSON, KY.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	1 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Handmen and operators	1 00
HOLYOKE, MASS.	3 00
HOUSTON, TEXAS.	
Foremen, assistant foremen, handmen	1 50
Monotype operators	2 50
Casters	50
HUTCHINSON, KAN.	50
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	
Handmen	1 50
Operators	50
JOLIET, ILL.	2 00
JOPLIN, MO.	2 00
KENOSHA, WIS.	
Handmen	1 80
KEWANEE, ILL.	
Handmen	3 00
Operators	2 00
KINGSTON, CANADA	2 00
LA JUNTA-ROCKY FORD, COLO.	2 00
LANCASTER, PA.	
Day, handmen and proofreaders	2 00
Operators	1 00
Night, operators and handmen	1 00
LANSING, MICH.	
Day, handmen	2 50
Operators	1 00
Night, handmen	3 50
Operators	1 00
LAWTON, OKLA.	1 00
LETHBRIDGE, CANADA.	
Handmen	1 00
LIMA, OHIO	1 00
LINCOLN, ILL.	1 00
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.	2 00
LOGAN, OHIO.	
Day, foremen and handmen	1 00
Night, handmen	1 00
LONDON, ONT., CAN.	
Foremen	4 00
Assistant foremen, handmen, operators	3 00
LONGVIEW, TEXAS	1 00
LORAIN, OHIO.	
Day, foremen, linotype machinists, monotype machinists	1 00
Linotype and monotype operators	2 00
Handmen	3 00
LYNN, MASS.	
Machinists, handmen, operators and machinist-operators	1 00
MADISON, WIS.	1 00
MANCHESTER, N. H.	3 00
MARION, ILL.	1 00
MARION, IND.	1 50
MERIDEN, CONN.	
Foremen and handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
MERIDIAN, MISS.	
Foremen and operators	1 50
Handmen	2 00
MIAMI, FLA.	
Day, foremen	3 00
Handmen	1 00
Night, foremen	2 00
Handmen	3 00
(May 1, 1915-April 30, 1917.)	
MIAMI, FLA.	2 00
(May 1, 1917-April 30, 1918.)	

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	Increase Per Week.
Michigan City, Ind.	
Foremen	$1 00
Middletown, N. Y.	1 00
Modesto, Cal.	
Handmen	1 50
Montgomery, Ala.	
Foremen	2 00
Handmen	1 50
Moose Jaw, Can.	
Handmen and proofreaders	4 00
Foremen, machinists, operators and machinist-operators	2 00
Morristown, N. J.	
Handmen	1 00
Mount Carmel, Ill.	1 00
Muscatine, Iowa.	
Day, foremen, handmen and operators	1 00
Night, foremen and handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
Nashville, Tenn.	
Foremen, assistant foremen, operators, machinists, typecasters (two machines)	4 00
Handmen	2 00
Typecasters (one machine)	4 50
Machinist-operators	3 00
New Bedford, Mass.	
Handmen	1 00
New Brunswick, N. J.	
Foremen	2 50
Handmen	3 00
Operators	2 00
Newport News, Va.	
Foremen and machinist-operators	3 50
Handmen and operators	3 00
New York (Bohemian).	
Handmen and operators	2 00
New York (Typographia).	
Handmen	2 00
Niles, Ohio.	
Foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
Norfolk, Va.	
Handmen	2 16
Operators	2 56
North Yakima, Wash.	
Foremen, handmen and operators	3 00
Ogden, Utah.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Oil City, Pa.	1 00
(May 1, 1916-April 30, 1917.)	
Oil City, Pa.	
Day	3 00
Night	2 00
(May 1, 1917-April 30, 1919.)	
Oneida, N. Y.	
Handmen	2 00
Operators	1 00
Oskaloosa, Iowa.	
Foremen and handmen	1 00
Operators	2 00
Paducah, Ky.	3 00
Palo Alto, Cal.	
Handmen	1 00
Pawtucket, R. I.	1 00
Peru, Ind.	
Day, handmen and foremen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Night, foremen and handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Peterborough, Ont., Can.	
Foremen and handmen	4 00
Machinists, operators and machinist-operators	3 00
Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
Phœnix, Ariz.	$1 50
Pine Bluff, Ark.	
Day, foremen	7 50
Machinists and machinist-operators	2 00
Handmen and proofreaders	5 00
Operators	3 00
Night, foremen	7 00
Machinists and operators	3 50
Handmen and proofreaders	4 50
Machinist-operators	2 75
Pittsburg, Kan.	
Day, foremen and handmen	2 00
Machinists	50
Operators	1 00
Machinist-operators	2 50
Night, foremen and operators	1 00
Machinists	50
Handmen	2 00
Machinist-operators	2 50
Pittsfield, Mass.	4 00
Pocatello, Idaho.	
Day, foremen	3 50
Handmen	3 00
Operators	50
Night, foremen	5 00
Handmen	4 50
Operators	2 00
Portsmouth, Ohio.	
Foremen and handmen	2 00
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1 00
Princeton, Ind.	
Foremen	2 00
Handmen	2 50
Operators	3 00
Quincy, Ill.	2 50
Racine, Wis.	4 00
Reno, Nev.	
Foremen and operators	6 00
Handmen	3 00
Rockford, Ill.	
Handmen	3 50
Operators	2 00
Salem, Ohio.	
Day, foremen and assistant foremen	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Salina, Kan.	
Head admen and handmen	2 00
Machinists and machinist-operators	1 00
Sapulpa, Okla.	
Foremen	2 00
Saskatoon, Canada.	
Handmen	1 00
Savannah, Ga.	
Handmen and proofreaders	4 00
Foremen	2 00
Operators	1 50
Scranton, Pa.	4 00
Seattle, Wash.	1 50
Sheboygan, Wis.	1 00
Sioux City, Iowa.	
Foremen	2 50
Handmen	4 00
St. Cloud, Minn.	5 00
St. John, Canada.	
Handmen	3 00
Foremen and operators	2 00
St. Paul, Minn.	1 00
Superior, Wis.	2 00
Tampa, Fla.	
Handmen	1 00
Machinist-operators	50
Tiffin, Ohio	1 50

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	Increase Per Week.
Warren, Ohio.	
Foremen	$2 50
Handmen	3 00
Operators	1 00
Warren, Pa.	1 00
Washington, D. C.	
Day, handmen and operators	3 00
Night, handmen	3 00
Operators	1 20
Waterville, Maine.	
Day	1 50
Night	50
Waukegan, Ill.	
Foremen	3 00
Handmen	2 00
Machinist-operators	1 00
Waukesha, Wis.	2 00
West Palm Beach, Fla.	
Foremen	$5 00
Handmen and operators	4 00
Wheeling, W. Va.	
Operators	3 40
White Plains, N. Y.	
Day, foremen, machinist-operators and operators	2 00
Handmen	3 00
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2 00
Wilmington, N. C.	1 00
Windsor, Ont., Can.	3 00
Winona, Minn.	
Foremen	3 00
Handmen and operators	2 00
York, Pa.	
Foremen and handmen	3 00
Xenia, Ohio	2 00

Increases Effective Under Contracts Made Prior to June 1, 1916.

	Increase Per Week.
Anderson, Ind.	
Newspaper	$1 00
Job	1 00
Ann Arbor, Mich.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Akron, Ohio.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Bangor, Maine.	
Newspaper	50
Bartlesville, Okla.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Bay City, Mich.	
Newspaper	48
Job	1 00
Bloomington, Ill.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Birmingham, Ala.	
Newspaper	48
Burlington, Iowa.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Canton, Ill.	
Newspaper	2 00
Job	2 00
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Chillicothe, Ohio.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Clarksburg, W. Va.	
Newspaper	3 00
Job	3 00
Cleveland, Ohio (No. 53).	
Job	1 00
Cumberland, Md.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Dayton, Ohio.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 50
Des Moines, Iowa.	
Newspaper	50
Detroit, Mich.	
Job	2 00
Duluth, Minn.	
Newspaper	$1 50
Job	2 00
Edmonton, Alta., Can.	
Job	50
Elkhart, Ind.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
Elyria, Ohio.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Evansville, Ind.	
Newspaper	30
Job	1 00
Fort Madison, Iowa.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Fort Worth, Texas.	
Job	1 00
Fort Worth (Mailers).	
Newspaper	1 50
Franklin, Pa.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	
Newspaper	50
Greeley, Colo.	
Newspaper	1 00
Halifax, N. S.	
Job	1 00
Hoboken, N. J.	
Newspaper	1 00
Houston, Texas.	
Newspaper	60
Hutchinson, Kan.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Jackson, Miss.	
Newspaper	50
Job	1 00
Jackson, Tenn.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Jacksonville, Fla.	
Job	1 50
Jersey City, N. J.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 00

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	Increase Per Week.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	
Newspaper	$0 50
Job	50
Kewanee, Ill.	
Newspaper	1 00
Kingston, Can.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Lancaster, Pa.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Lansing, Mich.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
La Salle-Peru, Ill.	
Newspaper	2 00 3 00
Job	2 00-3 00
Lawrence, Mass.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Lawton, Okla.	
Newspaper (machine operator)	1 00
Job (machine operator)	1 00
Lewistown, Mont.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
Litchfield, Ill.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Logansport, Ind.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
McAlester, Okla.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Milwaukee, Wis. (Typographia).	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Montreal, P. Q., Can.	
Job	50
Morristown, N. J.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
Mount Carmel, Ill.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Mount Morris, Ill.	
Job	1 00
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Muscatine, Iowa.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Muskogee, Okla.	
Newspaper	75
Newburgh, N. Y.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
New York (Hungarian).	
Newspaper	2 00
Job	2 00
Norwalk, Conn.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Omaha, Neb.	
Job	50
Ottawa, Ont., Can.	
Newspaper	1 00

	Increase Per Week.
Paris, Texas.	
Newspaper	$1 00
Job	1 00
Pasadena, Cal.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Paterson, N. J.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Peoria, Ill.	
Newspaper	60
Philadelphia, Pa.	
Job	1 00
Pittsfield, Mass.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Reading, Pa.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Rochester, N. Y.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Rochester, N. Y. (Typographia).	
Newspaper	1 00
Rockford, Ill.	
Newspaper	2 00
Job	3 50
Rock Island, Ill. (Tri-City).	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Sacramento, Cal.	
Job	75
Saginaw, Mich.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
San Francisco, Cal.	
Job	75
San Jose, Cal.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
San Rafael, Cal.	
Newspaper	2 75
Schenectady, N. Y.	
Newspaper	1 00
Scranton, Pa. (Newswriters).	
Newspaper	3 00
Seattle, Wash.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
Sedalia, Mo.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
South Bend, Ind.	
Newspaper	50
Springfield, Ill.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
Springfield, Mo.	
Job	50
St. Louis, Mo. (Typographia).	
Job	50
St. Thomas, Ont., Can.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
Terre Haute, Ind.	
Job	1 00
Topeka, Kan.	
Newspaper	50
Toronto, Ont. (Mailers).	
Job	50

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	Increase Per Week.
TRINIDAD, OKLA.	
Newspaper	$1 00
Job	1 00
TROY, N. Y.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	2 00
TUCSON, ARIZ.	
Newspaper	1 50
Job	1 50
TYLER, TEXAS.	
Newspaper	2 00
Job	2 00
UTICA, N. Y.	
Newspaper	50
WATERBURY, CONN.	
Newspaper	1 50
WATERLOO, IOWA.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
WAYCROSS, GA.	
Newspaper	75
Job	75
WESTERVILE, OHIO.	
Newspaper	$0 50
Job	50
WICHITA, KAN.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
WILMINGTON, N. C.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.	
Job	2 00
WINNIPEG, MAN., CAN.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50
YORK, PA.	
Newspaper	1 00
Job	1 00
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.	
Newspaper	1 00
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.	
Newspaper	50
Job	50

Strike Expenses Reduced to a Minimum Figure.

While our increased earnings show a remarkable gain, our disbursements for strike expenses and special assistance reached a low-water mark in 1917. Here are the figures for the past sixteen years:

1902	$12,708 82	1910	$28,728 43
*1903	22,659 73	1911	22,606 23
†1904	31,420 22	1912	22,743 10
‡1905	20,387 46	1913	22,566 79
§1906	728,187 55	1914	25,064 43
§1907	1,380,174 56	¶1915	82,238 22
§1908	567,786 24	¶1916	83,015 13
§1909	116,286 67	1917	12,281 35

*Includes $10,000 allotted to the Los Angeles Times contest and $5,600 to Atlanta book and job strike.
†Includes $16,000 allotted to the Los Angeles Times contest, $2,100 to Philadelphia, $3,273.25 to Atlanta and $3,000 to Louisville.
‡Includes $6,964.80 allotted to the Los Angeles Times contest and $5,300 to Philadelphia.
§Includes funds disbursed in the eight-hour strike in the book and job branch.
¶Includes funds disbursed in the New Orleans newspaper lockout—$56,304.74 in 1915 and $61,452 in 1916.

Majority in Favor of Job Arbitration Agreement, 12,475.

On May 23 last the members of this International Union again emphatically reaffirmed their repeated declarations in favor of conciliation and arbitration. The majority vote in favor of the job arbitration agreement is most convincing. At another time and in another place some of the disreputable methods used in futile attempts to defeat the adoption of this agreement may be discussed in detail.

Out of a total vote of 41,039 the proposition received a majority of 12,475 votes. There were 26,757 votes in favor of the agreement and 14,282 votes against it.

Returns were received from 574 subordinate unions. In 441 of these unions the agreement was endorsed, in 11 the vote was evenly divided, and in 122 there was a majority against the adoption of the agreement.

Again the statement may be reiterated: The members of the International Typographical Union are in favor of a policy of conciliation and arbitration in the adjustment of disputes with employers and in the readjustment of wage scales.

Having voted to enter into this agreement with the Closed Shop Division it becomes the duty of the members of this union to co-operate fully with employers in the formation of local closed shop divisions in every jurisdiction. The commercial branch of our industry demands this full co-operation, and we must not be slackers.

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In the following jurisdictions the agreement was endorsed:

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
1, Indianapolis, Ind.	336	90
2, Philadelphia, Pa.	565	132
4, Albany, N. Y.	315	106
6, New York, N. Y.	2,982	2,717
7, Pittsburgh, Pa.	314	273
8, St. Louis, Mo.	722	270
9, Buffalo, N. Y.	287	60
10, Louisville, Ky.	162	69
11, Memphis, Tenn.	121	8
12, Baltimore, Md.	326	224
13, Boston, Mass.	992	354
14, Harrisburg, Pa.	121	4
15, Rochester, N. Y.	98	17
17, New Orleans, La.	79	18
20, Nashville, Tenn.	142	12
21, San Francisco, Cal.	401	190
22, Dubuque, Iowa	40	1
23, Milwaukee, Wis.	243	105
24, Jackson, Tenn.	13	...
26, Petersburg, Va.	7	...
27, Mobile, Ala.	24	20
28, Galveston, Texas	27	25
30, St. Paul, Minn.	206	43
31, Fond du Lac, Wis.	20	3
32, Norfolk, Va.	84	12
33, Providence, R. I.	147	39
35, Evansville, Ind.	62	5
36, Oakland, Cal.	109	34
37, Honolulu, H. I.	16	2
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.	107	11
40, St. Joseph, Mo.	85	3
41, Augusta, Ga.	16	5
42, Minneapolis, Minn.	254	128
43, Charleston, S. C.	19	14
44, Rome, N. Y.	9	...
45, Leavenworth, Kan.	25	2
46, Sacramento, Cal.	110	34
47, New Haven, Conn.	112	1
48, Atlanta, Ga.	182	3
50, Saginaw, Mich.	24	17
51, Lawrence, Mass.	34	10
52, Troy, N. Y.	56	7
53, Cleveland, Ohio	556	58
54, Raleigh, N. C.	45	13
57, Dayton, Ohio	40	34
59, Quincy, Ill.	37	1
60, Roanoke, Va.	13	1
62, Utica, N. Y.	78	20
63, Toledo, Ohio	130	73
64, Lafayette, Ind.	37	...
65, Carson City, Nev.	16	2
66, Portland, Maine	68	5
67, Lockport, N. Y.	40	...
68, Keokuk, Iowa	12	...
69, Newark, Ohio	19	8
70, Lancaster, Pa.	78	6
71, Trenton, N. J.	78	6
72, Lansing, Mich.	57	3
73, Ottumwa, Iowa	15	...
74, Belleville, Ill.	17	...
77, Erie, Pa.	62	10
79, Wheeling, W. Va.	29	7
80, Kansas City, Mo.	387	51
81, Bay City, Mich.	29	1
82, Colorado Springs, Colo.	28	5
83, N. Y. Hebrew-American	76	7
84, San Bernardino, Cal.	24	...
85, St. John, N. B.	46	10
86, Reading, Pa.	72	49
88, Hannibal, Mo.	17	...
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.	74	4
90, Richmond, Va.	157	10
91, Toronto, Ont.	436	234
93, Macon, Ga.	28	2
94, Jersey City, N. J.	79	6
95, Helena, Mont.	30	...
96, Glens Falls, N. Y.	16	5
97, Peru, Ind.	14	1
100, Norwich, Conn.	29	...
101, Washington, D. C.	1,072	337
102, Ottawa, Ont.	259	79
103, Newark, N. J.	227	96
104, Birmingham, Ala.	91	58
105, Goldfield, Nev.	5	...
107, Davenport, Iowa, e.c.	99	24
108, Hagerstown, Md.	18	...
109, Pittsfield, Mass.	26	2
111, Knoxville, Tenn.	43	...
112, Scranton, Pa.	124	9
114, Annapolis, Md.	9	...
115, Salt Lake City, Utah	67	35
116, Kenosha, Wis.	14	...
117, Springfield, Ohio	66	26
118, Des Moines, Iowa	158	57
119, Jefferson City, Mo.	28	1
120, Lynn, Mass.	81	7
121, Topeka, Kan.	75	72
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.	33	7
123, Wilmington, Del.	38	2
124, Bloomington, Ill.	37	15
127, Hartford, Conn.	106	1
128, South Bend, Ind.	63	1
129, Hamilton, Ont.	87	38
131, New York Bohemian	20	...
132, Camden, N. J.	28	1
133, London, Ont.	36	17
134, Paducah, Ky.	13	7
135, Oneonta, N. Y.	12	4
138, Austin, Texas	46	28
142, Olympia, Wash.	14	8
143, Danbury, Conn.	15	1
144, Fresno, Cal.	56	13
146, Charleston, W. Va.	43	28
148, Wichita, Kan.	39	6
150, Elizabeth, N. J.	30	16
152, Manchester, N. H.	53	...
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.	21	5
156, Bowling Green, Ohio	14	...
158, Springfield, Mo.	25	21
159, New London, Conn.	23	1
160, Columbia, Mo.	17	...
161, Fall River, Mass.	35	13
162, Jacksonville, Fla.	28	15
164, Kewanee, Ill.	8	2
165, Worcester, Mass.	116	20
166, Adrian, Mich.	13	...
169, Schenectady, N. Y.	24	2
168, Muskegon, Mich.	22	...
171, Elgin, Ill.	23	6
174, Los Angeles, Cal.	314	87
175, Pueblo, Colo.	39	7
176, Montreal, Que.	196	161
177, Springfield, Ill.	102	33
178, Passaic, N. J.	16	1
183, Savannah, Ga.	38	...
185, Bradford, Pa.	29	...
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	66	8
188, Waco, Texas	29	23
189, Lexington, Ky.	25	1
190, Omaha, Neb.	102	75
191, Winnipeg, Man.	158	75
193, Spokane, Wash.	109	37
194, Joliet, Ill.	49	6
195, Paterson, N. J.	60	4
196, Logansport, Ind.	21	...
199, Zanesville, Ohio	28	7
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa	32	1
206, Sedalia, Mo.	16	...
208, Cambridge, Ohio	12	...
209, Lincoln, Neb.	74	16
210, Salem, Ore.	18	3
211, Oshkosh, Wis.	23	...
212, Pawtucket, R. I.	26	5
213, Rockford, Ill.	28	12
214, Pendleton, Ore.	6	2
215, Decatur, Ill.	32	21
216, Springfield, Mass.	159	6
218, Sioux Falls, Iowa	38	...
220, Columbus, Ga.	10	2
221, San Diego, Cal.	71	16

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Number and Name of Union	For	Against
222, Montgomery, Ala.	15	...
224, Brockton, Mass.	38	3
226, Vancouver, B. C.	95	21
227, Cripple Creek, Colo.	6	...
230, Danville, Ill.	44	1
231, San Jose, Cal.	20	4
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	26	10
234, Corsicana, Texas	10	1
236, Ogden, Utah	10	7
237, Sandusky, Ohio	22	...
240, Altoona, Pa.	26	5
242, York, Pa.	39	2
243, Hutchinson, Kan.	16	12
244, Cumberland, Md.	18	2
245, Woonsocket, R. I.	25	1
246, Winona, Minn.	16	1
252, Bridgeport, Conn.	87	...
253, Holyoke, Mass.	34	13
254, Riverside, Cal.	4	...
256, Great Falls, Mont.	27	...
258, Easton, Pa.	22	2
260, Findlay, Ohio	20	1
261, New York Italian	35	...
262, Uniontown, Pa.	18	2
263, Asheville, N. C.	5	4
264, Sheridan, Wyo.	10	1
266, Elkhart, Ind.	9	8
268, Gloversville, N. Y.	19	3
272, Chicago Nor.-Danish	15	...
274, Amsterdam, N. Y.	9	3
277, Missoula, Mont.	17	3
280, Marietta, Ohio	14	...
281, Marlboro-Hudson, Mass.	8	...
282, Sterling, Ill.	7	1
283, Oklahoma City, Okla.	87	85
284, Anderson, Ind.	11	7
286, Marion, Ind.	20	1
288, Galesburg, Ill.	24	10
289, Titusville, Pa.	8	...
291, Aurora, Ill.	17	7
292, Grand Junction, Colo.	8	4
294, Waukegan, Ill.	9	2
295, Newport, R. I.	6	...
296, Lima, Ohio	34	19
297, Concord, N. H.	17	...
298, Massillon, Ohio	15	...
299, Tampa, Fla.	50	1
300, Port Huron, Mich.	23	1
301, Richmond, Ind.	26	6
302, Quebec, Que.	68	2
304, Albuquerque, N. M.	23	1
305, Newburgh, N. Y.	22	11
306, Alton, Ill.	20	...
307, New Brunswick, N. J.	19	4
308, Watertown, N. Y.	13	...
310, Lowell, Mass.	65	1
311, Grand Forks, N. D.	14	3
313, Texarkana, Ark.	14	...
314, Meriden, Conn.	26	1
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	35	4
316, North Adams, Mass.	18	1
317, Woodstock, Ont.	8	...
319, Taunton, Mass.	7	...
320, Pottsville, Pa.	25	...
321, Connellsville, Pa.	14	1
322, Kingston, N. Y.	15	...
323, Hoboken, N. J.	76	11
324, Racine, Wis.	36	9
325, Cohoes, N. Y.	11	6
326, Rutland, Vt.	8	4
327, Lincoln, Ill.	11	...
329, Waterbury, Conn.	40	7
330, Chicago (Ill.) Bohemian.	22	15
332, Muncie, Ind.	26	...
334, Clinton, Iowa	22	1
336, Oneida, N. Y.	11	...
337, Nanaimo, B. C.	5	3
339, Beaumont, Texas	25	10
341, Spartanburg, S. C.	15	...
345, Olean, N. Y.	18	...
348, Girard, Kan.	4	3
353, Newport News, Va.	13	...
354, Edwardsville, Ill.	15	...
355, Bellingham, Wash.	23	2
363, Jackson, Miss.	14	1
364, Coshocton, Ohio	12	...
367, Globe, Ariz.	10	6
369, Taylorville, Ill.	6	3
375, Prescott, Ariz.	10	4
378, Brantford, Ont.	12	...
379, Ithaca, N. Y.	32	3
381, Boone, Iowa	14	...
385, Greenville, S. C.	7	5
386, Little Falls, N. Y.	9	2
387, Mount Vernon, N. Y.	12	...
390, Pontiac, Ill.	8	2
391, Guelph, Ont.	22	5
394, Santa Barbara, Cal.	8	2
397, Greensboro, N. C.	19	...
398, Billings, Mont.	17	1
399, Plainfield, N. J.	21	...
401, Hazleton, Pa.	4	3
402, Barre, Vt.	15	3
405, Santa Fe, N. M.	9	...
411, Galt, Ont.	8	1
412, Kokomo, Ind.	24	1
414, Marshalltown, Iowa	21	...
416, St. Catharines, Ont.	15	1
417, Fort William, Ont.	7	2
420, Mansfield, Ohio	23	1
421, Chatham, Ont.	10	...
422, Natchez, Miss.	7	...
424, Orange, N. J.	43	4
425, Canon City, Colo.	10	3
426, Bristol, Tenn.	6	3
427, Vicksburg, Miss.	18	...
429, Battle Creek, Mich.	14	...
430, Miami, Fla.	19	7
433, Dover, N. J.	11	...
437, Franklin, Pa.	12	3
441, Salem, Ohio	15	1
442, La Salle-Peru, Ill.	7	...
443, Mascoutah, Ill.	10	1
444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.	12	9
446, Bangor, Maine	15	1
447, Pine Bluff, Ark.	17	...
448, La Crosse, Wis.	13	4
451, Medicine Hat, Alta.	7	2
453, Norwich, N. Y.	13	5
454, Huntington, Ind.	16	...
458, Carlinville, Ill.	7	...
459, St. Thomas, Ont.	16	6
463, Middleton, N. Y.	15	...
464, Vinita, Okla.	4	...
465, Tucson, Ariz.	24	1
466, West Chester, Pa.	9	...
467, Niles, Mich.	5	1
470, Pittsburg, Kan.	17	3
474, Ashtabula, Ohio	12	1
479, Centralia, Ill.	6	...
484, Muskogee, Okla.	28	19
485, Westerville, Ohio	9	1
488, Princeton, Ind.	10	1
489, Livingston, Mont.	5	...
492, Bellaire, Ohio	8	...
495, Framingham, Mass.	32	...
497, Alliance, Ohio	8	2
501, Clearfield, Pa.	9	...
505, Wichita Falls, Texas	13	3
510, Lynchburg, Va.	16	...
511, Batavia, N. Y.	10	5
515, Iowa City, Iowa	10	...
516, Norwalk, Ohio	10	...
520, Mattoon, Ill.	12	1
522, Morristown, N. J.	12	2
523, Tarrytown-Ossin'g, N. Y.	12	6
524, Freeport, Ill.	20	...
525, Amarillo, Texas	8	4
526, Oskaloosa, Iowa	15	1
528, Corpus Christi, Texas	18	...
529, Norwalk, Conn.	5	1
530, Waverly, N. Y.	3	...
532, Lewiston, Maine	35	...
533, Huntington, W. Va.	17	15

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Number and Name of Union	For	Against
536, Auburn, N. Y.	30	4
541, Vernon, B. C.	7	4
543, Watsonville-Salinas, Cal.	16	2
547, Kankakee, Ill.	20	...
548, Lancaster, Ohio	13	...
550, Lewistown, Mont.	10	3
551, Lethbridge, B. C.	12	1
554, Pana, Ill.	9	...
556, Wilmington, N. C.	10	...
561, Huron, S. D.	5	...
564, Aberdeen, S. D.	10	2
565, McAlester, Okla.	9	1
572, Marshall, Texas	7	...
574, Hot Springs, Ark.	8	1
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.	11	...
577, Santa Rosa, Cal.	8	1
579, Santa Ana, Cal.	12	4
580, Burlington, Vt.	26	...
581, Fort Madison, Iowa	8	...
583, Pasadena, Cal.	27	1
584, Independence, Kan.	14	...
588, St. Augustine, Fla.	6	5
590, Gary, Ind.	17	2
596, Houghton, Mich.	22	...
597, Martinez, Cal.	6	...
600, Petaluma, Cal.	10	...
601, Warren, Ohio	4	1
604, Edmonton, Alta.	52	2
608, Chanute, Kan.	6	2
614, North Yakima, Wash.	11	5
622, Owensboro, Ky.	11	...
624, San Mateo, Cal.	7	3
629, Bowling Green, Ky.	9	...
630, St. Cloud, Minn.	21	...
632, New Westminster, B. C.	13	2
633, Lawton, Okla.	5	4
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo.	7	...
637, Portsmouth, Ohio	22	2
638, Salina, Kan.	12	1
640, Berlin, N. H.	9	...
642, Hackensack, N. J.	12	4
644, Bluefield, W. Va.	15	...
646, Shamokin, Pa.	27	...
650, L'g Beach-San Pedro, Cal	11	...
657, Regina, Sask.	39	22
660, Tallahassee, Fla.	9	6
668, Greensburg, Pa.	7	5
677, Dunkirk, N. Y.	9	...
679, New Britain, Conn.	17	1
684, Portsmouth, N. H.	11	...
686, Newburyport, Mass.	9	...
687, Greenfield, Mass.	7	...
688, Temple, Texas	19	1
689, Modesto-Turlock, Cal.	15	4
690, Devils Lake, N. D.	5	2
694, Centralia, Wash.	6	...
697, Waycross, Ga.	8	...
700, Brandon, Man.	9	...
707, Imperial Valley, Cal.	10	...
710, Sheboygan, Wis.	18	...
713, Fort Dodge, Iowa	27	4
716, Michigan City, Ind.	12	1
720, Mount Vernon, Ill.	9	1
721, Asbury Park, N. J.	20	...
726, Swift Current, Sask.	6	...
727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn.	17	3
728, Xenia, Ohio	10	...
730, Bucyrus, Ohio	8	...
747, Urbana, Ohio	20	1
752, Hillsboro, Texas	6	4
753, Kirksville, Mo.	5	...
758, Oatman-Kingman, Ariz.	8	...
762, Benton H'br-St. Jo., Mich	8	2
763, Johnson City, Tenn.	9	2
767, Cushing, Okla.	6	...
768, Sturgis, Mich.	10	1
771, Keene, N. H.	11	...
772, Hastings, Mich.	9	...
773, Raton, N. M.	7	...
775, Laramie, Wyo.	11	...
776, Idaho Falls, Idaho	5	...
777, Robinson, Ill.	6	...
778, Ridgway, Pa.	11	...
779, La Grande, Ore.	7	...
780, Bend, Ore.	7	...
GERMAN-AMERICAN—		
2, Cincinnati, Ohio	17	12
4, Buffalo, N. Y.	12	2
6, Cleveland, Ohio	17	...
7, New York, N. Y.	116	30
9, Chicago, Ill.	44	9
10, Milwaukee, Wis.	54	...
11, Baltimore, Md.	18	...
12, Louisville, Ky.	10	...
14, Indianapolis, Ind.	8	2
19, Columbus, Ohio	8	...
21, Detroit, Mich.	20	1
MAILERS—		
1, Boston, Mass.	87	23
2, Chicago, Ill.	99	17
3, St. Louis, Mo.	59	...
5, Toronto, Ont.	45	7
6, New York, N. Y.	572	9
7, Kansas City, Mo.	31	1
8, Denver, Colo.	26	...
9, Los Angeles, Cal.	23	4
10, Indianapolis, Ind.	34	...
11, Newark, N. J.	15	...
12, Cleveland, Ohio	25	...
16, Louisville, Ky.	23	1
17, Cincinnati, Ohio	56	...
18, San Francisco, Cal.	29	18
21, Salt Lake City, Utah	9	...
30, Oklahoma City, Okla.	14	...
34, Atlanta, Ga.	25	...
37, Girard, Kan.	6	...
39, Montreal, Que.	16	...
NEWSPAPER WRITERS—		
9, Milwaukee, Wis.	6	...
11, Philadelphia, Pa.	10	...

In these jurisdictions the agreement was not endorsed:

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	173	252
5, Columbus, Ohio	102	159
16, Chicago, Ill.	917	2,418
18, Detroit, Mich.	221	241
19, Elmira, N. Y.	34	45
29, Peoria, Ill.	18	74
34, Columbia, S. C.	18	30
49, Denver, Colo.	104	175
55, Syracuse, N. Y.	88	123
56, Stockton, Cal.	12	29
75, Burlington, Iowa	12	20
76, Terre Haute, Ind.	20	60
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.	18	66
87, Houston, Texas	57	99
92, Little Rock, Ark.	30	56
99, Jackson, Mich.	16	33
106, Madison, Wis.	16	20
113, Atchison, Kan.	3	5
126, Butte, Mont.	16	52
136, Duluth, Minn.	10	93
139, Stratford, Ont.	...	16
141, Williamsport, Pa.	18	31
145, Jacques-Cartier, Montreal	32	106
149, Saratoga, N. Y.	6	13
151, Oil City, Pa.	10	12
153, Meridian, Miss.	5	11
155, Shreveport, La.	17	19
170, Tacoma, Wash.	6	58
173, Dallas, Texas	68	105
179, Leadville, Colo.	1	8
180, Sioux City, Iowa	34	36

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Number and Name of Union	For	Against
182, Akron, Ohio	18	61
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.	9	11
186, Fargo, N. D.	5	14
198, Fort Worth, Texas	2	34
201, Victoria, B. C.	24	45
202, Seattle, Wash.	24	116
204, Kingston, Ont.	7	18
219, Canton, Ohio	28	45
225, McKeesport, Pa.	4	12
232, Binghamton, N. Y.	28	47
235, Rahway, N. J.	6	10
247, Chicago (Ill.) Swedish	11	12
248, Peterborough, Ont.	10	17
249, Fort Smith, Ark.	6	18
250, Beaver Valley, Pa.	3	15
255, Anaconda, Mont.	2	23
267, Frankfort, Ky.	6	15
270, New Castle, Pa.	7	28
271, Boise, Idaho	6	18
276, New Bedford, Mass.	30	31
290, Hamilton, Ohio	...	7
293, Pensacola, Fla.	4	9
312, East Las Vegas, N. M.	...	6
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	5	18
328, Streator, Ill.	6	8
340, Nelson, B. C.	3	7
343, Fort Scott, Kan.	...	8
344, Green Bay, Wis.	...	11
350, Joplin, Mo.	4	24
351, Sharon, Pa.	6	14
352, Phœnix, Ariz.	15	48
356, Jacksonville, Ill.	5	6
370, El Paso, Texas	7	63
376, Minot, N. D.	...	14
377, Atlantic City, N. J.	5	22
388, Walla Walla, Wash.	1	20
404, Tyler, Texas	...	11
406, Mason City, Iowa	3	10
408, Ottawa, Kan.	2	7
419, Anniston, Ala.	...	5
434, Trinidad, Colo.	4	11
435, Americus, Ga.	2	4
439, Bakersfield, Cal.	5	15
449, Calgary, Alta.	28	76
452, New Kensington, Pa.	6	8
456, Washington, Pa.	17	20
461, Cairo, Ill.	...	12
471, Sherman, Texas	6	10
487, Middletown, Ohio	3	4
496, Eugene, Ore.	1	13
499, Okmulgee, Okla.	4	6
509, Greenville, Texas	...	13
521, Palo Alto, Cal.	1	7
534, Allentown, Pa.	2	13
535, Flint, Mich.	3	24
538, Washington, Ind.	3	6
544, Douglas, Ariz.	1	12
568, Lake Charles, La.	2	13
571, Chickasha, Okla.	...	7
573, Aberdeen, Wash.	4	12
575, Port Arthur, Ont.	4	6
585, White Plains, N. Y.	1	20
589, Santa Cruz, Cal.	...	15
592, Fort Collins, Colo.	...	9
593, Brainerd, Minn.	1	3
603, Deadwood, S. D.	...	4
609, Winston-Salem, N. C.	6	7
611, Reno, Nev.	5	10
612, Appleton, etc., Wis.	8	10
613, Enid, Okla.	4	20
627, Moose Jaw, Sask.	4	24
634, Lewiston, Idaho	3	5
641, Ennis, Texas	1	3
643, Waterville, Maine	6	7
648, Bartlesville, Okla.	1	11
658, Perth Amboy, N. J.	2	14
663, Saskatoon, Sask.	7	34
669, Durant, Okla.	...	8
681, Mount Morris, Ill.	10	17
705, Prince Albert, Sask.	...	7
708, Boulder, Colo.	6	7
711, Northampton, Mass.	1	6
722, La Junta-Rocky F'd, Colo.	4	5
724, Hillsdale, Mich.	...	7
737, Brownwood, Texas	4	9
766, Bisbee, Ariz.	...	13
769, Plattsburg, N. Y.	2	6
GERMAN-AMERICAN—		
1, Philadelphia, Pa.	1	38
3, St. Louis, Mo.	12	15
8, Newark, N. J.	5	8

In these jurisdictions the vote on the agreement was equally divided:

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
25, Baton Rouge, La.	4	4
140, Bismarck, N. D.	5	5
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	15	15
229, Crawfordsville, Ind.	5	5
251, Muscatine, Iowa	10	10
349, Waterloo, Iowa	11	11
410, Everett, Wash.	11	11
468, Yonkers, N. Y.	20	20
502, Chillicothe, Ohio	7	7
578, Coffeyville, Kan.	6	6
675, Marion, Ohio	10	10
GERMAN-AMERICAN—		
16, Pittsburgh, Pa.	7	7

The following returns were received too late to be included in the official count:

Number and Name of Union	For	Against
58, Portland, Ore.	192	79
163, Superior, Wis.	8	19
200, Youngstown, Ohio	82	...
269, Peekskill, N. Y.	8	...
628, Somerville, N. J.	19	...
734, Antigo, Wis.	2	9

New International Arbitration Agreements Issued.

Up to and including June 13 last, 172 International arbitration agreements for 1917-1922 have been issued, of which 140 cover composing rooms and 32 are for mailing departments. On the corresponding date in 1912, 132 agreements for 1912-1917 had been issued, of which 111 covered composing rooms and 21 were for mailing departments.

Scale negotiations conducted under the provisions of this agreement during the past year have resulted in decisions favorable to our subordinate unions in practically every instance. Failure to observe the explicit provisions of the code of procedure has resulted

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in one appeal, which is now pending before the International Board. The proceedings of the several meetings of the International Board of Arbitration are included in the report of the executive council.

Situations of Members in War Service.

Immediately following the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, action was taken by your International officers to protect the situations of members called for service during the war.

At a meeting of the executive council of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America held on April 20 the following action was taken:

That the executive council of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, in session assembled, recommends to its members that in all cases where employes leave the employment of its members to enter the service of the country for war purposes of any character, that such employes have their employment restored to them without prejudice at the termination of such war service.

It will be noted that the above is a recommendation, and to be made effective a memorandum covering its acceptance must be agreed to by employers, signed and attached to existing local contracts.

At a meeting of the International Board of Arbitration held in New York City on April 24 the following action was taken:

First. The International Board of Arbitration hereby accepts the following as a proper provision to be included in local contracts entered into under the International Arbitration Agreement on and after May 1, 1917:

"Section —. In cases where members of the International Typographical Union enlist for active service in time of war, or members of the national guard who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman. Provided, That upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them."

Second. The International Board, in accepting the above section, includes under its provisions apprentices who are registered as such at the time of their enlistment or enrollment.

Third. The International Board recommends that publishers and local unions parties to existing contracts entered into under the International agreement shall amend such contracts to include the section quoted.

Fourth. The International Board specifically directs attention to the fact that the board has no authority to declare that this provision shall amend any local contract signed prior to May 1, 1917, unless included therein or attached thereto by and with the signed acceptance of both parties to such local contract.

Fifth. It is agreed and understood that if during the absence of an employe there has been a reduction in the force which includes the situation held by such employe, the union can not require the employer to restore a situation which does not exist.

Sixth. The International Board authorizes and instructs Chairman Kellogg and President Scott to prepare a statement to publishers and to subordinate unions covering in further detail the understanding of the board on this subject.

At the convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association held in New York City the following action was taken on April 27:

Whereas, The International Arbitration Board has accepted that part of section 127 of the International Typographical Union laws of 1917 reading as follows:

"Section 127. In cases where members * * * enlist for active service in time of war, or members of the national guard who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman: Provided, That upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them."

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Newspaper Publishers' Association approves that action and recommends that all members of the association propose to local unions with which they have contracts that a similar course be taken respecting said agreements.

It will be noted that the above recommendation is made to all members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association having contracts with typographical unions, whether parties to International Arbitration Agreements or not.

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It must be understood, however, that in order to make this recommendation effective a memorandum covering its acceptance must be agreed to by employers, and signed and attached to existing local contracts.

Complying with the instructions of the International Board of Arbitration, President Scott and Chairman Kellogg issued a joint circular recommending that the following memorandum be attached to all contracts between employers and typographical unions made prior to May 1, 1917, and be included in contracts entered into subsequent to that date:

It is agreed between the employer (or employers) and the union, parties to this contract, that the situations of employes who enlist or are enrolled for service in time of war may be filled during their absence by the foreman of the department in which they are employed. Provided, That upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these employes shall be restored to them.

This provision shall not be construed as requiring the employer to restore a situation which may have been abolished through a reduction in the force, as provided in section 121 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union for 1916, the understanding being that employes covered by this provision shall suffer no loss of priority rights or standing during their absence.

If in restoring apprentices to their situations the total number employed shall exceed the number allowed by the local contract, the parties to this agreement will exert every reasonable effort to make provision for any apprentices who may be displaced.

The above provisions are not intended to require a foreman to fill the situation of an employe who is absent for the reason above given or to compel the re-employment of any employe who because of any physical disability may be unable to perform the duties required in the situation formerly held by him.

Definite Plans for the Instruction of Apprentices.

During the past year earnest efforts have been made to inaugurate a more thorough system for the training of our apprentices. In the report of the committee having charge of this work will be found certain definite recommendations which merit the thoughtful consideration of every member of this union.

It is a pleasure to state that employers in both branches of the industry are lending their co-operation and within the next year the foundation for a permanent system of instruction owned absolutely by the International Union will be established and conducted from our headquarters in Indianapolis. This is a business proposition, pure and simple, and while time and patience may be required to obtain the full co-operation of our subordinate unions and all employers, we must accept this new responsibility and overcome any obstacles which we may encounter.

Old Age Pension Receipts and Expenditures.

As predicted in this report one year ago, there has been a marked increase in the expenditures from the old age pension fund during the past year. While the total receipts and the total expenditures for the past twelve months have produced but a small deficit, it must be remembered that an item of $23,282.75 in interest is included in the receipts for the year.

The definite warning contained in the following summary of receipts and expenditures should not be disregarded:

Receipts—Assessment	$332,934 40	
Interest	23,282 75	
Refunds	50 00	
Total receipts		$356,267 15
Expenditures—Pensions	$351,505 00	
Expenses	5,187 30	
Total expenditures		$356,692 30

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That provision in the pension law which permits a member of but ten years' standing to be placed on the pension roll at the age of 70 should be repealed. When this amendment was adopted there was some justification for the law. That justification has ceased to exist, and it is not fair that those of our members who join the union at the age of 21 or thereabouts should be assessed to pay pensions to members who join at the age of 55 or later. It is a question whether members who work regularly two days each week are legally entitled to continue on the pension roll. We may as well realize the fact that if we are to continue this extremely liberal interpretation of our pension law we must pay for it by an increased assessment.

Mortuary Fund Assessments and Expenditures.

During the past fiscal year the mortuary benefits paid amounted to practically $300,000, an increase of $25,000 over the preceding year. The receipts and expenditures may be briefly summarized as follows:

Receipts—Assessment	$333,589 91	
Interest	9,666 53	
Bequests and refunds	662 08	
Total receipts		$343,918 52
Expenditures—Benefits	$298,476 88	
Expenses	5,383 66	
Total expenditures		$303,860 54

There is considerable satisfaction in the knowledge that our mortuary fund is on a sound foundation under normal conditions. The members of this union must realize, however, that we shall be compelled to meet abnormal conditions during the coming year at least. With more than five hundred members of our Canadian unions now under arms, and with the enrollment of thousands of our members in war service under the Stars and Stripes, this fund may be drawn upon heavily during the coming twelve months. Any proposed legislation affecting this fund must be very carefully scrutinized.

Open-Shop Contracts and "Special Dispensations."

Conceived in malice and deliberately intended to reflect discredit on the officers and representatives of the International Union, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 has submitted a wonderful declaration of policy in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment.

It is only fair to those subordinate unions whose officers and members have been thus maliciously though covertly insulted that the evolutions of this Chicago boomerang be given consideration in this report. Here comes the boomerang:

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 16.
332 South La Salle Street.

CHICAGO, April 5, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions of the International Typographical Union:

At a regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, held March 25, 1917, the following proposition was endorsed and the officers instructed to print and circulate the same among subordinate unions, requesting endorsement thereof in order that the necessary number of endorsements be secured to have the proposition submitted to a referendum of the members of the International Typographical Union.

Amend the constitution of the International Typographical Union by adding a new article, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX—POLICY.

Section 1. The International Typographical Union recognizes the open shop as the arch enemy of unionism; therefore, all subordinate unions and the execu-

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tive council of the International Typographical Union, and any and all persons acting for or representing, in any capacity whatsoever, any subordinate union, or tne International Typographical Union, or the executive council, are hereby prohibited from inserting in any scale, contract or agreement any open-shop clause or provision, or any clause or provision that might or could be construed as an open-shop clause or provision, or any clause or provision that could or might be interpreted or construed as permitting any non-union man or men to be employed in any union office; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT THIS SECTION SHALL NOT BE HELD OR UNDERSTOOD AS IN ANY WAY LIMITING THE POWERS AND USAGES OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS IN THEIR EFFORTS TO UNIONIZE NON-UNION OFFICES.

Section 2. Subordinate unions, and any and all persons representing them, and the International Typographical Union, and any and all persons representing it, are hereby expressly prohibited from submitting to arbitration or conciliation, in any form whatsoever, any proposition which contemplates, or which might be construed as contemplating the establishment of an open-shop condition, or which permits or might be construed as permitting the employment of non-union men in union offices.

Section 3. No contract or agreement with any national association of employers shall be signed by the International Typographical Union or any of its representatives until and after the same shall have been published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for at least two issues and then adopted by a majority vote of the members of the International Typographical Union at an election for that purpose. Such election to be held not later than thirty days following the last publication thereof.

So far as the first two sections of this proposition are intended to reflect discredit on the officers of the International Union, the Chicago boomerang misses completely. In offices covered by contracts entered into under the International Arbitration agreements, the right of an employer to hire non-union men can not be submitted to arbitration. That has been the invariable ruling made by the president of the International Union and concurred in by the chairman of the Special Standing Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for many years.

The weasel clause in the Chicago proposition is at the end of the first section, which is intended to permit and legalize open-shop contracts if made by subordinate unions.

The Chicago newspaper scale has been in the process of negotiation since December, 1914. On two occasions the International Union has been asked to abrogate the local contract through convention action. Both requests have been properly and emphatically denied.

One of No. 16's several scale committees had the courage to present certain recommendations to the union. The report of this committee was promptly rejected, and the members of the committee were assailed as advocates of the open shop because the proposed contract submitted contained a section as follows:

Sec. 2. The union agrees to furnish during the life of this agreement a sufficient number of competent workmen to set the type, operate the machine, and do all work required to be done under the terms of this agreement. If the work of the publisher calls for the employment of more help than the union is able to furnish, the publisher shall have the right to employ other help temporarily; such help so employed to be replaced by union help whenever the union is able to supply the same.

Upon this peg hangs the proposed amendment to the constitution submitted by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. In this paragraph of the report of the union's scale committee the authors of the proposed amendment discovered the arch enemy of unionism and the necessity for enacting a law which would restrain the officers of the International Union from submitting to arbitration a question which they invariably have refused to arbitrate, and which is distinctly recognized as non-arbitrable in the agreements between the International Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

The clumsy bunglers who are responsible for the mismanagement of the Chicago newspaper scale negotiations have kept that union in a blind alley for more than two and one-

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half years. In their efforts to distract attention from their own miserable incompetence and stupidity they have seized every opportunity to create an impression that the officers of the International Union were in some way responsible for a series of local blunders which have no parallel in the history of the typographical union.

In their anxiety to cast suspicion on the officers of the International Union the authors of the Chicago boomerang, unintentionally and through stupid ignorance, perhaps, have assailed the integrity and unionism of the officers and members of a large number of sister organizations, who have consistently demonstrated their ability to manage successfully their own internal affairs and scale negotiations.

It is doubtful if the members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 require any advice or suggestions from the authors of the Chicago boomerang. Nor can it be conceded that the Chicago brand of unionism is in any way superior to that of New York. The contracts between "Bix Six" and New York Branch No. 1 Printers' League of America and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America contain this clause:

It also being understood and agreed that in case of the failure of New York Typographical Union No. 6 to furnish such number of competent workmen as may be required, then and then only members of the Printers' League shall be privileged to secure necessary help for the composing room elsewhere.

It is not to be expected that the members of Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 will greatly appreciate the left-handed compliment paid to them by the promoters of the Chicago proposition, for the Cincinnati newspaper contract includes the following provision:

Should Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 be unable at any time to furnish workmen, and other help is called in by the office, such help shall be displaced by members of the Cincinnati Typographical Union No. 3 at the end of any day when the union is able to furnish workmen.

That these Chicago statesmen should have inadvertently included Houston Typographical Union No. 87 under the "open shop" classification is most unkind, to say the least. The Houston newspaper contract contains this provision:

It is agreed * * * that the said party of the second part shall at all times during the life of this contract truly and faithfully discharge the obligations imposed upon it by furnishing a sufficient number of competent men to do the work required by the party of the first part under this contract, and, failing to do so, party of the second part shall have the right to employ any help available until sufficient men are furnished.

Certainly the members of Forth Worth Typographical Union No. 198 are not advocates of the open shop, as defined by the Chicago proposition. The newspaper contract in Fort Worth says:

If at any time the union fails to supply sufficient competent men the publishers may employ any members of the International Typographical Union that they can secure. It is further agreed that the publishers in such event may advertise for union men in the name of the union, or they may employ enough non-union men to meet the emergency requirements only.

The members of Dallas Typographical Union No. 173 require no certificate of character from the Chicago censors. The Dallas newspaper contract includes this provision:

It is further agreed that if at any time the union fails to supply sufficient competent men, the publishers may employ any member of the International Typographical Union that it can secure. It is further agreed that the publishers in such event may advertise for union men in the name of the union, or they may employ enough non-union men to meet emergency requirements, while emergency exists only.

Nor do the members of Galveston Typographical Union No. 28 deserve to be classed as open shoppers simply because the Galveston newspaper agreement contains this provision:

It is further agreed that if at any time the union fails to supply sufficient competent

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and reliable men, the publishers may employ any member of the International Typographical Union that it can secure. It is further agreed that the publishers in such event may advertise for union men in the name of the union or they may employ enough non-union men to meet emergency requirements.

It is doubtful if the members of Duluth Typographical Union No. 136 will concede that the Chicago standard of unionism is higher than that of Duluth. The Duluth newspaper contract says:

Provided, however, that if at any time the union is unable to or fails to supply sufficient union men to meet the requirements the Duluth Newspaper Publishers' Association may employ non-union men and may, if desired, retain such men permanently, provided the men are competent and apply for admission and are admitted to the union.

In its travels the Chicago boomerang hits Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23, the members of which are not in urgent need of any suggestions from Chicago or elsewhere. The following is from the Milwaukee newspaper contract:

Provided, that in the event said party of the second part shall at any time be unable to furnish sufficient help, this agreement shall not become inoperative, but said party of the first part shall then have the right to employ workmen not members of said Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23, provided the adopted scale of wages is paid; provided, however, that the employer shall have the privilege of retaining such substitute help, if desired, for a period of not more than thirty days, even though such substitute does not desire to affiliate with the local union.

The members of Rochester Typographical Union No. 15 are included in the insinuation promulgated by the Chicago censors. The following is from the Rochester newspaper contract:

Whenever the party of the second part can not supply the number of competent men required by the party of the first part, non-union men may be employed until such time as competent union men are obtained.

The job contract approved by the members of Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12 requires editing, if the Chicago standard is to be observed, as it contains this provision:

If the party of the second part is unable to furnish such help, the party of the first part may employ such other help as is needed, provided they immediately make application for membership in Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12.

The members of Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 no doubt will be surprised to learn that this section in their newspaper contract does not meet with the approval of the Chicago statesmen:

It is agreed that in consideration of the publisher employing in its newsroom only members in good standing of said union, that the Montreal Typographical Union will supply on demand a sufficient number of competent men to operate said newsroom efficiently, and that in default of the union to supply such men within a reasonable time, then men not members of the union may be employed.

The members of Springfield Typographical Union No. 158 also have failed to measure up to the standard prescribed in the Chicago proposition. The Springfield newspaper contract says:

Provided, if at any time Springfield Typographical Union No. 158 fails, for any reason, to supply a sufficient number of competent and satisfactory members of Springfield Typographical Union No. 158, the party of the first part may employ any members of the International Typographical Union that it can secure, it may advertise for men in the name of Springfield Typographical Union No. 158 or it may employ enough non-union men to meet requirements, with the understanding that if non-union men are employed they may be retained permanently if desired, if they are competent and make immediate application for membership in Springfield Typographical Union No. 158, and are admitted.

It is to be hoped that the members of Troy Typographical Union No. 52 will not be discouraged simply because the following section in their newspaper contract does not meet with the approval of the Chicago critics:

Provided, if, at any time, Troy Typographical Union No. 52 fails, for any reason, to

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supply a sufficient number of competent and satisfactory members of Troy Typographical Union No. 52, the parties of the first part may employ any members of the International Typographical Union that they can secure. They may advertise for men in the name of Troy Typographical Union No. 52, or they may employ enough non-union men to meet their requirements until the union supplies competent men.

Pueblo Typographical Union No. 175 is not a large organization, but its members have established a pretty fair scale in that jurisdiction, and they will be able to survive the criticism contained in the Chicago declaration. The following is from the Pueblo scale:

Provided, however, that if the party of the first part fails to furnish competent workmen in sufficient number to perform the services required by said party of the second part in said departments, then said party of the second part may provide for such competent workmen as it may require until such time as the party of the first part procures competent union men for such work.

In recent years the members of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 have been quite successful in their scale negotiations. The members of No. 13 may be astonished, but will not be unduly alarmed to learn that the following provision in their job contract is not approved in Chicago:

If the party of the second part is unable to furnish such help, the party of the first part may employ such other help as is needed, provided they immediately make application for membership in Boston Typographical Union No. 13.

The problems which confront the officers and members of our smaller organizations are not less difficult than those encountered in the larger cities. One of these problems is to fulfil that obligation of a contract which requires a subordinate union to furnish a sufficient number of men. In order to guard against the cancellation of their contracts, many subordinate unions have included clauses in their agreements permitting the employment of non-members until members of the union can be obtained. Sections of this character have been included in scores of contracts for years. Here are a few of them:

From the Lewistown newspaper contract:

Provided, that when it is impossible to obtain such members, others may be employed, but only until such time as union members can be procured.

From the Flint newspaper contract:

In the event of extra men or substitutes for regular men being required, the union agrees to furnish them, and in the event of their being unable to do so, the office shall be entitled under such circumstances to employ any men available.

From the Aberdeen, S. D., newspaper contract:

Should the Aberdeen Typographical Union No. 564 be unable at any time to furnish workmen, and other help is called in by the office, such help shall be displaced by members of Typographical Union No. 564 at the end of any day when the union is able to furnish workmen.

From the St. Augustine newspaper contract:

In the event that the party of the second part fails to furnish the necessary competent workmen, the party of the first part is privileged to obtain workmen outside of the union.

From the Owensboro newspaper contract:

It is further agreed that if the union fails or neglects to supply sufficient competent and satisfactory men the publisher shall be free to employ such non-union men as may be necessary, and to retain the non-union men permanently in his service, providing such men immediately apply for membership in the union.

From the Prince Albert newspaper contract:

Should men be unobtainable through the union, other help may be employed at union rates of pay and union conditions under a permit issued by the local secretary, with the understanding that if non-union men are employed they may be retained permanently if

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desired if they are competent and make immediate application for membership in the Typographical Union No. 705. Always providing that they are not charged with "ratting" or that they have not been expelled from the union.

From the St. Cloud newspaper contract:

It is further agreed, that in case the office is stuck for want of help and a union man can not be secured the Times Publishing Company has the right to put to work any man until a union man can be secured, but in no case is such a man to be retained longer than thirty days, if the union can supply the necessary help.

From the Keokuk, Iowa, newspaper contract:

In cases of emergency a non-union man may be employed temporarily until a union man can be obtained, provided he is eligible for membership in the union and the scale is paid.

From the Portland (Me.) newspaper contract:

Provided, that if the party of the second part fails to supply a sufficient number of competent and satisfactory members of said union, the party of the first part may employ any member of the International Typographical Union that it can secure, or it may employ enough non-union journeymen to meet requirements, with the understanding that, if non-union men are employed, they may be retained permanently, if desired, if they are competent and make application for membership in Portland Typographical Union No. 66.

From the Superior (Wis.) newspaper contract:

Sec. 2. As a condition of this contract and agreement, it is mutually agreed and understood that when the said union does not furnish union men as above stated that the said publishers and employing printers may employ other than union printers until such deficiency is supplied.

From the Ashtabula newspaper contract:

Provided that when it is impossible to obtain such members, others may be employed, but only until such time as union members can be procured.

From the Middletown newspaper contract:

It is further provided, if at any time Middletown Typographical Union No. 463 fails to supply a sufficient number of competent men, the party of the first part may employ any members of the International Typographical Union that it can secure, it may advertise for men in the name of Middletown Typographical Union No. 463, or it may employ enough non-union men to meet requirements, with the understanding that if non-union men are employed they may be retained permanently if desired if they are competent and make application and are admitted to membership in Middletown Typographical Union No. 463.

From the La Crosse newspaper contract:

Provided, that if the secretary can not furnish union men, non-union men can be taken on, but they must be released as soon as union men can be furnished.

From the Anniston (Ala.) newspaper contract:

None but members in good standing of the International Typographical Union shall be employed in any office entering into contract with the Anniston Typographical Union, except when it is impossible to obtain such members, and then only until such time as union members can be procured.

From the Marshalltown newspaper contract:

Members in good standing of Marshalltown Typographical Union No. 414 shall always be preferred whenever they are available and competent to do the work to which they are assigned.

From the Santa Fe newspaper contract:

The party of the first part agreed to employ only competent members of Santa Fe Typographical Union No. 405, or of the International Typographical Union, in the above-mentioned composition departments, unless such union printers can not be secured.

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From the Rome newspaper contract:

Should Rome Typographical Union No. 371 be unable at any time to furnish workmen, and other help is called in by the office, such help shall be displaced by members of Rome Typographical Union at the end of any day when the union is able to furnish workmen.

From the Waterbury, Conn., newspaper contract:

It is further provided, if at any time Typographical Union No. 329 fails to supply a sufficient number of competent and satisfactory men, the party of the first part may employ any members of the International Typographical Union that it can secure, it may advertise for men in the name of Typographical Union No. 329, or it may employ enough non-union men to meet requirements, with the understanding that if non-union men are employed they may be retained permanently if desired, if they are competent and make application and become members of Typographical Union No. 329.

From the Racine newspaper contract:

Provided, that employers may hire non-unionists in case of necessity, upon obtaining the consent of Racine Typographical Union, and the party of the first part hereby agrees to use his utmost endeavors to supply the parties of the second part with competent help as needed.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) newspaper contract:

It is further agreed that if the union fails or neglects to supply sufficient competent and satisfactory men the State Journal Company shall be free to employ such non-union men as may be necessary, and to retain the non-union men permanently in its service, providing such men immediately apply for membership in the union.

From the Blue Grass newspaper contract:

It is agreed by the said party of the second part that, for and in consideration of the covenants entered into and agreed to by the said party of the first part, it shall at all times during the life of this agreement truly and faithfully discharge the obligations imposed upon it by furnishing men capable of setting the type and operating the machines of the Lexington Leader Company, but if the union should fail, or neglect, to supply such help in ample time to prevent delay in the issue of the Leader after such demands shall have been made upon the chairman of the chapel, it shall be proper for the Leader Company to secure such help from any source possible and retain such help permanently in its employ, provided such help shall be eligible and shall immediately make application to become a member of the union.

From the Meridian newspaper contract:

Provided, when union men are not obtainable, the foreman shall have the right to employ such other help as is obtainable.

From the Elizabeth, N. J., newspaper contract:

Section 12. The Journal shall employ only members of Typographical Union No. 150; provided, that said union shall be able to furnish enough competent men to enable the Journal to issue its publication promptly and regularly; otherwise, said Journal may employ printers temporarily until said union is able to supply the men needed.

From the Charleston, W. Va., newspaper contract:

Section 7. Members of this union shall not work with non-union men of any craft if union men of that craft are obtainable within this jurisdiction.

From the Madison, Wis., newspaper contract:

In cases of emergency, if the union is unable to furnish help, on request of the foreman, then non-union help may be employed. Such person or persons shall have the privilege of making application for membership in the union, and may be retained in the employ of the office if elected to membership.

Th authors of the Chicago proposition have demonstrated that they are novices in the art of hurling the boomerang. In this particular exhibition the weapon aimed at the officers of the International Union has missed them completely, but in its travels it has hit the officers and members of more than fifty subordinate unions who by inference have been classed as open shoppers.

Before attempting to censor the action of other subordinate unions, it would seem in

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better taste for the shyster politicians in Typographical Union No. 16 to edit some of the agreements which have been issued in their own back yard. Here is one of them:

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS COVERED BY THE SETTLEMENT
BETWEEN
EDWIN R. WRIGHT AS PRESIDENT OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 16
AND
CHURCH PUBLISHING HOUSE

I. Church Publishing House agrees:

1. To maintain the forty-eight-hour week throughout its shop, and to pay 50 cents per hour for the day work and 55 cents per hour for night work and the present union scale for piecework to journeymen printers. In the event of a change of hours or wages differing from those of present date, the same shall be considered in conference to be held within one week thereafter.

2. To reinstate all union members who left its employ or were discharged on or after February 5, 1916, viz., Christians, Harrison, Preston, Johnson, Connors, Gardner, Fagan and Pelzer.

3. To employ one union proofreader whenever a vacancy occurs in its proofreading department.

4. To employ a union machinist-operator in its linotype department who shall work solely as a machinist until either under the rules of the union or by special dispensation he is permitted to spend part time operating a machine.

5. To cease to employ more than two apprentices when one of its present apprentices shall graduate and become a journeyman, unless in the meantime the number of journeymen printers employed by it shall entitle it under union regulations to more than two apprentices.

6. To offer no objection should Otto, Mrs. Hire and Rob Grosser, or either of them, wish to join the union.

7. To employ no non-union printers in filling vacancies occurring hereafter in their composition department.

II. Mr. Wright agrees:

a. To find other employment for operator Fagan whenever his services are no longer required by Church Publishing House.

b. To offer operator Hull, at present employed by Church Publishing House, an opportunity to join the union and if he accepts, then to assist him in securing employment elsewhere.

c. To permit Church Publishing House to employ three apprentices until such time as one of said apprentices shall graduate.

d. To permit Church Publishing House to continue the employment of its present proofreader until a vacancy shall occur in said department, after which a union proofreader shall be employed.

e. To permit Church Publishing House to retain its present foreman or superintendent.

f. To permit the Church Publishing House to retain the services of Mrs. Hire; to allow Rob Grosser (learner on machine) to continue such apprenticeship. Upon completion of same he is to receive either piece or time scale and join the union or vacate. Grosser, during the interim of practice on machine, not to be considered as an apprentice.

g. To permit Benedict and Manor, now employed by Church Publishing House, to make application to the union if they desire, and should they join the union, to endeavor to furnish them employment without unnecessary loss of time.

h. Whenever Church Publishing House shall report to him that the entire time of the machinist-operator is not required to work as machinist, then to take up the matter with the operator and with the union authorities and honestly endeavor to secure a special dispensation to permit said machinist-operator to spend his spare time operating a linotype machine.

III. This adjustment and the necessary changes required by it shall be effective on and after Monday, March 13, 1916.

Dated this 9th day of March, A. D., 1916.

(Signed). CHURCH PUBLISHING HOUSE,
By CHARLES V. CLARK, Agent and Attorney.
EDWIN R. WRIGHT,
President Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

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This contract illustrates the "powers and usages of subordinate unions" as exercised in Chicago in March, 1916, and the last clause of section 1 of the constitutional amendment submitted by Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 is intended to legalize and authorize subordinate unions to enter into such contracts without the sanction of the president of the International Union as required by section 165 of our general laws.

The boomerang thrown from Chicago for the purpose of discrediting the officers and members of other unions has completed its flight by raising a lump on the heads of the individuals who threw it.

Deserved Compliments for Our Representatives.

It is only fair to the earnest men through whose efforts many scale controversies and other disputes are adjusted that a few of the many complimentary letters received be included in this report:

SANDUSKY, OHIO, June 10, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—As president of Sandusky Typographical Union No. 237, I desire to thank you for sending Representative Pendergast to settle the differences which have existed here since and previous to January 1, 1915. It certainly was a pleasure to accompany him on conferences held with the publishers in the successful termination of our scale and securing of contracts. In one of my previous reports I stated we were apparently drifting from our goal, but Mr. Pendergast's diplomacy and courteous treatment has produced a cementation of friendly feeling between employer and employe which I hope can not be broken. Thanking you again for sending Representative Pendergast here and hoping he may continue his splendid work in other fields in the same courteous and businesslike manner, I remain, Fraternally yours,

JOHN BEVERICK, President No. 237.

The following letter is from the president of London Typographical Union No. 133:

LONDON, ONT., October 14, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—Permit me to extend, on behalf of myself and the membership of No. 133, our sincere gratitude for the service rendered by you in our recent organization work. Your representative, J. E. Pendergast, proved himself an untiring worker, in the face of the most disheartening conditions, and has brought about results of the most gratifying character to the executive of No. 133. In a word, in over a quarter of a century's experience I had never met such religious earnestness of purpose and loyalty to principle and fairness as has characterized his work in this district. I feel sure you will never have cause to regret your action in calling the gentleman to such a field of labor. Again thanking you for kind favors to myself and No. 133 in particular, I am,

Yours fraternally,

A. H. WHEATLEY.

SCRANTON UNION PRAISES CORLESS.

The following letter is from the scale committee of Scranton Typographical Union No. 112:

SCRANTON, PA., December 29, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union:

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—It is with a feeling of deep gratefulness on the part of the scale committee of Scranton Typographical Union that we inform you of the successful termination of our conferences with the Scranton proprietors for the new wage agreement of No. 112.

No more appropriate present for the yuletide season could possibly be given our members than the new scale which Representative William Corless succeeded in finally adjusting after the scale committee had reached a dangerous precipice in the closing hours of our deliberations.

While the scale committee worked diligently and faithfully through the past four months to secure an increase for our members, we feel that an injustice would be done a capable and efficient officer if we did not mention the work of Representative William Corless.

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During the conference between the scale committee and the proprietors in which Mr. Corless took part he displayed the tact of a leader well groomed in his work to smooth out at the psychological moment all knotted questions that arose and paved the way for what we consider the best scale in our state at present.

Such representatives as Mr. Corless are a credit and a valuable asset to our organization, and we feel sure we voice the sentiment of our entire membership in extending to you the thanks of Scranton Typographical Union for your foresight in assigning Mr. Corless here to assist us in finally adjusting the scale.

With best wishes and the compliments of the season, we remain

Fraternally yours,

A. J. O'Malley, Chairman;
Frank McTague,
Clifford Moore,
Joseph Battle,
Peter J. Coleman, Secretary.
Scale Committee of Scranton Typographical Union No. 112.

PHŒNIX PLEASED WITH REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT'S SERVICES.

The president of Phœnix Typographical Union No. 352 sends the following letters:

Phœnix, Ariz., September 26, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Mr. Scott—After two months' negotiation an agreement was reached yesterday between the employing printers of Phœnix and the scale committee of No. 352.

The increase amounts to 6 per cent in book and job offices, 5¾ per cent on afternoon papers and 5 per cent on morning newspapers. On October 1 the scale will be, respectively, $4.25, $4.75 and $5.25 for eight hours. The new agreement is for three years and will expire October 1, 1919.

It was a hard fight and for some time looked like trouble for No. 352. After a deadlock between the employers and the scale committee of about two weeks, Representative Scott of Los Angeles was requested, through you, to visit Phœnix. Upon his arrival last Thursday, at the request of the employers, a conference was held. From then until yesterday afternoon at 5:15, when No. 352 unanimously adopted the recommendation of the scale committee, it was almost a continuous performance, with reluctance to concede but remarkable good nature prevailing on both sides.

I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance rendered by Representative Scott, and I believe a large majority of the membership of No. 352 will agree with me in saying that his efforts were timely, thorough and just, and will result in much good to the members of Phœnix local.

It is my belief that the entire affair has been gone through and concluded without a sore spot that will work injury to any one. Moreover, it appears that the employers realize that Phœnix can more nearly approach a model printing town by closer affiliation with the typographical union.

One proprietor has suggested that a committee composed of members of the typographical union and representatives of the employers be created to promote the general welfare of the industry.

Kindly give or direct me to any information that will assist the typographical end in case the suggestion is considered by other employers.

Thanking you for your attention and any information, and again expressing gratitude for the services of Representative Scott, I am

Yours fraternally,

Ben F. Wood, President No. 352.

These resolutions were adopted by No. 352:

Phœnix, Ariz., October 2, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

My Dear Mr. Scott—The members of Phœnix Typographical Union are well pleased with the new contract recently negotiated by the scale committee with the able assistance of Representative Charles T. Scott.

Following is a copy of a resolution that was passed at our meeting yesterday:

"Whereas, Through the efforts of International Representative Charles T. Scott we have been successful in negotiating a new contract with the employing printers of this city at an increase of $1.50 per week; therefore, be it

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"Resolved, That Phœnix Typographical Union No. 352, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby extend our thanks to Mr. Scott for his assistance in our behalf; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Representative Scott, a copy to International President Scott, and also be spread upon the minutes of this organization."

Thanking you personally for your promptness in sending Mr. Scott to this city, I am

Fraternally yours,

C. E. TRACY.

Reno Typographical Union No. 611 sends the following:

RENO, NEV., March 18, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—Representative Charles Scott arrived in Reno Sunday evening, March 11, and Monday we undertook negotiations with the Journal management, who, by the way, are a hard proposition to deal with. Mr. Scott, after hearing the objection to the raise in scale advanced by the Journal, came to the conclusion that to argue the matter further on the stand they had taken would be futile and advised them to pay the scale.

Their main point of objection was that "hard wheat in Kansas, canned corn in Stamford, Conn., butter in Imperial Valley, Cal., etc.," were not any higher than Reno prices and their scales are lower.

Mr. Scott proved to be a fine fellow and an efficient officer, and the boys of Reno Union join me in expressing thanks for your prompt response and your choice of so able a representative.

The affair, as it stands today, leaves no enemies for either the local or the International Union. Fraternally yours,

GEORGE F. SMITH, President Reno Union No. 611.

SEVERAL WARM COMPLIMENTS FOR CAMPBELL.

The following is from the secretary of Savannah Typographical Union No. 183:

SAVANNAH, GA., March 29, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—I am authorized by Savannah Typographical Union No. 183 to express to you the sincere appreciation of your interest in this local in sending Representative Campbell to this city to aid us in obtaining contracts from newspaper and job shops.

Mr. Campbell has gained the esteem and hearty co-operation of this entire local by his exceedingly efficient work while here. Too much praise can not be given him for his untiring efforts, which have been crowned with success, he having succeeded in obtaining a contract with the largest job shop in this part of the south for an increase of wages and overtime, and also an agreement with the afternoon paper and a strong chance of getting an agreement with the Morning News in the near future. He has also succeeded in getting contracts from several small shops.

It is not too broad an assertion to make when we state that Mr. Campbell is the only representative sent to this city who has accomplished something, justly showing that he is a "live wire" and on the job night and day (including Sundays).

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

W. S. MACFEELEY, Secretary No. 183.

President Palmer of St. Augustine sends this letter:

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA., April 3, 1917.

M. G. Scott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—I am sending under separate cover the contracts of the Meteor Publishing Company, the signatures for which Mr. Campbell was unable to obtain before leaving this city.

Mr. Campbell rendered valuable assistance indeed in securing a contract with the Record Company, as without his aid it is doubtful whether we could have secured an agreement of any kind. At a regular meeting Monday evening the union instructed the secretary by unanimous vote to write to you commending Mr. Campbell and expressing our appreciation for the valuable services rendered, and I wish to add a word—personally—in praise of the able and gentlemanly manner in which he handled himself and the matter he had in hand.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

F. D. PALMER, President No. 588.

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President Sowers of Columbia, S. C., writes as follows:

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19, 1917.

M. G. Scott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—At a meeting of this union, last Wednesday, when we adopted our scale of prices, the union instructed me to write you that it gave you a vote of thanks for the promptness with which you responded to our call for a representative. It also instructed me to state that the union was well pleased with the manner in which Mr. Campbell conducted negotiations. To this I wish to add my personal thanks. We were hopelessly deadlocked, and perhaps would have squabbled over a few minor points for some weeks, to say the least, and this might have led to something worse. It was a marvel to see Mr. Campbell bring things around to where both sides were willing to accept a reasonable compromise. By doing this we secured an increase ranging from $1 to $3 and everybody is satisfied. I consider Mr. Campbell's services worth considerably more to this union than their cost to the International.

Thanking you again for your promptness in coming to our assistance, I remain

Yours fraternally,

J. P. SOWERS, President No. 34.

The following is from Secretaty Broce of Johnson City:

JOHNSON CITY, TENN., November 7, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—At the regular meeting of Johnson City Typographical Union held on Monday, November 6, I was instructed by that body to extend thanks to you for your prompt response to our request for a representative to assist in negotiating contracts with the employers in this city.

We also wish to commend the work of Mr. Campbell, and the manner in which he conducted the negotiations. While the newspaper in this city was working the eight-hour day, the job shops were working nine, and Mr. Campbell, through his courteous treatment, secured the eight-hour day for the jobmen without decrease in pay, and the most pleasant relations are now existing between employer and employe in this city.

Fraternally yours,

H. P. BROCE, Secretary.

HANSON'S SERVICES APPRECIATED IN RALEIGH.

The following letter is from the retiring president of Raleigh:

RALEIGH, N. C., September 13, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—A word I wish to say for Mr. Hanson is that his work before the book commission has been all that could be desired; he impressed all he came in contact with as being a man who fights perfectly fair and as one who believes in what he is fighting for—not alone that it is best for union men, but that it is best for the entire community. While we did not get all we wanted, we got so much more than was expected by many of our members that we can claim a decided victory. New books adopted were union, and old books readopted that were non-union were adopted only after the price had been cut—and it was only because of this and the rule of the commission to keep acceptable books for two periods that I believe any non-union books were adopted. In instance of this, the Rand-McNally Company reduced the price of their geographies and got them adopted for another period, but failed to get any of their other bids accepted.

In fact, Mr. Hanson's work here has not only been beneficial to the typographical union, but has been a great benefit to the children of the entire state, in that he aided in getting better books adopted and in the fact that, as one member of the commission says, the children of this state will probably get some books cheaper for the next five years than the children of any other state are at present getting them.

Mr. Hanson was with us Labor day as our principal speaker, and his address created a very favorable impression on all sides. It was published complete in the principal state paper—the News and Observer—and was, I think, the very best rendering of union ideas and aims for this section.

Indeed, although it is delayed in the saying, I feel proud to have had a part in getting Mr. Hanson here—both to lead the textbook fight and also as our Labor day speaker.

Hoping you continued success in your choice of representatives, and thanking you for courtesies shown, I remain

Yours fraternally,

F. L. MORRIS.

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PRAISE FOR PULVER FROM COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

The following letter is from Grand Junction Typographical Union No. 292:

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO., October 13, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—Representative Pulver has been here and left last Monday for home. As far as I know he straightened out the grievances referred to by one of the members in a letter to you. He found conditions, according to his report on file, not nearly as bad as was stated in the letter, but it was a very good thing that he came because he put things right, as well as put me right on several things of which I was deficient.

There was considerable hard feeling in regard to many things, but since Representative Pulver's trip that is apparently wiped out, and everything has been wiped out in charges and the like.

I believe I voice the sentiment when I say that the whole local thinks that Representative Pulver did exactly what was right and that it is money well spent. Those are my sentiments at least. Furthermore I will add that he is surely fair and the best man on the representative staff of the International Typographical Union.

No. 292 should be and I believe they are truly grateful to the executive head for their patience with a small local of this size when he himself knows something of the workings of a small local.

Again giving Representative Pulver a big boost and thanking you for your part in the matter, I remain

Fraternally yours,
C. W. CULHANE.

The following is from the secretary of a new local in New Mexico:

RATON, N. M., February 9, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—The members of Raton Union No. 773 desire to express to you the appreciation they feel for the courteous and efficient handling of the new local in this place by Frank Pulver.

Men of the type of Mr. Pulver are a credit to the craft, and their conduct of union affairs can not fail to promote not only better working conditions, but better co-operation and clearer understanding between employer and men.

Very respectfully yours,
ROY D. RAMAGE, Secretary.

PRAISE FOR KINSKEY, GADD, PHILLIPS AND BARRETT.

This letter is from the secretary of Peterborough Union:

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., March 12, 1917.

M. G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—As perhaps you are aware, our new agreement and scale of wages has been settled to the satisfaction of our members and the employing printers of this city, and the members of No. 248 wish to express their grateful appreciation of the manner in which the negotiations were carried out by Representative Kinskey. Also we wish to convey to the executive council and yourself our hearty thanks for the prompt way in which the officials of the International Typographical Union responded to our request for the services of an International representative. Our local is of the opinion that we have a good scale and agreement now, and venture to express the hope that the same will be published in The Bulletin.

Representative Kinskey carried out the negotiations without a hitch, and No. 248 is pleased to have the opportunity to bear evidence to the able manner in which he carried out his work.

Trusting that you will see your way clear to print our scale in The Bulletin, and with best wishes

Fraternally yours,
G. L. MYLAND, Secretary No. 248.

A letter from the secretary of No. 525 is in part as follows:

AMARILLO, TEXAS, November 6, 1916.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—Enclosed you will find the signed contracts of the Daily News Company, Loving Printing Company, H. B. Martin and Russell & Cockrell, which put into

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effect the final scale adopted by Amarillo Union on October 28. These contracts have all been signed since the day Representative Gadd left, with the exception of the Daily News Company. The business manager for this company had agreed to the signing, but the matter was delayed from day to day on one pretext or another until Saturday, when they were signed.

The contracts, as you will notice, cover a period of three years. The members generally are very well pleased with the increases, and there is no doubt but that the minimum scale has been greatly benefited.

The union as a whole desires to compliment Mr. Gadd on his handling of the affair. If it is permissible to say so, we found Mr. Gadd enthusiastic as well as conservative. We consider him above the average as a representative. At least three of the employers have paid him high compliments and stated that he was exactly the opposite to the kind of man they expected. And personally I am very much gratified that you saw fit to send Mr. Gadd our way.

Yours fraternally,
W. T. STANBERRY, Secretary No. 525.

The following is from Secretary Blair of Lancaster:

LANCASTER, PA., April 6, 1917.

John A. Phillips, Esquire, Philadelphia, Pa.:

DEAR SIR—Your successful conduct of negotiations for the settlement of the wage scale between Lancaster Typographical Union No. 70 and the employing printers of this city without any friction of consequence induces the organization to forward to you its sincere appreciation of your work here.

Wishing you continued success in your line of work, and again thanking you, I am.

Fraternally yours,
IVAN D. BAIR, Secretary-Treasurer No. 70.

Richmond Typographical Union No. 301 sends this letter:

RICHMOND, IND., January 12, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I am sending you under separate cover contracts and agreements between the newspaper publishers and No. 301, which now only need your signature to become binding. Will you please affix your signature and return copies as soon as convenient?

I want to thank you for sending us so able a representative as Mr. Barrett. He was seen "on the job" all the time, and in such a manner as to merit the admiration of all with whom he came in contact. Again thanking you, I am,

Yours fraternally,
C. W. GENN, Secretary No. 301.

Relations with the American Federation of Labor.

The members of the International Typographical Union never have been slackers in the trade union movement. We neither ask nor expect special favors, but we do demand the square deal in all matters which affect the interests of this organization.

We have contributed to the support of the American Federation of Labor from the day of its birth, and we have no intention of withholding our support from any legitimate enterprise undertaken by the organized wage-earners of America. We have a right to expect and we do expect the full observance of the obligations which the officers and subordinate organizations of the American Federation of Labor owe to this International Union.

These obligations have been disregarded in many instances. The laws of the American Federation of Labor have been ignored and grossly violated repeatedly, and there is no assurance that any official attempt will be made to prevent a repetition of these illegal acts.

Until these conditions are remedied, the officers and members of our subordinate unions must be on their guard constantly. Unless we are prepared to accept the serious consequences of these illegal acts we must repudiate them promptly and without reservation.

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Work for Our State and District Organizations.

Within the past year attempts have been made in several states to establish printing plants in reformatories and other state penal institutions. In some jurisdictions these plants have been established, and commercial printing heretofore the product of fair printing offices has been diverted to these penal institutions.

In other jurisdictions printing plants have been established in public schools and in institutions maintained for the care of juvenile delinquents. Some of the promoters of these juvenile sweatshops not only do printing for the local board of education and other municipal departments but reach out into the commercial field as well.

In most of the states child labor has been abolished by law, and in these jurisdictions if a private employer attempted to conduct one of these juvenile sweatshops he would be promptly and deservedly arrested and punished. Under the guise of "education," however, these sweatshops have been established in public schools and the work of the pupils is being exploited.

Our State and District organizations should be on guard to prevent the establishment of printing departments in penal institutions and juvenile sweatshops in our public schools.

Gain in Average Membership for the Year, 1,119.

The average paying membership for the fiscal year was 61,350. This is a gain of 1,119 over the preceding year. The average paying membership for the past nine years follows:

Average paying membership for 1909	44,921
Average paying membership for 1910	47,848
Average paying membership for 1911	51,807
Average paying membership for 1912	53,807
Average paying membership for 1913	55,614
Average paying membership for 1914	58,537
Average paying membership for 1915	59,571
Average paying membership for 1916	60,231
Average paying membership for 1917	61,350

Preserve the Files of the Monthly Bulletin.

While The Bulletin is mailed regularly each month to the presidents and secretaries of all subordinate unions, these copies are in no sense the personal property of the individual member. The members of subordinate unions should see to it that the files of The Bulletin are surrendered to their successors in office by retiring presidents and secretaries.

The five volumes of The Bulletin, with supplements, which have been issued include:

Arbitration board decisions	44
Contracts and scales	148
Executive council decisions	256
Letters	121
Miscellaneous items of interest	56
Total number of pages	1,332

From time to time members of subordinate unions ask to be placed on The Bulletin mailing list. There is no authority in law for such action, and if all these requests were granted in a few years the cost of printing and mailing The Bulletin would be materially increased. It is therefore suggested that the convention fix a nominal yearly subscription price to those who desire to be placed on The Bulletin mailing list.

Brief Summary of Office Work.

During the past year there were issued from the president's department 36,079 official communications, 139,281 booklets and circulars and 514 packages of label stickers and organization literature.

During the previous year there were issued from the president's department 57,947

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official communications, 75,372 booklets and circulars and 1,428 packages of label stickers and organization literature.

During the year ended May 31, 1915, there were issued from the president's department 56,698 official communications, 74,145 booklets and circulars and 397 packages of label stickers and printed matter.

During the year ended May 31, 1914, there were issued from the president's department 58,185 official communications, 69,035 booklets and circulars and 819 packages.

During the year ended May 31, 1913, there were issued from the president's department 66,320 official communications, 64,980 circulars and booklets and 7,501 packages.

During the year ended May 31, 1912, there were issued from the president's department 45,257 official communications, 59,296 circulars and 8,507 packages of label stickers and printed matter.

During the year ended May 31, 1911, there were issued from the president's department 64,312 official communications, 22,781 circulars and 17,640 packages of label stickers and printed matter.

During the year ended May 31, 1910, there were issued from the president's department 49,845 official communications, 18,472 circulars and 5,285 packages of label stickers and printed matter.

During the year ended May 31, 1909, there were issued from the president's department 37,896 official communications, 24,437 circulars and 3,799 packages of label stickers and printed matter relating to label advertising and organization work.

During the year ended May 31, 1908, there were issued from the president's department 30,049 official typewritten letters, 25,118 circulars and 25,054 miscellaneous packages containing blotters, label stickers and other printed matter.

Our House Is in Order and We Are Confident.

In a year which has been crowded with events by far too grave to be discussed here, the International Union has made considerable progress.

Our gross earnings show an increase of nearly four million dollars, and our expenditures for strikes have been reduced to a minimum.

By authority of the Baltimore convention the arbitration agreement between this union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been renewed for five years.

By authority of a vote of the membership an arbitration agreement has been entered into between this union and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

Definite plans for a permanent system of instruction for apprentices have been practically completed.

The capacity of the Home at Colorado Springs has been increased materially by the completion of the main building extension.

The International Union, through the Executive Council, has purchased $50,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds, and scores of our subordinate unions also have subscribed to this loan.

Hundreds of our members are serving their country with the allied forces in Europe, and thousands of others will follow the Stars and Stripes in the world's war now in progress.

We have put our house in order, and we have confidence in our ability to keep to the right path.

With best wishes, I am Fraternally,

M. Y. Scott

President.

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UNIONS NEGOTIATING SCALES WITH INCREASES.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $24; operators, $25. (Night)—Handmen, $27; operators, $28. The contract covers a period of two years—May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1919. Increase (day and night)—May 1, 1917, $2. November 1, 1917, $1. Book and job (day)—Handmen, $22; operators, $23. (Night)—$3 above day scale. The contract covers a period of two years—May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1918. Increase—May 1, 1916, handmen, $1; May 1, 1917, $1; May 1, 1916, operators, $1.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $15; operators, $18.50; machinist-operators, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $16; operators, $19.50; machinist-operators, $23. Increase (day)—December 1, 1917, foremen, handmen, operators, machinist-operators, $1; December 1, 1918, 50 cents; December 1, 1919, 50 cents. (Night)—Foremen, handmen, operators, machinist-operators, $1; December 1, 1917, $1; December 1, 1918, $1; December 1, 1919, foremen, handmen and operators, 50 cents; machinist-operators, $1. Book and job—Handmen, $15; operators, $18.50. The contract covers a period of four years—December 1, 1916, to December 1, 1920. Increase—December 1, 1917, handmen, operators, $1; December 1, 1918, 50 cents; December 1, 1919, 50 cents.

ALTOONA, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $22. (Night)—All journeymen, $24. The contract covers a period of one year and ten months—March 16, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase (day)—$4. (Night)—$5.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen, $19.50; operators, $22.50; machinist-operators, $25. (Night)—Foremen, $28; handmen, $23; operators, $25; machinist-operators, $28. The contract covers a period of three years—October 14, 1916, to October 14, 1919. Increase (day)—1916, foremen, 90 cents; handmen and operators, $1.50; machinist-operators, $1. October 14, 1917, 75 cents. (Night)—Foremen, 60 cents; handmen, $2; machinist-operators, 40 cents. October 14, 1917, 75 cents.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22.50; handmen, $18; operators, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $23.50; handmen, $19; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of three years—February 15, 1917, to February 15, 1920. Increase (day)—Handmen, operators, $1.50. (Night)—Handmen, $1.50; operators, 50 cents.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $16; operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $18; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of three years—January 3, 1916, to January 3, 1919. Increase (day and night)—1917, handmen, 50 cents; 1918, 50 cents.

ARDMORE, OKLA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $23; handmen and operators, $20. (Night)—Handmen, $23; operators, $24. Book and job—Foremen, $23; handmen and operators, $20. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase, newspaper (day)—January 1, 1917, foremen, handmen, operators, $1. (Night)—Foremen, handmen, $1; operators, $2. July 1, 1917, $1; January 1, 1919, $1. Book and job—January 1, 1917, foremen, handmen, operators, $1; July 1, 1917, $1; January 1, 1919, $1.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $18; operators, $20. (Night)—Handmen, $20; operators, $21. Book and job—Handmen, $16.50; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—July 15, 1916, to July 15, 1917. Increase, newspaper (day)—Handmen, $1; operators, $2. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $1. Book and job—Operators, $1.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $26; head admen and operators, $22; handmen, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $29; head admen and operators, $25; handmen, $22. Book and job—Foremen, $26; handmen, $20; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—March 9, 1917, to March 8, 1918. Increase, newspaper (day and night)—$1 all around. Book and job—$2.50 all around.

ASHTABULA, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; assistant foremen, $18; handmen and operators, $18; machinist-operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one and one-half years—April 30, 1916, to October 1, 1917. Increase—Foremen, $2; assistant foremen, $1; handmen, operators and machinist-operators, $2.

AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Book and job (day)—Foremen, machinists and operators, $27; assistant foremen, $25; handmen, $23; proofreaders, $24. (Night)—Foremen, machinists and operators, $30; assistant foremen and handmen, $27; proofreaders, $30. The contract covers a period of four years—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1920. Increase (day)—1916, handmen and operators, 50 cents; 1918, $1; 1918, machinists and proofreaders, $1. (Night)—1918, operators and machinists, $1.50.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; assistant foremen, handmen and proofreaders, $21; operators, $24. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase—Foremen, $4; assistant foremen, handmen and proofreaders, $3; operators, $1.50.

BATAVIA, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $18; operators, $19. (Night)—Handmen, $19.50; operators, $20.50. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase (day and night)—Handmen, $1.50; operators, $1.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $30; handmen, $22.50; linotype operators, $30; monotype operators, $22.50. The contract covers a pe-

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riod of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918. Increase—Handmen, $2.50.

BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $28.80; handmen, $24.60; operators, piece rates. (Night)—Foremen, $31.50; handmen, $27; operators, piece rates. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1922. Increase (day)—Foremen, $1.30; handmen, $3. (Night)—Foremen, $1.50; handmen, $3. Book and job—Foremen, $27.50; handmen, $21; operators, $27. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase—January 1, 1917, handmen, $1; operators, 60 cents. 1918, handmen, $1; 1919, $1.

BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $16; operators, 40 cents per hour. (Night)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19; operators, 42 cents per hour. Book and job—Foremen, $19; handmen, $16; operators, 40 cents per hour. The contract covers a period of one year—July 31, 1916, to July 31, 1917. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—Foremen and handmen, $1; operators, 2 cents per hour.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $26; assistant foremen and machinist-operators, $25; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $29; assistant foremen and machinist-operators, $28; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $26. The contract covers a period of four years—March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1921. Increase (day)—March 4, 1917, foremen, $3; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen, operators, machinist-operators and proofreaders, $2. March 4, 1919, $1 all around. (Night)—March 4, 1917, foremen, $4; machinists, $1; assistant foremen, handmen, operators, machinist-operators and proofreaders, $3. March 4, 1919, $1 all around. Book and job—Foremen, $26; assistant foremen and machinist-operators, $25; machinists and operators, $23; handmen, $21.50. (Night)—Foremen, $29; assistant foremen and machinist-operators, $28; machinists and operators, $26; handmen, $24.50. The contract covers a period of four years—March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1921. Increase (day and night)—March 4, 1917, foremen, $3; handmen, $1.50; operators, machinist-operators, $2. March 4, 1918, handmen, 50 cents. March 4, 1919, foremen, handmen, operators and machinist-operators, $1. March 4, 1920, handmen, $1.

BISMARCK, N. D.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $26; all journeymen, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $28; all journeymen, $25.50. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase (day)—January 1, 1917, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents. (Night)—January 1, 1917, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, 50 cents.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $21. (Night)—Foremen, $27; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $23. Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen, $21; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of four years—November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1920. Increase—Newspaper (day and night)—November 1, 1916, $1; November 1, 1917, 50 cents; November 1, 1918, 50 cents. Book and job—November 1, 1916, $1; November 1, 1917, 50 cents; November 1, 1918, 50 cents.

BLUFF CITY, IOWA.

Book and job—Handmen, $22.50; operators, $24; machinist-operators, $25.50. The contract covers a period of two years—October 13, 1916, to October 13, 1918. Increase—Handmen, $2.50; machinist-operators, $1.50.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $29; assistant foremen, $28.75; handmen and operators, $28.50. (Night)—Foremen, $32; assistant foremen, $31.75; handmen and operators, $31.50. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919. Increase (day and night)—January 1, 1917, $1.50 all around; January 1, 1918, $1.50.

BOSTON, MASS.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $28.56. (Night)—All journeymen, $30.24. Lobster shift, $32.36. The above rates are based on a forty-two-hour week. The contract was entered into November 16, 1916, and continues indefinitely. Increase—$2.10.

BOSTON, MASS. (MAILERS).

Newspaper (day and night)—All journeymen, $3.33⅓ per day. Eight hours constitute a day's work. Seven hours constitute a night's work. The contract covers a period of four years—November 24, 1914, to November 24, 1918. Increase—$1.10.

BOULDER, COLO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $20; operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $25; handmen, $22; operators, $25. The contract covers a period of two years—September 2, 1916, to September 2, 1918. Increase (day)—May 15, 1916, foremen, handmen and operators, $2. (Night)—Foremen and operators, $1; handmen, $2. (Day and night)—November 15, 1916, 50 cents; May 15, 1917, 50 cents.

BRADFORD, PA.

Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18. The contract was entered into December 1, 1916, and continues indefinitely. Increase—Handmen, $1.50.

BRAINERD, MINN.

Newspaper—Foremen, $21; handmen, $17; operators, monotype operators and simplex operators, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—May 10, 1917, to May 9, 1918. Increase—$1 all around.

BRANTFORD, CAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21.50; handmen, $17.50; operators, $19; machinist-operators, $21.50. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1919. Increase—October 1, 1916, foremen, $2.50; handmen, $1.50; operators, $1.50. October 1, 1918, $1 all around.

BREMERTON, WASH.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $4 per day. Eight hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—All journeymen, $4.50 per night. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. The contract covers a period of two years

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--January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase (day)—$3. (Night)—$6.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Newspaper (day)--Foremen and machinists, $25; handmen and operators, $23. (Night)—$2 above day scale. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$1.

BRIDGEPORT, NEB.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $16. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase—1918, $1; 1919, $1.

BROCKTON, MASS.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, operators and proofreaders, $24. Eight hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—Handmen, operators and proofreaders, $24. Seven hours constitute a night's work. Increase (day and night)—$1.50.

BROWNWOOD, TEXAS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16; operators, $16. The contract covers a period of three years—July 31, 1916, to July 15, 1919. Increase—December 15, 1916, foremen, handmen and operators, 50 cents, and 50 cents each six months thereafter during the life of the contract, the last increase being effective December 16, 1918. Total amount of increase, $2.50.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $31.50; assistant foremen, $26.50; machinists, $29.50; machinist-operators, $27.50; handmen, operators and proofreaders, $25.50. (Night)—Foremen, $34.50; assistant foremen, $30; machinists, $29.50; machinist-operators, $29.50; handmen, operators and proofreaders, $28.50. The contract covers a period of one year—May 29, 1916, to May 29, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$1.50.

BUTLER, PA.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen and operators, $22; handmen, $20; machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of two years—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1919. Increase—$2.

CAIRO, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $19; machinist-operators, $22. The contract covers a period of three years—first Monday in May, 1917, to first Monday in May, 1920. Increase—1917, foremen, $2; handmen, $1. Another increase of $1 will be paid on the first Monday in May, 1918.

CANTON, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Assistant foremen, $25.50; handmen, $22.50; operators, $22.50. (Night)—Assistant foremen, $28.50; handmen, $25.50; operators, $25.50. Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $21.50. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917. Increase—Newspaper (day and night)—Assistant foremen, handmen and operators, $1.50. Book and job—Foremen, $2; handmen, $1.50.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen and operators, $22. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $24. Book and job—Foremen, $24; handmen, $21; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of four years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1921. Increase--Newspaper (day and night)—January 1, 1917, $1 all around; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents. Book and job—January 1, 1917, $1 all around; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents.

CENTRALIA, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $21.50; handmen, $18; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of five years—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1922. Increase—Foremen, $1.50; handmen and operators, $1.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $18; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of four years June 5, 1916, to June 5, 1920. Increase—1916, handmen and operators, $2; 1917, operators, $1; 1918, $1; 1919, $1.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $27.50; all journeymen, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $30; all journeymen, $25. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919. Increase—(day)—Foremen, $2.50; journeymen, $2. (Night)—Foremen and journeymen, $2.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $29; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $24.75. (Night)—Foremen, $33.50; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $27.75. Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen, $22. The contract covers a period of four years—April 22, 1917, to April 22, 1921. Increase—Newspaper (day and night)—Foremen, $3.50; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $2.25. Book and job—$2.

CHICAGO, ILL. (NO. 16).

Book and job (day)—Handmen, $25; operators, $26.40. (Night)—Handmen, $27.40; operators, $28.80. The contract covers a period of five years—November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1921. Increase (day and night)—November 1, 1916, handmen, $1; May 1, 1919, $1. November 1, 1916, operators, $2.40; May 1, 1919, $1.20.

CHICAGO, ILL. (SWEDISH).

Book and job (day)—Handmen, $25; operators, $26.40. (Night)—Handmen, $27.40; operators, $28.80. The contract covers a period of five years—November 15, 1916, to October 31, 1921. Increase (day)—Handmen, November 15, 1916, $1; May 1, 1919, $1. (Night)—November 16, 1916, $1.40. (Day)—Operators, November 15, 1916, $2.40; May 1, 1919, $1.20. (Night)—November 15, 1916, $2.40; May 1, 1919, $1.40.

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $19; operators, $20 (piece rates also); machinist-operators, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $23; handmen, $21; operators, $21 (piece rates also); machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—January 15, 1917, to January 15, 1918. Increase (day)—Foremen, handmen, operators and machinist-operators, $2. (Night)—Foremen, $2; handmen, $3; operators and machinist-operators, $1.50.

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CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19; operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $21; operators, $25. Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917. Increase—Newspaper (day)—Foremen and handmen, $3; operators, $1. (Night)—Foremen, $4; handmen, $3; operators, $1. Book and job—Foremen and handmen, $3; operators, $1.

CLEVELAND, OHIO (HUNGARIAN).

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $23; operators, $28. (Night)—Handmen, $24; operators, $29. The contract covers a period of one year—November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$3.

CLEVELAND, OHIO (NO. 53).

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $30. (Night)—$33. The contract covers a period of five years—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1922. Increase (day and night)—$4.20.

CLINTON, IOWA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $28; handmen and operators, $23. The contract covers a period of one year—March 12, 1917, to March 12, 1918. Increase—$1 all around.

COHOES, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $21; operators, $23. The contract covers a period of four years—February 5, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase—February 5, 1917, foremen and handmen, $1. $1 each year for 1918 and 1919.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $27; assistant foremen, $25; head admen, $23; linotype operators, 43¾ cents per hour for time work; handmen and monotype operators, 43¾ cents per hour. (Night)—Foremen, $30; assistant foremen, $28; head admen, $26; linotype operators, 50 cents per hour for time work; handmen and monotype operators, 50 cents per hour. Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, 43¾ cents per hour. The contract covers a period of two years—March 1, 1917, to March 1, 1919. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $1 to $3; handmen, linotype and monotype operators, $3.

COLUMBUS, GA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, 55 cents per hour; machinists, 45 cents per hour; handmen and operators, 50 cents; machinist-operators, 55 cents. (Night)—Five cents an hour in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of three years—November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1919. Increase—Foremen and handmen, 10 cents per hour; machinists, operators and machinist-operators, 5 cents per hour.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $35; machinists, handmen and operators, $28. (Night)—$3 above day scale. The contract covers a period of five years—May 7, 1917, to May 7, 1922. Increase (day and night)—May 7, 1917, foremen, $3; May 7, 1917, machinists, handmen and operators, $1.50. May 7, 1918, $1; May 7, 1919, 50 cents; May 7, 1920, 50 cents. Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $24. The contract covers a period of two years—February 12, 1917, to February 12, 1919. Increase—February 12, 1917, foremen, $4.50; handmen and operators, $3. February 12, 1918, foremen, handmen and operators, $1.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $18.50; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of three and one-half years—January 27, 1917, to July 1, 1920. Increase—January 27, 1917, $2 all around; July 1, 1917, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; July 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $19.50; handmen, $16.50; operators, $18.80. (Night)—Foremen, $21.50; handmen, $18.50; operators, $21.20. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase (day and night)—January 1, 1917, foremen and handmen, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, 50 cents.

DENVER, COLO. (MAILERS).

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $23.65; journeymen, $19.77. The contract covers a period of five years—January 20, 1917, to January 20, 1922. Increase—Fifteen cents a day.

DULUTH, MINN.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $24.50. (Night)—All journeymen, $27.50. The contract covers a period of five years—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1921. Increase (day and night)—October 1, 1916, $1.50; October 1, 1920, 50 cents. Book and job—Handmen, $23; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of two years—January 15, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase—$2.

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $15; operators, $16. (Night)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $18; operators, $20. Book and job—Foremen, $16.50; handmen, $15; operators, $16. The contract covers a period of two years—August 1, 1916, to August 1, 1918. Increase—Newspaper (day)—Handmen and operators, $1. Book and job—Handmen and operators, $1.

EASTON, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $19; operators, $20.50. (Night)—Foremen, $25.50; handmen, $20.50; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of four years—December 1, 1916, to December 1, 1920. Increase (day and night)—December 1, 1916, $1; December 1, 1917, 50 cents; December 1, 1918, 50 cents.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen, $20; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $25. (Night)—Handmen, $21; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of four years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1921. Increase—$2 all around.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen and operators, $18; handmen, $17. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase—$1 all around.

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EL CENTRO, CAL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $4 per day; operators, $4.50 per day. Eight hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—Handmen, $4.50 per night; operators, $5 per night. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. The contract covers a period of eleven months—February 4, 1917, to January 1, 1918. Increase (day and night)—Handmen, $1.50.

ELGIN, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; head admen, $22; handmen, $20; operators, $22. (Night)—$1 per week in excess of day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of five years—June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1921. Increase—Newspaper (day and night)—1916, foremen, head admen, handmen and operators, $1; 1917, 50 cents; 1918, $1; 1919, 50 cents. Book and job—1916, foremen, handmen and operators, $1; 1917, 50 cents; 1918, $1; 1919, 50 cents.

ELKHART, IND.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; assistant foremen, $19; machinists, $22.50; handmen, $17.50; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $20.50. (Night)—$2 per week above day scale. The contract covers a period of three years—February 1, 1917, to February 1, 1920. Increase—February 1, 1917, foremen, assistant foremen, handmen, 50 cents. February 1, 1918, 50 cents. February 1, 1919, 50 cents.

ERIE, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $27; machinists, handmen and operators, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $29; machinists, handmen and operators, $25. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1919. Increase (day and night)—1916, foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $1; October 1, 1917, 50 cents; October 1, 1918, 50 cents.

EUGENE, ORE.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $27; handmen, $21; operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $30; handmen, $24; operators, $27. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918. Increase (day and night)—Foremen and handmen, $3.

EVANSVILLE, IND. (TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 15).

Newspaper, book and job—All journeymen, $3.50 per day. The contract covers a period of one year. Increase—$1.20.

FALL RIVER, MASS.

Book and job—Foremen, $20; handmen, $18; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—March 1, 1917, to February 28, 1918. Increase—Foremen and handmen, $1.

FARGO, N. D.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $28.50; handmen, $23.50; machinist-operators, $27.50. (Night)—Fifty cents per night in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1919. Increase—January 1, 1916, 50 cents; 1918, 50 cents.

FITCHBURG-LEOMINSTER, MASS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinists, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $21. Book and job—Foremen, $23; handmen, $19; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—January 1, 1917, foremen, $2; handmen, operators, $1. January 1, 1918, handmen, $1.

FORT SMITH, ARK.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $26; handmen, $23; machinist-operators, $25. (Night)—Foremen, $29; handmen, $26; machinist-operators, $28. The contract covers a period of one year and nine months—January 1, 1917, to Septemper 30, 1918. Increase (day and night)—Foremen and handmen, $3; machinist-operators, $2.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $24. (Night)—All journeymen, $27. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1922. Increase (day)—$2. (Night)—$3.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day and night)—Foremen, $5; head admen, handmen and proofreaders, 62½ cents per hour; operators, piece rates. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase (day and night)—Head admen, handmen and proofreaders, 6½ cents per hour.

FREEPORT, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; head admen, $16; assistant admen, $15; operators, $15; machinist-operators, $19. Book and job—Foremen and handmen, $16. The contract covers a period of one year—July 13, 1916, to July 13, 1917. Increase—Newspaper—Admen and assistant admen, $1. Book and job—Foremen and handmen, $1.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $30; machinists, $26.40; handmen, 55 cents per hour; operators, piece rates. The contract covers a period of four years and four months—January 1, 1917, to May 16, 1921. Increase—Foremen, $5; handmen, $4.80.

GARY, IND.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen and operators, $25; machinist-operators, $27. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $27; machinist-operators, $29. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase (day and night)—January 1, 1917, $2; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $18; operators, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $20; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase (day and night)—January 1, 1917, handmen, $1; January 1, 1918, $1.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $27.50; handmen, $22.50; operators, $23.50. (Night)—Foremen, $30; handmen, $24; operators, $26. Book and job—Foremen, $26.50; handmen, $22.50; operators, $23.50. The contract covers a period of one year—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917. Increase—Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $1.50; handmen, $1; operators, 50 cents. (Night)—Foremen,

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handmen and operators, $1. Book and job—Foremen and operators, 50 cents; handmen, $1.

GREENSBURG, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $19; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $19; operators, $22; machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—February 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918. Increase—Handmen, $1.

HACKENSACK, N. J.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $26; handmen and operators, $21; machinist-operators, $24. Eight hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—Foremen, $29; handmen and operators, $24; machinist-operators, $26. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. Book and job—Foremen, $22; handmen, $19; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—January 1, 1917, $1 all around; January 1, 1918, $1.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $22; machinists, handmen and operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase—Foremen, machinists, operators, 50 cents.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $23; machinist-operators, $25. Book and job—Foremen, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $23; machinist-operators, $25. The contract covers a period of four years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1921. Increase—Newspaper—Handmen, $2.75. Book and job—Handmen, $2.75; operators, $2.

HAZLETON, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $17; operators, $19. (Night)—Handmen, $18; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917. Increase—$1.

HENDERSON, KY.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16; operators, $18; machinist-operators, $22.50. (Night)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of two years—December 1, 1916, to December 1, 1918. Increase (day)—Foremen, handmen and operators, $1. (Night)—Foremen, $2; handmen and operators, $1.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $29.50. (Night)—All journeymen, $32.50. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase (day)—January 1, 1917, $1.50; January 1, 1918, 50 cents. (Night)—January 1, 1917, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, 50 cents.

HOLYOKE, MASS.

Newspaper (day)—Machinists, $23; handmen and proofreaders, $20.50; operators, $22. Forty-eight hours constitute a week's work. (Night)—Machinists, $27; handmen and proofreaders, $24; operators, $26. Forty-five hours constitute a week's work. Book and job—Handmen and proofreaders, $19; operators, $22; machinists, $23. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1922. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—January 1, 1918, $1 all around. January 1, 1919, $1; January 1, 1920, $1.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Book and job—Foremen, $28.50; assistant foremen, $26; machinists, $35; handmen, $25; linotype operators, piece rates; proofreaders, $25; monotype operators and casters, $27.50; operators on sort casters, $25. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase—January 1, 1917, foremen, assistant foremen, handmen, $1; monotype operators, $2.50. January 1, 1918, foremen, assistant foremen, handmen, proofreaders and sort casters, 50 cents.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25.50; machinists, handmen and operators, $21. (Night)—Foremen, $27.50; machinists, $23; handmen, $23.50; operators, $23. Book and job—Foremen, $23.90; handmen, $21. The contract covers a period of six months—December 8, 1916, to June 8, 1917. Increase—50 cents all around.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. (MAILERS).

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $20. (Night)—All journeymen, $20. The contract covers a period of three years and two months—February 1, 1917, to April 1, 1920. Increase (day and night)—February 1, 1917, $2; April 1, 1918, 50 cents; April 1, 1919, 50 cents.

JACKSON, MICH.

Newspaper (day)—Machinists, $23, handmen, $19.20; operators, $21. (Night)—Machinists, $25; handmen, $21.12; operators, $23. The contract covers a period of seventeen months—March 3, 1917, to August 3, 1918. Increase (day)—Handmen, $1.70. (Night)—$3.12.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; assistant foremen, $23; handmen and proofreaders, $22.50; operators, $25.50; machinist-operators, $27. (Night)—$2 per week in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of one year—April 9, 1917, to April 8, 1918. Increase—Handmen, $1.50; operators, 50 cents.

JOLIET, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen and machinists, $24; handmen and operators, $21. (Night)—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $23. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1919. Increase (day and night)—Foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, July 1, 1917, $1; July 1, 1918, $1.

JOPLIN, MO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $26; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $24; machinist-operators, $27. (Night)—Foremen, $28; machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $26; machinist-operators, $29. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1921. Increase (day and night)—January 1, 1917, $1 all around; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1920, 50 cents. Book and job—Foremen, $23; handmen, $21; operators, $24; machinist-operators, $27. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1921. Increase—January 1, 1917, $1

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all around; January 1, 1918, 50 cents: January 1, 1920, 50 cents.

KENOSHA, WIS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $24; assistant foremen, $21; handmen, $20; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $24. (Night)—$2.40 per week in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of one year—January 2, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase—Handmen, $1.80.

KEWANEE, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $17; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918. Increase—Handmen, $3; operators, $2.

KINGSTON, ONT., CAN.

Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $18; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $21. The contract covers a period of two years—April 2, 1917, to April 2, 1919. Increase—April 2, 1917, $1 all around. April 2, 1918, $1.

LA JUNTA-ROCKY FORD, COLO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $18.50. (Night)—$1 in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of three years—April 16, 1917, to April 15, 1920. Increase—April 16, 1917, 50 cents all around; October 15, 1917, 50 cents; April 15, 1918, 50 cents; October 15, 1918, 50 cents. Total, $2.

LANCASTER, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Operators, $20; handmen and proofreaders, $17. (Night)—Handmen, $18; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one year and nine months—March 17, 1917, to December 18, 1918. Increase (day and night)—March 17, 1917, $1 all around. (Day)—January 1, 1918, handmen and proofreaders, $1.

LANSING, MICH.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $18.50; operators, $21. (Night)—Handmen, $20.50; operators, $22. Book and job (day)—Handmen, $18.50; operators, $21. (Night)—Handmen, $20.50; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of two years—July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1918. Increase—Newspaper (day)—1916, handmen, $1.50; 1917, $1; 1916, operators, $1. (Night)—1916, handmen, $2.50; 1917, $1; 1916, operators, $1. Book and job (day)—1916, handmen, $1.50; 1917, $1; 1916, operators, $1. (Night)—1916, handmen, $2.50; 1917, $1; 1916, operators, $1.

LAWTON, OKLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $19; operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $23.50. The contract covers a period of one year—November 21, 1916, to November 21, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$1 all around.

LETHBRIDGE, CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $23; operators, $25. Eight hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—Handmen, $25; operators, $27. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. Book and job (day)—Handmen, $23. (Night)—Handmen, $25. The contract covers a period of one year—November 11, 1916, to October 31, 1917. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $1.

LIMA, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $18; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $20; operators, $22; machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of two and a half years—October 1, 1916, to April 1, 1919. Increase—October 1, 1916, $1.

LINCOLN, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase—$1 all around.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen and operators, $16. The contract covers a period of two years—March 1, 1917, to March 1, 1919. Increase—March 1, 1917, $1; March 1, 1918, $1.

LOGAN, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $16; handmen and operators, $15. (Night)—Foremen, $17; handmen, $16. The contract covers a period of two years—April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1918. Increase (day)—Foremen and handmen, $1. (Night)—Handmen, $1.

LONDON, ONT., CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $23; assistant foremen and machinists, $21; handmen, operators and proofreaders, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $24; assistant foremen and machinists, $22; handmen, operators and proofreaders, $21. Book and job—Foremen, $20; assistant foremen, $18; handmen, $17; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of three years—June 30, 1916, to June 30, 1919. Increase—Newspaper (day and night)—1916, foremen, assistant foremen and handmen, $2; machinists and operators, $1; 1917, $1; 1918, $1. Book and job—1916, foremen, $2; assistant foremen, handmen and operators, $1; 1917, $1; 1918, $1.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $17.50; handmen, $16; operators and machinist-operators, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—November 15, 1916, to November 15, 1917. Increase—$1 all around.

LORAIN, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20; linotype machinists, $19; handmen, $18; linotype operators, $18; monotype operators, $18; monotype machinists, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $23; linotype machinists, $21; handmen, $20; linotype operators, $20; monotype operators, $20; monotype machinists, $21. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919. Increase (day)—Foremen, linotype machinists, monotype machinists, $1; linotype and monotype operators, $2; handmen, $3.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $6 per day; assistant foremen, $5.50. All journeymen, $5. (Night)—Foremen, $6.50 per night; assistant foremen, $5.75. All journeymen, $5.50. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase (day and night)—$1 all around.

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LYNN, MASS.

Book and job—Foremen, operators and machinist-operators, $24; assistant foremen, $22; machinists, $24.50; handmen, $21. The contract covers a period of one and one-half years—January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918. Increase—Machinists, handmen, operators and machinist-operators, $1.

MADISON, WIS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; machinists, $20; operators, $20; handmen and proofreaders, $18. (Night)—Machinists, $22; handmen and proofreaders, $20; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$1 all around.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $27; machinists, $25; handmen and operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $27; handmen and operators, $21; machinist-operators, $24. Book and job—Handmen and operators, $18. The contract covers a period of three years—February 1, 1917, to February 1, 1920. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—February 1, 1917, $1 all around; February 1, 1918, $1; February 1, 1919, $1.

MARION, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $21. (Night)—$1 above day scale. The contract covers a period of two years—December 31, 1916, to December 31, 1918. Increase—January 1, 1918, $1 all around. Book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of two years—December 31, 1916, to December 31, 1918. Increase—January 1, 1918, $1 all around.

MARION, IND.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20.50; handmen and operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $22; handmen and operators, $19.50. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1919. Increase (day and night)—October 1, 1917, $1.50 all around.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Newspaper (night)—Foremen, $36; assistant foremen, $30.50; head admen, $30.50; handmen and proofreaders, $28.50; operators, piece rates. The contract was entered into with the Commercial-Appeal and covers a period of five years—March 1, 1917, to March 1, 1922. Increase—March 1, 1917, foremen, $1; March 1, 1917, assistant foremen, head admen, 50 cents; March 1, 1919, $1; March 1, 1921, $1; March 1, 1917, handmen and proofreaders, 60 cents; March 1, 1919, 50 cents; March 1, 1921, $1.

MERIDEN, CONN.

Book and job—Foremen, $21.50; handmen, $19.50; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of two years—February 16, 1917, to February 16, 1919. Increase—February 16, 1917, foremen and handmen, 50 cents; August 16, 1917, 50 cents; February 16, 1918, 50 cents; August 16, 1918, 50 cents; February 16, 1918, operators, $1.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $21; operators, $22.50. (Night)—Foremen, $25.50; handmen, $22.50; operators, $25.50. Book and job—Foremen, $24; handmen, $20; operators, $22.50. The contract covers a period of one year—November 16, 1916, to November 16, 1917. Increase, newspaper (day)—Foremen, $1; handmen, $3; operators, $1.50. (Night)—Foremen, handmen, operators, $1.50. Book and job—Foremen and operators, $1.50; handmen, $2.

MIAMI, FLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, handmen and operators, $25. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917. Increase (day)—Foremen, $3; handmen, $1. (Night)—Foremen, $2; handmen, $3.

MIAMI, FLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $27; journeymen, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $27; journeymen, $27. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Increase—$2 all around.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

Book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $15. The contract covers a period of two years—April 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919. Increase—Foremen, $1.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $18.50; operators, $20.50; machinist-operators, $21.50. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase—$1 all around.

MODESTO, CAL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and operators, $4.25 per day; handmen, $4. (Night)—Foremen, $4.75 per night; handmen, $4.50; operators, $4.50. Book and job—Handmen, $3.75 per day; operators, $4 per day. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase, newspaper (day)—Foremen, $1.50; handmen, $3; operators, $1.50. (Night)—Foremen, handmen and operators, $3. Book and job—Handmen, $1.50.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $20; operators, $25.50. (Night)—Foremen, $30; handmen, $22; operators, $30. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1921. Increase (day)—Handmen, January 1, 1917, $2; January 1, 1918, $1; January 1, 1919, $1. Operators, January 1, 1917, $1.50. (Night)—Handmen, January 1, 1917, $2; January 1, 1918, $1; January 1, 1919, $1. Operators, January 1, 1917, $2. Book and job—Foremen, $19; handmen, $17. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase—Foremen, January 1, 1918, $1; January 1, 1919, $1. Handmen, January 1, 1917, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents.

MONTREAL, CAN. (NO. 176).

Newspaper (day)—Linotype and monotype operators, handmen, $23; linotype and monotype machinists, $25. (Night)—Linotype and monotype operators, $25; handmen, $24; linotype and monotype machinists, $27. The contract covers a period of one year—September 15, 1916, to September 14, 1917. Increase (day and night)—Handmen, $2. The above was secured through local arbitration.

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MOOSE JAW, CAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $4.83⅓ per day; machinists, $4.83⅓; handmen and proofreaders, $4; operators, $4.33⅓; machinist-operators, $4.50. (Night)—Foremen, $5.16⅔; machinists, $5.16⅔; handmen and proofreaders, $4.33⅓; operators, $4.66⅔; machinist-operators, $4.83⅓. The contract covers a period of two years—November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1918. Increase—1916, handmen and proofreaders, $3; November 1, 1917, $1; 1916, operators, machinists, machinist-operators and foremen, $1; November 1, 1917, $1.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20.50; handmen, $19.50; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1917. Increase—Handmen, $1.

MOUNT CARMEL, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen and operators, $16. The contract covers a period of three years—February 1, 1916, to February 1, 1919. Increase—February 1, 1917, 50 cents; February 1, 1918, 50 cents.

MUNCIE, IND.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $28; handmen and operators, $25. The contract covers a period of four years—May 2, 1917, to May 2, 1921. Increase—May 2, 1917, $2 all around; May 2, 1919, $1.

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one year—March 15, 1917, to March 15, 1918. Increase (day)—Foremen, handmen and operators, $1. (Night)—Foremen, handmen, $2; operators, $1.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Newspaper (day)—Machinists, handmen, operators, machinist-operators, monotype operators and monotype castermen, $22.75. (Night)—$2 above day scale. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917. Increase (day and night)—August 1, 1916, 75 cents; January 1, 1917, 75 cents.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Book and job—Foremen, $24; assistant foremen, $24; machinists, $24; handmen, $21.50; operators, $24; machinist-operators, $27; typecasters (one machine), $24; typecasters (two machines), $27. The contract became effective March 3, 1917, and it can be taken up for revision after twelve months by either party filing written notice of a desire to do so. Increase—Foremen, assistant foremen, operators, machinists, typecasters (two machines), $4; handmen, $2; typecasters (one machine), $4.50; machinist-operators, $3.

NEWARK, N. J.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $29. (Night)—$32. The contract covers a period of three and one-half years—January 1, 1917, to May 31, 1920. Increase—January 1, 1917, $1 all around; June 1, 1917, $1.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Book and job—Handmen, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—October 30, 1916, to October 30, 1917. Increase—Handmen, $1.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen, $21.50; operators, $23. (Night)—$2 in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase—January 1, 1917, foremen and operators, $1; handmen, $1.50; July 1, 1918, foremen and handmen, $1.50; operators, $1.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24.50; machinists, $22 and $23.50; handmen and operators, $3.83 per day. (Night)—Foremen, $29; machinists, $25 and $28; handmen and operators, $4.33 per night. The contract covers a period of three years—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1920. Increase—May 1, 1917, $1 all around; May 1, 1919, another $1, contingent upon the price of news print paper.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $23; handmen and operators, $21. (Night)—$2 above day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $21.50; handmen and operators, $18.50; machinist-operators, $21.50. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase, newspaper (day and night)—January 1, 1917, $1 all around; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents. Book and job—January 1, 1917, $1.50 all around; January 1, 1918, $1. January 1, 1919, foremen, machinist-operators, $1; handmen and operators, 50 cents.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (BOHEMIAN).

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $20; operators, $22. Eight hours constitute a day's work for all employes except machine operators. The latter work seven hours a day. The contract covers a period of one year—September 1, 1916, to August 31, 1917. Increase—Handmen and operators, $2.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (TYPOGRAPHIA).

Newspaper (day)—Handmen and operators, $26.50. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $29. Five days (or nights) of eight hours each constitute a week's work. The contract covers a period of one and one-half years—June 25, 1916, to December 31, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$1.50. Book and job—Handmen, $25; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of two years—February 1, 1916, to December 31, 1918. Increase—1916, handmen, $1; 1918, $1.

NILES, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $3.25 per day; handmen, $3; operators and machinist-operators, $3.50. The contract covers a period of one year—December 23, 1916, to December 23, 1917. Increase—Foremen, handmen and operators, $3.

NORFOLK, VA.

Book and job (day)—Handmen, $20.16; linotype operators, $22.56; monotype casters, $22.56. (Night)—Handmen, $22.56; linotype operators, $24.48; monotype casters, $24.48. The contract

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covers a period of three years—March 1, 1917, to February 29, 1920. Increase (day and night)—Handmen, $2.16; operators, $2.56.

NORTH YAKIMA, WASH.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $30; handmen and operators, $27. (Night)—Foremen, $31.50; handmen and operators, $30. Book and job—Foremen, $28.50; handmen, $27; operators, $27. The contract covers a period of two years—January 2, 1917, to January 2, 1919. Increase—Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $5; handmen and operators, $3. (Night)—Foremen, $3.50; handmen and operators, $3. Book and job—Foremen, handmen and operators, $3.

OGDEN, UTAH.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $5 per day. (Night)—$5.50 per night. The contract covers a period of four years—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1921. Increase (day and night)—Handmen, $4.50. Book and job—Foremen, $4.50 per day; handmen, $4; operators, $5. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918. Increase—Foremen and handmen, $3.

OIL CITY, PA.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $19. (Night)—All journeymen, $22. Book and job—All journeymen, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917. Increase—$1 all around.

OIL CITY, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $21. (Night)—$24. The contract covers a period of two years—May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1919. Increase (day)—$3. (Night)—$2.

OMAHA, NEB.

In a letter to International headquarters Secretary Hinman, of Omaha Union No. 190, writes as follows regarding contracts covering foreign language offices: "I am enclosing scales for your approval. These scales expire December 15, 1918, and date from November 1, 1916, and affect about twenty-five men in the foreign language shops. The scale is a raise from a flat $22.50 to $25.50 and $28.50, or the same as the newspaper English scale."

ONEIDA, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $18; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase—Handmen, $2; operators, $1.

OSKALOOSA, IOWA

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $17; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of two years—August 21, 1916, to August 21, 1918. Increase—Foremen, $1; operators, $2; handmen, $1.

PADUCAH, KY.

Newspaper, book and job (day) Foremen, $21; handmen and operators, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $23.40; handmen and operators, $21.40. The contract covers a period of three years—March 1, 1917, to February 29, 1920. Increase (day and night)—March 1, 1917, $1 all around; March 1, 1918, $1; March 1, 1919, $1.

PALO ALTO, CAL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $4.50 per day; handmen, $3.25; operators, $4.50. The contract covers a period of two years—August 1, 1916, to August 1, 1918. Increase—August 1, 1916, handmen, 25 cents; October 1, 1916, 25 cents; January 1, 1917, 25 cents; April 1, 1917, 25 cents.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $23. Book and job—Handmen, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—December 11, 1916, to December 31, 1917. Increase, newspaper—$2. Book and job, $1.

PEKIN, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $18; handmen, $15. (Night)—Same as day. The contract covers a period of two years—March 1, 1917, to March 1, 1919. Increase—January 1, 1918, $2 all around.

PERU, IND.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $17; operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $19. The contract covers a period of three years—January 2, 1917, to January 2, 1920. Increase (day)—January 2, 1917, foremen, $1; handmen, $1.50; 1918, 1919, foremen, $1 each year; 1919; handmen, $1.50; operators, $1. (Night)—1917, foremen, handmen, $1; 1918, 1919, foremen, $1 each year; 1919, handmen, $2; operators, $1.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, machinists and machinist-operators, $20; handmen, $18; operators, $19. The contract covers a period of three years—February 1, 1917, to February 1, 1920. Increase—February 1, 1917, $1 all around. August 1, 1917, foremen and handmen, $1; February 1, 1918, $1; February 1, 1919, $1. Operators, machinists and machinist-operators, August 1, 1917, 50 cents; February 1, 1918, $1; February 1, 1919, 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Book and job Handmen, $21; operators, $23. The contract was entered into November 1, 1916, and continues indefinitely. Increase—$1.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. (GERMAN-AMERICAN).

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $23. (Night)—All journeymen, $25. Five days of eight hours each constitute a week's work. The contract covers a period of two years—October 3, 1916, to October 3, 1918. Increase—$1 all around.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $4.75 per day. (Night)—All journeymen, $5.25 per night. Book and job—Handmen, $4.25 per day; operators, newspaper scale applies. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1919. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—$1.50.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $26.50; machinists, $25; handmen and proofreaders, $21; operators, $23; machinist-operators, $25. (Night)—Foremen, $27.50; machinists, $25.50; handmen and proofreaders, $21.50; operators, $23.75; machinist-operators, $25.75. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1921. Increase (day)—January 1, 1917, foremen, $4; machinists,

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$1; handmen and proofreaders, $3; operators, 50 cents; machinist-operators, $1; 1918, foremen, $1; 1919, 50 cents; 1920, $1; 1921, $1; handmen, proofreaders, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 50 cents each year; operators, 50 cents in 1918, 1919, 1920, and $1 in 1921; machinists, machinist-operators, 25 cents each year, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. (Night)—1917, foremen, $4; machinists, $1.50; handmen and proofreaders, $2.50; operators, $1.25; machinist-operators, $1.75. Foremen, 50 cents in 1918, 1919, and $1 in 1920 and 1921. Handmen, proofreaders, 50 cents each year, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. Machinists, 50 cents each year, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921. Operators, 75 cents in 1918 and 50 cents in 1919, 1920, 1921. Machinist-operators, 25 cents in 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921.

PITTSBURG, KAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22.50; machinists, $25; handmen, $21; operators, $22; machinist-operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $24; machinists, $26.50; handmen, $22.50; operators, $23.50; machinist-operators, $25.50. The contract covers a period of three years—February 15, 1917, to February 15, 1920. Increase (day)—Foremen and handmen, $2; machinists, 50 cents; operators, $1; machinist-operators, $2.50. (Night)—Foremen and operators, $1; machinists, 50 cents; handmen, $2; machinist-operators, $2.50.

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Newspaper, book and job (day and night)—All journeymen, $16. The contract covers a period of two years and nine months—April 1, 1916, to December 31, 1918. Increase—April 1, 1916, $2; January 1, 1917, $1; January 1, 1918, $1.

POCATELLO, IDAHO.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $28.50; handmen, $25.50; operators, $27. (Night)—Foremen, $31.50; handmen, $28.50; operators, $30. The contract covers a period of two years—March 19, 1917, to March 20, 1919. Increase (day)—March 19, 1917, foremen, $2; handmen, $1.50; operators, 50 cents. March 20, 1918, foremen and handmen, $1.50. (Night)—March 19, 1917, foremen, $3.50; handmen, $3; operators, $2. March 20, 1918, foremen and handmen, $1.50.

PORTLAND, ORE. (MAILERS).

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; journeymen, $3.50 per day. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917. Increase—Foremen, $2; journeymen, 25 cents a day.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $19. (Night)—$3 per week in excess of day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen and operators, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase, newspaper (day)—Foremen, $6; handmen and operators, $2. Book and job—Foremen and handmen, $2.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen and operators, $19.50. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $20.50. The contract covers a period of two years—March 1, 1917, to March 1, 1919. Increase (day and night)—March 1, 1917, 50 cents; September 1, 1917, 50 cents.

PRINCE ALBERT, CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $27; assistant foremen, $24; handmen, $20.50; operators, $23; machinist-operators, $25. (Night)—Foremen, $30; assistant foremen, $27. All journeymen, $2 above day scale. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. The contract covers a period of one year—August 31, 1916, to August 31, 1917. Increase—Handmen, $1.50.

PRINCETON, IND.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $19; handmen, $16.50; operators, $19. The contract covers a period of three years—April 1, 1917, to March 31, 1920. Increase—Foremen, $2; handmen, $2.50; operators, $3.

QUINCY, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen and operators, $21. (Night)—Foremen, $26; handmen and operators, $23. Book and job—Foremen, $23; handmen, $19; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of five and one-half years—October 1, 1916, to April 1, 1922. Increase, newspaper, book and job—October 1, 1917, $1; October 1, 1919, $1; October 1, 1920, 50 cents.

RACINE, WIS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Operators, $21; handmen and proofreaders, $19. (Night)—$2 per week in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of five years—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1921. Increase—October 1, 1916, $1; October 1, 1917, $1; October 1, 1918, $1; October 1, 1919, 50 cents; October 1, 1920, 50 cents.

RENO, NEV.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $34.50; handmen and operators, $31.50; machinist-operators, $37.50. (Night)—$3 in excess of day scale. Eight hours constitute a day's or night's work for handmen. Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's or night's work for operators. Book and job—Foremen and operators, $36; handmen, $30. No signed contracts. Increase, newspaper (day and night)—Foremen, handmen, $4.50; operators, machinist-operators, $1.50. Book and job—Foremen and operators, $6; handmen, $3.

RICHMOND, IND.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $23; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen, operators and machinist-operators, $21. (Night)—Foremen, $25; assistant foremen, machinists, operators, handmen and machinist-operators, $23. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$2.

ROANOKE, VA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $19; operators, $19; machinist-operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $21; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $25. Verbal contracts. Increase—$1 all around.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $21; operators, $22; proofreaders, $21. (Night)—Handmen, $22; operators, $24; proofreaders, $22. The contract was made with the Herald and covers a period of three years—November 1, 1915, to November 1, 1918. Increase (day and night)—November 1,

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1916, handmen, proofreaders and operators, $1; November 1, 1917, 50 cents.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $18; operators, $21. (Night)—Handmen, $19.50; operators, $23. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1922. Increase (day)—January 1, 1917, handmen, $2; January 1, 1918, $1; January 1, 1919, $1. Operators, January 1, 1917, $1; January 1, 1919, 50 cents; January 1, 1921, 50 cents. (Night)—Handmen, January 1, 1917, $1; January 1, 1918, 50 cents; January 1, 1919, 50 cents; January 1, 1920, $1; January 1, 1921, 50 cents. Operators, January 1, 1917, $1; January 1, 1919, 50 cents; January 1, 1921, 50 cents. Book and job—Handmen, $18; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920. Increase—January 1, 1917, handmen, $1.50; operators, $1. January 1, 1918, handmen, $1; operators, 50 cents. January 1, 1919, handmen, $1; operators, 50 cents.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

Newspaper—All journeymen, $22.50. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918. Increase—$4.50.

SALEM, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $19; assistant foremen, $18; handmen, $17; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of five years—September 1, 1916, to August 31, 1921. Increase—1916, foremen, assistant foremen and handmen, $2; 1919, handmen, 50 cents; 1920, 50 cents.

SALINA, KAN.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, machinists and machinist-operators, $25; head admen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $21.50. The contract covers a period of one year—June 1, 1917, to June 1, 1918. Increase—Head admen and handmen, $2; machinists and machinist-operators, $1.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH (MAILERS).

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $3.65 per day; all journeymen, $3.15. (Night)—Foremen, $3.90; all journeymen, $3.40. The contract covers a period of three years—March 15, 1917, to March 15, 1920. Increase (day and night)—March 15, 1917, 90 cents all around; March 15, 1918, 60 cents. Total increase, $1.50.

SAPULPA, OKLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22; handmen and operators, $20; machinist-operators, $22.50. (Night)—Foremen, $25; handmen and operators, $23; machinist-operators, $25.50. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917. Increase (day and night)—Foremen, $2.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $16; operators, $18. (Night)—Handmen, $19; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1919. Increase—October 1, 1916, handmen, $1; October 1, 1917, $1; October 1, 1918, $1.

SASKATOON, CAN.

Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $24; operators, $25. (Night)—Handmen, $25; operators, $27.50. The contract covers a period of seventeen months—June 6, 1916, to October 31, 1917. Increase (day)—Handmen, $1.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25; machinists and operators, $24; handmen and proofreaders, $21. Book and job—Foremen, $24; handmen and proofreaders, $19; operators, $22.50. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918. Increase—Newspaper—Handmen, proofreaders and operators, $3. Book and job—Handmen and proofreaders, $4; foremen, $2; operators, $1.50.

SCRANTON, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $25; machinist-operators, $26. (Night)—Machinists, handmen, operators, machinist-operators and proofreaders, $28. Book and job—Proofreaders, $24; handmen, $23; operators, $24; machinist-operators, $26; machinists, $26. The contract covers a period of five years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1922. Increase—Newspaper (day and night)—January 1, 1917, $2; January 1, 1919, $1; January 1, 1921, $1. Book and job—January 1, 1917, $2 all around; January 1, 1919, $1; January 1, 1921, $1.

SEATTLE, WASH.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, machinists, handmen, operators and proofreaders, $5.50 per day. (Night)—$6 per night. The contract became effective March 31, 1917, and can be opened December 31, 1918, or December 31, 1919, by either party giving thirty days' notice. Increase (day and night)—$1.50 all around. Book and job (day)—Handmen, $4.50; operators, newspaper rates apply. (Night)—Handmen, $5 per night; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract was entered into January 29, 1917, and remains in force until September 3, 1917, and thereafter indefinitely. Increase—$1.50.

SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $16; handmen, $15; operators, $17. (Night)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $17; operators, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1917, to April 30, 1918. Increase—$1 all around.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen, $22; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of five years—June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1921. Increase—1916, foremen, 50 cents; handmen, $2; 1917, foremen and handmen, 50 cents; 1918, 50 cents; 1919, 50 cents; 1920, 50 cents.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Newspaper (day)—Machinists, $25; handmen, operators, proofreaders, monotype operators and casters, $21.50. (Night)—Machinists, $27; handmen, operators, proofreaders, monotype operators and casters, $25. The contract covers a period of five years—March 24, 1916, to March 24, 1921. Increase (day)—$1. (Night)—$1.50.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen and operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—April 3, 1917, to April 3, 1918. Increase—$1.

ST. CLOUD, MINN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $15. The contract covers a period of five

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years—July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1921. Increase—1916, $1; 1917, $1; 1918, $1; 1919, $1; 1920, $1.

ST. JOHN, CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinists, $20; operators, $20 (also piece rates); handmen and proofreaders, $18. (Night)—Foremen and machinists, $23; operators, $23 (also piece rates); handmen and proofreaders, $20. Book and job—Foremen and operators, $20; handmen, $18. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase (day and night), newspaper—January 1, 1917, handmen and proofreaders, $2; January 1, 1919, $1. January 1, 1918, foremen, machinists and operators, $2. Book and job—January 1, 1917, handmen, $2; January 1, 1919, $1. January 1, 1918, foremen and operators, $2.

ST. LOUIS, MO. (NO. 8).

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $29.16; operators, piece rates. Seven and two-thirds hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—Handmen, $32.40; operators, piece rates. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. The contract covers a period of five years—February 8, 1917, to February 7, 1922. Increase (day)—$2.16. (Night)—$2.40. August 8, 1919, piece operators receive one-half cent per thousand over present rates.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) MAILERS.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $20.50. Eight hours constitute a day's work. (Night)—All journeymen, $20.50. Seven and one-half hours constitute a night's work. The contract covers a period of three years—June 30, 1916, to June 30, 1919. Increase (day and night)—$1.50.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) TYPOGRAPHIA NO. 3.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen and operators, $25.36. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $28.80. The contract expires February 7, 1922. Increase (day)—$1.36. (Night)—$2.33.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Book and job (day)—Machinists, $25; handmen, $22; operators, $25; machinist-operators, $28; proofreaders, $22. (Night)—Machinists, $28; handmen, $25; operators, $28; machinist-operators, $31; proofreaders, $25. The contract covers a period of two years—June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1918. Increase—$1.

ST. THOMAS, ONT., CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $14; operators, $16. The contract covers a period of three years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. Increase—January 1, 1917, handmen and operators, 50 cents; January 1, 1918, $1; January 1, 1919, $1.

SUPERIOR, WIS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, handmen and operators, $21. (Night)—Foremen, handmen and operators, $25. Book and job—Foremen and handmen, $19. The contract covers a period of three years—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1919. Increase—Newspaper, book and job—October 1, 1916, $1; October 1, 1917, 50 cents; October 1, 1918, 50 cents.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $23.25. (Night)—All journeymen, $26.25. The contract covers a period of three years—July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1919. Increase (day and night)—75 cents.

TAMPA, FLA.

Newspaper (night)—Foremen, $30; head admen, $27; handmen and proofreaders, $24; operators, $30. Book and job—Foremen, $25; handmen, $22; machinist-operators, $30. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917. Increase—Book and job—Handmen, $1; machinist-operators, 50 cents.

TIFFIN, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of two years—April 1, 1916, to March 31, 1918. Increase—1916, $1; 1917, 50 cents.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $28. (Night)—All journeymen, $31. The contract covers a period of three years—June 1, 1917, to June 1, 1920. Increase—$4.25 all around.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $27; handmen and operators, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—February 2, 1917, to December 31, 1917. The above is the minimum scale in existence in Twin Falls. The maximum scale calls for $3 per week in excess of the above.

WARREN, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen and operators, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—April 2, 1917, to April 1, 1918. Increase—Foremen, $2.50; handmen, $3; operators, $1.

WARREN, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen and operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—November 20, 1916, to November 20, 1917. Increase—$1.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Book and job (day)—Handmen, $23; operators, $27. (Night)—Handmen, $27.60; operators, $30. The contract covers a period of four years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1921. Increase (day and night)—January 1, 1917, handmen, $2; January 1, 1918, $1. (Day)—January 1, 1917, operators, $3. (Night)—$1.20.

WATERVILLE, MAINE.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $17.50; all journeymen, $16.50. (Night)—Foremen, $23; all journeymen, $19.50. The contract covers a period of two years—February 1, 1917, to January 31, 1919. Increase (day)—$1.50. (Night)—50 cents.

WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen and machinist-operators, $20. (Night)—Ten per cent higher than the day scale. The contract covers a period of two and one-half years—July 1, 1916, to December 31, 1918. Increase—Foremen, $3; handmen, $2; machinist-operators, $1.

WAUKESHA, WIS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $16; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase—$2.

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WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Newspaper, book and job—Summer, eight months, April 1 to December 1: (Day)—Foremen, $22; handmen and operators, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $24; handmen and operators, $22. Winter, four months, December 1 to April 1: (Day)—Foremen, $24; handmen and operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $27; handmen and operators, $25. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917. Increase (day and night)—Foremen, $5; handmen and operators, $4.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $25; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $22.60. (Night)—Foremen, $27.50; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $25. Book and job—Foremen, $24; handmen, $21; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of seven years—August 31, 1916, to August 31, 1923. Increase, newspaper (day)—1916, foremen, $1; 1917, $1; 1918, 50 cents; 1916, assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $1; 1917, $1; 1918, 40 cents. September 1, 1919, an additional advance of 25 cents for each succeeding year until the weekly wage for foremen shall have reached $27.50, and that of journeymen $25, September 1, 1922. (Night)—1916, foremen, assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $1; 1917, $1; 1918, $1. September 1, 1919, an additional advance of 25 cents for each succeeding year until the weekly wage for foremen shall have reached $30.50 and that of journeymen $28, September 1, 1922. Book and job operators, $3.40.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $23; handmen, $20; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of four years—January 17, 1917, to December 31, 1920. Increase—January 1, 1917, $1 all around. January 1, 1919, foremen, operators, machinist-operators, 50 cents; handmen, $1. January 1, 1920, foremen, operators and machinist-operators, 50 cents; handmen, $1.

WICHITA, KAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $26.75; machinists, handmen and operators, $22.75; monotype operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $29.75; machinists, handmen and operators, $25.75; monotype operators, $25. The contract covers a period of five years—April 8, 1916, to April 8, 1921. Increase (day and night)—Foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $1.75; monotype operators, $2.50.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen and operators, $22. (Night)—Handmen and operators, $25. Book and job—Handmen, $20; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of five years—May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1921. Increase, newspaper (day and night)—November 1, 1916, $1; November 1, 1918, $1. Book and job—May 1, 1916, $1; May 1, 1918, $1.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $18; operators, $21. (Night)—Handmen, $19; operators, $23. The contract covers a period of one year—November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917. Increase (day and night)—$1 all around.

WINDSOR, ONT., CAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen and operators, $21; handmen, $19. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918. Increase—January 1, 1917, foremen, handmen and operators, $2; January 1, 1918, $1.

WINONA, MINN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $15; operators, $16.50; machinist-operators, $17.50. (Night)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $16; operators, $17.50; machinist-operators, $19. Book and job—Foremen, $17; handmen, $15; operators, day newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of four years—January 3, 1916, to January 3, 1920. Increase, newspaper (day)—January 3, 1917, foremen, $3; handmen, machinist-operators, $1; operators, $1; January 3, 1918, foremen, handmen, operators, machinist-operators, 50 cents; January 3, 1919, 50 cents. (Night)—January 3, 1917, foremen, $2.50; handmen, operators, machinist-operators, $1; January 3, 1918, 50 cents; January 3, 1919, 50 cents. Book and job—January 3, 1917, foremen, $2; handmen, $1; January 3, 1918, 50 cents; January 3, 1919, 50 cents.

XENIA, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $16; handmen and operators, $14; machinist-operators, $2 above scale. The contract covers a period of three years—July 18, 1916, to July 18, 1919. Increase—December 1, 1916, $1; December 1, 1917, $1.

YORK, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $19.50; handmen, $17; operators, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $22.50; handmen, $18.50; operators, $20.50. Book and job—Foremen, $19.50; handmen, $17; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of three years—December 1, 1916, to December 1, 1919. Increase, newspaper (day and night)—Foremen, handmen, December 1, 1916, $2; operators, $1. December 1, 1918, $1 all around. Book and job—Foremen and handmen, December 1, 1916, $2; December 1, 1918, $1.

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ABERDEEN, S. D.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $22; handmen, $18; operators, $24. Book and job—Foremen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

ABERDEEN, WASH.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $5 per day; handmen, $4.50; operators, $4.50; machinist-operators, $5. (Night)—Fifty cents above day scale. Book and job—Foremen, handmen and operators, $4.50 per day; machinist-operators, $5. The contract covers a period of one year—November 6, 1916, to November 5, 1917.

ANNISTON, ALA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $17; operators, $18; machinist-operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $26. Book and job—Foremen,

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$18; handmen, $16. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

AUGUSTA, GA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24.50; machinists, $22; handmen, $19.50; operators, piece rates. (Night)—Foremen, $30; machinists, $24; handmen, $22.50; operators, piece rates. Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $22.50. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $30; handmen, $20; operators, $25; monotype casters, $25. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $17; operators, $20; machinist-operators, $22. (Night)—Foremen, $23; handmen, $18; operators, $22; machinist-operators, $23. The contract covers a period of one year—October 17, 1916, to October 17, 1917.

BILLINGS, MONT.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $6 per day. All journeymen, $5. (Night)—Foremen, $6.50 per night. All journeymen, $5.50. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.

Book and job—Foremen and operators, $27; handmen, $24. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919.

BUCYRUS, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $14; operators, $16.50; machinist-operators, $20. Book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $14.50; operators, $16.50. The contract covers a period of one year—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917.

CANTON, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job—Handmen and operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

CHARLEROI, PA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $16; handmen, $14; operators, $18. (Night)—$2 above day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $16; handmen, $14; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen and operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $21; handmen and operators, $19. The contract covers a period of one year—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917.

COLUMBUS, GA.

Book and job—Handmen, $16.80; operators, $21.14. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

CONCORD, N. H.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen and operators, $15. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen, $22.50; operators, $25.50; machinist-operators, $28. (Night)—Foremen, $27; handmen, $24.50; operators, $27.50; machinist-operators, $30. The contract covers a period of one year—November 1, 1916, to October 31, 1917.

DENISON, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day) Foremen, $25; handmen, $19.50; operators, $22.50. Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19.50; operators, $22.50. The contract covers a period of one year—October 7, 1916, to October 7, 1917.

DURANT, OKLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $15; operators, $19. (Night)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

EAST LAS VEGAS, N. M.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; assistant foremen, $16.50; handmen, $15; operators, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $21; assistant foremen, $18; handmen, $16.50; operators, $25. Book and job—Foremen, $20; handmen, $15. The contract covers a period of one year—February 6, 1917, to February 6, 1918.

ELLENSBURG, WASH.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $25; handmen, $24; operators, $30. (Night)—Foremen, $27; handmen, $27; operators, $33. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917.

ESCANABA, MICH.

Newspaper—Handmen, $15; operators, $16; machinist-operators, $20. (Night)—Operators, $18. The contract was made with the Escanaba Journal and covers a period of one year—June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1917.

EUGENE, ORE.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $18; operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $27; handmen, $21; operators, $27. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1916, to January 1, 1917.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $17; operators, $20. (Night)—Foremen, $20.50; handmen, $18.50; operators, $20.50. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

FREMONT, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $16; assistant foremen, $15; handmen, $14; operators, $16. (Night)—$2 in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of one year—June 17, 1916, to June 17, 1917.

GAINESVILLE, TEXAS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $17; handmen, $15; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Newspaper (night)—Foremen, $35; assistant foremen, $30; handmen, $28.80; operators, piece

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rates; proofreaders, $28.80. The contract covers a period of five years--May 11, 1916, to May 11, 1921.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $23; handmen, $19; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $23. (Night)—Foremen, $24; handmen, $20; operators, $23; machinist-operators, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—October 7, 1916, to October 7, 1917.

HAMILTON, OHIO.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $22; handmen and operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

HARRISBURG, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16.50; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $19; handmen and operators, $16. (Night)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $24; handmen, $19; operators, $21.50. The contract covers a period of one year—February 27, 1917, to February 27, 1918.

HERRIN, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen and operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $20; handmen and operators, $18. The contract covers a period of two years—December 31, 1916, to December 31, 1918.

HURON, S. D.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one year—March 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917.

INDEPENDENCE, KAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinist-operators, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $18. (Night)—$1 above day scale. Book and job—Foremen and operators, $18; handmen, $17; machinist-operators, $20. The contract covers a period of fifteen months—January 1, 1917, to April 1, 1918.

IOLA, KAN.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $16.50; operators, $18. (Night)—Handmen, $18; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—January 20, 1917, to January 20, 1918.

JACKSON, MISS.

Book and job—Foremen, $4.10; assistant foremen, $3.75; handmen, $3.50; operators, $3.90; machinist-operators, $4.17; monotype keyboard operators, $3.60; monotype machinists, $4.17. The contract covers a period of one year—March 6, 1917, to March 6, 1918.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $27.50; assistant foremen, machinists, handmen and operators, $25; machinist-operators, $27; proofreaders, $22.50. (Night)—Foremen, $35; assistant foremen, $27.50; machinists, $28; handmen, $26; operators, $27; machinist-operators, $30; proofreaders, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 15, 1917.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; all journeymen, $18. (Night)—Foremen, $24; all journeymen, $21. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

KEWANEE, ILL.

Newspaper (day)—Handmen, $14; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22.50; handmen, $20; machinist-operators, $22. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

LEWISTON, MAINE.

Book and job—All journeymen, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—February 13, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

LEXINGTON, KY.

Book and job—Foremen, $20; handmen, $16.50; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $22. The contract covers a period of two years—November 4, 1916, to November 4, 1918.

LIVINGSTON, MONT.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $4.50 per day; handmen and operators, $4.25. (Night)—Foremen, $5 per night; handmen and operators, $4.75. The contract covers a period of one year—July 10, 1916, to July 10, 1917.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and operators, $20; handmen, $18. (Night)—$3 in excess of day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $19; handmen, $16.50; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of ten months—April 19, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

MEDFORD, ORE.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $22.50; handmen, $19.50; operators, $27. The contract covers a period of one year—November 14, 1916, to November 14, 1917.

MERIDEN, CONN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and machinists, $22; handmen and operators, $20. (Night)—$2 above day scale. The contract covers a period of one year—February 16, 1917, to February 16, 1918.

MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $20.50; handmen, $18; operators, $19.50. (Night)—Foremen, $21.50; handmen, $20; operators, $21.50. Book and job—Foremen, $20.50; handmen, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—June 3, 1916, to June 3, 1917.

MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16.50; operators, $18. Book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $15; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—August 10, 1916, to August 10, 1917.

MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $20; handmen, $17; operators, $18. (Night)—Foremen,

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$21; handmen, $18; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of six months—October 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA.

Book and job—Handmen, $22; operators, newspaper rates apply. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1917.

NANAIMO, B. C., CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $5 per day; handmen and operators, $4.50. Forty-seven hours constitute a week's work. (Night)—Foremen, $5.50 per night; handmen and operators, $5. Forty-five hours constitute a week's work. Book and job—Foremen, $30 per week; handmen, $27. Forty-seven hours constitute a week's work. The contract covers a period of one year—June 19, 1916, to June 19, 1917.

NATCHEZ, MISS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; assistant foremen, $20; handmen, $18; operators, $22; machinist-operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $24; assistant foremen, $22; handmen, $19; machinist-operators, $24. Book and job—Foremen, $20; handmen, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

NELSON, B. C., CAN.

Newspaper (day)—50 cents less than night scale. (Night)—Foremen, $6 per night; machinists, $5.50; handmen, $5; operators, $5.50. Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's or night's work. Book and job—Foremen, $31.50; handmen, $28.50. The contract covers a period of three years—May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1919.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $14; operators, $16. (Night)—Handmen, $15; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—March 10, 1917, to March 10, 1918.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $16. Book and job—All journeymen, $15. The contract covers a period of one year—December 1, 1916, to November 30, 1917.

OTTAWA, KAN.

Book and job—Handmen, $14; operators, $16.50. The contract covers a period of three years—November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1919.

OLYMPIA, WASH.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $5 per day; handmen, $4.50; machinist-operators, $5. (Night)—Foremen, $5.50 per night; handmen, $5; machinist-operators, $5.50. Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's or night's work. Book and job—Foremen, $4.50 per day; handmen, $4.25; operators, newspaper rates apply. Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's work. The contract covers a period of two years—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1918.

PALESTINE, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen and handmen, $15.75; operators, $18 (also piece rates); machinist-operators, $21. Book and job—Foremen, $18.90; handmen, $15.75; operators, $18 (also piece rates). The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

PARSONS, KAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $19. (Night)—$1.50 per week in excess of day scale. Book and job—Foremen and operators, $19; handmen, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—March 1, 1917, to February 28, 1918.

PENDLETON, ORE.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $22.50; assistant foremen and handmen, $21; machinist-operators, $30. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

PETALUMA, CAL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $24. (Night)—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $27. Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen, $18; operators, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Operators, $18; monotype operators, $18; monotype caster operators, $15. (Night)—Operators, $21; monotype operators, $21; monotype caster operators, $16.50. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

PONTIAC, MICH.

Newspaper—Foremen, $21; handmen and operators, $19; machinist-operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one year—February 7, 1917, to February 7, 1918.

POPLAR BLUFF, MO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $19; handmen, $17.50; operators, $20. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $5 per day; assistant foremen, $4.50; handmen and operators, $4; machinist-operators, $4.50. (Night)—Operators, $4.50; machinist-operators, $5. The contract covers a period of three years—July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1919.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $34.50; handmen and operators, $5.25 per day; machinist-operators, $39. (Night)—Fifty cents per night in excess of day scale. Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's or night's work. The contract covers a period of one year—December 1, 1916, to December 1, 1917.

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—All journeymen, $18. (Night)—All journeymen, $21. The contract covers a period of nine months—July 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $24; assistant foremen and handmen, $21; operators, $24. (Night)—$3 above day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $24; handmen, $20; operators, $24. The contract covers

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a period of one year—October 15, 1916, to October 15, 1917.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Book and job—Foremen, $27; handmen, $24; operators, $27. The contract covers a period of one year—May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917.

SANTA FE, N. M.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $27.50; handmen, $18; operators, $27.50; machinist-operators, $30. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1917.

SHAMOKIN, PA.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Handmen, $14.50; operators, $15; machinist-operators, $15.50. The contract covers a period of one year—February 16, 1917, to February 16, 1918.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $16; handmen, $15; operators, $18. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

SHREVEPORT, LA.

Book and job (day)—Foremen, $26.75; handmen, $24; operators, $27; proofreaders, $24. The contract covers a period of one year—January 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916.

TAUNTON, MASS.

Book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $15. The contract covers a period of one year—April 1, 1916, to April 1, 1917.

TEMPLE, TEXAS.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $22.50; handmen, $19; operators, $21; machinist-operators, $23.50. (Night)—Foremen, $24.50; handmen, $21; operators, $23; machinist-operators, $26. Book and job—Foremen, $21; handmen, $19; operators, $21. The contract covers a period of one year—July 1, 1916, to June 30, 1917.

TONOPAH, NEV.

Newspaper (day)—All journeymen, $36. (Night)—All journeymen, $42. The contract covers a period of one year—April 17, 1916, to April 16, 1917.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16; operators, $24. (Night)—Ten per cent advance over day scale. Book and job—Foremen, $18; handmen, $16. The contract covers a period of one year—October 1, 1916, to October 1, 1917.

VICTORIA, B. C., CAN.

Newspaper (day)—Foremen, $5.50 per day; all journeymen, $5 per day. (Night)—Foremen, $6 per night; all journeymen, $5.50 per night. Seven and one-half hours constitute a day's or night's work. The contract covers a period of three years—December 21, 1916, to December 31, 1919.

WATERTOWN, WIS.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen and operators, $16; handmen, $15. The contract covers a period of one year—February 26, 1917, to February 25, 1918.

WAVERLY, N. Y.

Newspaper, book and job—Handmen, $14; operators, $15. The contract covers a period of one year—August 1, 1916, to August 1, 1917.

WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Newspaper, book and job (day)—Foremen, $21.50; machinists, $20.50; handmen, $17.50; operators, $19.50. (Night)—$3 per week in excess of day scale. The contract covers a period of one year—February 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918.

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REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit for your consideration a report covering briefly my work for the past year.

While I might chronicle in detail the results of my efforts, it is unnecessary to do so, as the more important matters coming under my purview as a member of the executive council will be covered in the report of that body or in the report of the president.

The negotiation of wage agreements, adjustment of disputes arising between employers and subordinate unions, organization work, arbitration board meetings, Board of Governors' meetings of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and general administrative work at headquarters in connection with the affairs of our union, have occupied my entire time.

During the year the following jurisdictions were visited in connection with the matters enumerated:

ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany Union No. 4 had for some weeks been unsuccessful in its efforts to adjust its scale with the job employers, the main difference between the contending parties being on the question of the competency line. An adjustment was reached granting the increase demanded and eliminating the competency line from the scale, leaving the matter of competency to the judgment of the executive board of the union in case of dispute. The agreement reached runs for two years, grants back pay, gives to the operators an increase of $1 per week and to all other employes of the composing room $2 per week divided into two periods. Beginning with the second year of the contract all employes will be on a flat scale basis.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

In Sioux City all attempts to adjust the scale with the job employers by conciliatory methods failed, owing to the attitude assumed by the employers. No. 180 enforced its demand and secured a $4 increase spread over a five-year period as follows: First year, $2; second year, 50 cents; third year, 50 cents; fourth year, 50 cents; fifth year, 50 cents, making the scale $24 during the last year of the agreement, which expires May 31, 1921. The apprentice provisions are also very complete in this agreement.

RACINE, WIS.

A five-year agreement was negotiated with the Racine publishers and employing printers granting to the members of No. 324 a $4 increase. The agreement calls for an increase of $1 per week the first year; $1 the second year; $1 the third year, and 50 cents each of the following two years, making the scale for operators $24 per week and for all other employes $22 during the last year of the contract. The night scale is $2 per week above that of the day scale and the machinist-operators receive $1 additional for each machine under their care. This adjustment makes a decided step in advance by Racine Union No. 324.

QUINCY, ILL.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating a new agreement for Quincy Union No. 59, but by continued effort and the invaluable assistance rendered by the local members an adjustment was reached granting an increase of $2.50 to all members employed in all offices, both newspaper and job. The agreement dates from October 1, 1916, and expires April 1, 1922. Under the terms of the agreement the old scale remains in effect for the first year; $1 is granted for the second and third years; $1 for the fourth year, and 50 cents for the last eighteen months of the contract. This brings the scale applying to job offices to $21.50 for handmen and $23.50 for operators and for evening papers to $23.50 for all employes. The night scale is $2 in excess of the day rate and machinist-operators receive $2.50 extra for one machine and $1.25 for each additional machine under their care.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Separate agreements were negotiated with the publishers and job employers for Rockford Union No. 213. The agreement made with the newspapers runs for five years and calls for the following increases: Night work, handmen, $4; operators, $3. Day work, handmen, $3.50; operators, $3. This increase is spread over the period of the contract and in the last year of the same the scale for day work will be: Operators, $22, and handmen, $20 per week. The night scale will be $2 in excess of the day rate.

The agreement negotiated with the job employers runs for three years and calls for an increase of $3 per week all around, making the scale for operators $22 and for handmen $20 per week. Considerable difficulty was experienced in negotiating with the job employers on account of the refusal of No. 213 to sign an agreement giving to the employers the use of the typographical label. An allied council had been formed in Rockford, but the employers refused to recognize it. This position assumed by the employers blocked our efforts to negotiate signed contracts with the job employers, but the demands of the union in all other respects were accepted. In both agreements the apprentice regulations are very complete.

ELGIN, ILL.

Negotiations for Elgin Union No. 171 were successfully concluded and the contract covers a period of five years dating from June 1, 1916, and expiring May 31, 1921. The agreement calls for an advance of $1 the first year; 50 cents the second; $1 the third, and 50 cents the fourth. This is an increase of $3 for all members and beginning June 1, 1919, foremen will receive $26 per week, operators and head admen $24 per week, and floor and job men $22 per week.

JOLIET, ILL.

Services were rendered Joliet Union No. 194 in negotiating a three-year agreement with the publishers and job employers. A $2 increase was secured, $1 July 1, 1917, and $1 July 1, 1918. This brings the scale for all members to $23 per week, with a differential of $2 per week for night work.

GALESBURG, ILL.

On request of Galesburg Union No. 288 I visited that jurisdiction to render services in their scale negotiations. Conferences with the publishers and employers were held, but an agreement could not be reached granting the union its demands.

Among other reasons advanced by the employers for their refusal to accede to the demands of the

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union was one in which they claimed that the members of the union were not in sympathy with their demands, and that they would not prosecute the proposition to a final conclusion. An investigation of this statement proved to me that their information was based on fact, and so I notified the president of the union that it was my opinion that to prosecute the matter would, under the circumstances, be most unwise at the time and that therefore I would not proceed further in the matter. A year previously I had visited Galesburg to render services and at that time No. 288 was seeking to reaffirm its contract. This year the demand was for an increase of $6 per week.

Before leaving Galesburg I had an understanding with the employers that an adjustment of the scale would be made just as soon as possible, and in any event the matter would be taken up in the fall.

Some of the members of No. 288 were dissatisfied because results favorable to the union had not been obtained, and so I returned to Galesburg to give the members an opportunity to place themselves on record. A meeting was held and the issue discussed thoroughly, and the members voted to continue the present agreement until a more favorable time for the negotiation of a new one. At this meeting it was shown that the proposed increase as submitted by the union was favored by the members employed on the newspapers but was opposed by the members from the job branch, and so it was agreed that in the making of a new agreement the scales would be separated. I advised against this conclusion, but as the majority of the members were of the opinion that it was the correct solution of the matter it was decided to follow that course.

PEKIN, ILL.

A new agreement for Pekin Union No. 591 was negotiated which grants an increase of $2 per week to all members, beginning January 1, 1918. The agreement runs for two years, expiring March 1, 1919.

PERU, IND.

An increase of $3 per week is granted under the new agreement negotiated for Peru Union No. 97. The agreement is for three years and the increase is spread over that period, $1.50 per week for the first year; $1 per week for the second year, and 50 cents per week the third year. The agreement expires January 2, 1920.

RICHMOND, IND.

A one-year agreement was negotiated for Richmond Union No. 301 with the newspapers. Under the agreement an advance of $2 is granted, which makes the scale $21 per week for handmen and $23 per week for operators. The agreement is one of the most complete in the state and the members of No. 301 are to be congratulated on the work of their scale committeemen and officers in bringing the negotiations to so successful a conclusion.

WASHINGTON, IND.

An advance of $1 per week was secured by Washington Union No. 538. The agreement is for one year.

OTTAWA, ILL.

When the agreement between Ottawa Union No. 265 and the Ottawa publishers and employing printers expired an endeavor was made to negotiate an increase of $2 per week in the wage scale. Every effort on the part of the union to negotiate the agreement by conciliation failed and a strike was called. The employers then offered an advance of $1 per week and the members returned to work pending further settlement.

CANTON, ILL.

On the expiration of its contract Canton Union No. 342 asked that the contract be renewed for one year without change. One of the publishers insisted that the contract be amended by the insertion of a provision making it compulsory for members to give reasonable notice before quitting their situations. This demand of the publisher caused considerable feeling among the membership, but the matter was finally adjusted by the union deciding that each party should give notice of their intention one week in advance.

FOND DU LAC, WIS.

An effort was made to negotiate a three-year agreement for Fond du Lac Union No. 31. An advance of $2 per week for the first eighteen months and $2 for the second eighteen months of the contract was demanded. Agreement could have been reached granting an increase of $2 for eighteen months, but this the union refused to accept. As the publishers offered to arbitrate, the difficulty being on the wage only, the matter was referred to arbitration.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

A visit was made to Charleston, W. Va., in connection with a controversy between the Gazette management and Charleston Union No. 146. Considerable feeling had been exhibited between the two parties, which finally culminated in the chapel striking the office. The strike lasted but a few hours and was called because the management of the office refused to allow the foreman to fulfil an agreement made with No. 146 to reinstate a member discharged for alleged incompetency. In discussing the matter with me the management insisted that some action be taken to discipline those responsible for the action taken, which it was contended was a violation of their contract with the union. Unquestionably the action of the chapel in walking out was illegal, but the circumstances under which the action was taken can be attributed to mismanagement on the part of the then business manager of the Gazette and the unwarranted actions of the foreman in discharging some of the old employes of the office and making conditions so intolerable for others that they resigned. My investigation led me to the conclusion that the management had employed this foreman for the express purpose of cleaning out the old force, and the accumulated evidence of his actions as presented to me by the representatives of No. 146 showed conclusively that by complying with orders of the management he was creating a condition which was bound to bring trouble.

The foreman having decided to take an appeal to the executive council from the action of the union in ordering reinstatement of the discharged member, the matter was dropped pending a decision by that body. The decision of the executive council has been published in the Bulletin. Some time later President Fraser, of No. 146, notified me that a new foreman had been placed in charge of the Gazette composing room and that the business manager had been deposed.

EL PASO, TEXAS.

President Scott having come into possession of authentic information that strained relations existed between the management of the El Paso Morning Times and the men employed in the com-

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posing room of that paper, I was directed to proceed there and adjust the difficulty. An investigation disclosed that the controversy was not one in connection with the scale of prices or hours, but was in connection with working conditions. The rules laid down for the guidance of members by the chapel were the points at issue, the management of the Times contending that their enforcement was in conflict with the terms of his contract with the union and created a condition that was becoming intolerable. A careful reading of these rules showed that in many instances the chapel had adopted and made effective rules which were in conflict with the terms of the contract with the Times and were therefore illegal.

A meeting of the executive board of No. 370 was called, the matter was laid before them and the board agreed that the rules in question were not operative under the contract. It was then decided that the chapel rules as then in effect should be eliminated entirely and that a committee from the chapel be appointed to draft a new set of rules, and that if the chapel desired any rule be made a part thereof which would in any way conflict with the provisions of the agreement in effect with the Times office, that said rule should be submitted to the management of the Times and their consent gained before the rule could be incorporated in the chapel laws and made effective. A meeting of the chapel was held and the action of the executive board concurred in.

This solution of the difficulty met with the full approval of the Times management and the matter was adjusted.

In connection with this case I desire to say that the entire controversy was caused through the unwise and illegal use of power by the Times chapel and that the officers of No. 370 were not only anxious that a friendly solution be found for the adjustment of the controversy, but that both they and the management of the Times extended every courtesy and help to bring about the conclusion reached.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

I was directed to visit Springfield, Mo., to adjust a difficulty between the Springfield Leader and Springfield Union No. 158. The trouble arose in connection with a strike of the street carmen's union and the management of the Leader contended that because the Leader had not supported the strike, but had remained neutral, that the central trades and labor assembly, of which body a member of No. 158 was president, had placed a silent boycott on the Leader.

The management of the Leader also made emphatic protest against the publishing of a daily paper by the central trades and labor assembly, which was edited by a member of No. 158 and used as a boycott weapon against the Leader, contending that such actions on the part of members of Springfield Union No. 158 constituted a violation of the contract.

My investigation of the matter convinced me that the Leader had just cause for complaint, and the officers of No. 158 with whom I conferred were of the same opinion, but explained that they had been unable to do anything in the matter, as a majority of those of our members attending the meetings of the union were opposed to taking any action against the existing conditions.

While the central trades and labor assembly had not officially declared a boycott against the Leader, nevertheless there was, as the publisher of the Leader claimed, a silent boycott on his paper, and members of No. 158 were active in its support. This silent boycott had the same force as if it had been official and seriously interfered with the business of the Leader.

On account of certain circumstances an adjustment of the matter was impossible while I was in Springfield. The matter was therefore covered in a report to President Scott, who notified No. 158 that unless the boycott was repudiated action would be recommended to the executive council. That seemingly settled the matter for some time, but as this report goes to press a resolution is before the central trades and labor assembly which has for its purpose the placing of the Leader and the Republican (the latter being the other daily paper) on the unfair list, and Springfield Union No. 158 has threatened to withdraw from the central body if the resolution is adopted.

Other jurisdictions visited during the year on varied matters of importance were South Bend, Wabash, Muncie, Richmond, Michigan City and Huntington, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, Appleton and Madison, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Cleveland, Ohio; Philadelphia, Pa.; Rochester and New York, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La., and Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION.

With President Scott I attended the convention of the United Typothetæ and Ben Franklin Clubs of America which was held in Atlantic City. At this convention the members of the typothetæ conducting union composing rooms formed a Closed Shop Division for the purpose of entering into an arbitration agreement with the International Typographical Union.

Later I attended, with the other members of the executive council, a joint conference of the two parties in New York city, at which the terms of the agreement were finally decided upon.

SCALE NEGOTIATIONS.

Decided progress has been made in the past year by subordinate unions in negotiating increased wage scales, the earnings of our members being $3,940,626 above that of a year ago.

It has been my observation in this work that local unions are endeavoring to have their agreements more complete than heretofore, and that where the agreements cover in detail the rules and regulations governing the conditions under which the members shall work, that the best results are obtained.

Too much care can not be exercised in drawing up scale agreements and a reference to the Bulletin, which is sent to the secretaries of subordinate unions monthly, will be found to be very helpful to scale committees in their work. All the information necessary to a complete scale agreement can be found in its pages. In some jurisdictions which I visited to render services in connection with scale negotiations I found that the scale committee had become discouraged because the demands of the union were not accepted by the employers immediately they were presented and further attempt to negotiate was abandoned. This should not be the case. Local committees should not consider that an agreement is impossible because they are rebuffed on their first attempt, but meetings with the employers should be continued, preferably in joint conference, and the proposed agreement should be discussed section by section. If the employers have submitted a counter proposition the same course should be pursued. By fol-

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lowing this procedure invariably the local committees are able to agree. If a deadlock is reached on but a few provisions and a representative is called in his work is expedited and the results obtained are as a rule greater. Every possible effort should be extended by the local committee to close negotiations, and before presenting the union's demands they should be sure that the agreement is complete in all its phases and in accordance with the laws of the International Union.

THE JOB ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

That the policy of co-operation through the medium of conciliation and arbitration has been successful needs no introduction to the members of the International Typographical Union, for the history of the progress made since the institution of the arbitration agreement with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has proved its value many times to us in the past seventeen years. If, then, this policy governing our relations with the publishers has proved successful, may we not expect that a similar agreement with the book and job employers will be doubly successful when a comparison is made of the number of offices in the two divisions.

The adoption of this agreement by the members of the International Typographical Union means nothing less than a reiteration of our position on the principle of arbitration and that we stand for industrial peace, progress and co-operation.

It is now up to all the employing printers of North America to decide as to whether they believe in the same principle and are willing to do their share to promote the advancement and stability of the industry.

A. W. ("BOOTH") THOMSON.

In my official capacity I attended the services in Cleveland for our departed friend and brother, Booth Thomson. The loss of this grand old man of the International Typographical Union can not be measured in words, and while in person he has passed from our immediate presence his work will remain with us as one of the great bulwarks of our union.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I congratulate the membership on the great progress made in the past year. I thank the officers and members of the subordinate unions I visited for the hearty co-operation rendered and the courtesies extended, and I wish for every member continued happiness and prosperity.

Fraternally yours,
WALTER W. BARRETT.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

CO-WORKERS—Owing to the seriousness of the war situation my report on the doings of the Typographia for this fiscal year, like the one I submitted the year before, is very short. Up to date business has been fair with us, but, of course, nobody can foretell what the future has in store for the German-American Typographia, an organization that during the last forty-four years has battled manfully for the cause of labor. Although our hands have been tied to a great extent, we have, nevertheless, made good progress in a number of our local unions.

At New York city the newspaper scale of Typographia No. 7 expired last June, and after several conferences with the publishers of German papers in that city a new scale was agreed to, raising the wages of the men $1.50 per week, bringing the scale up to $5.50 per day for day work and $5.80 for night work. As our members in Greater New York, like our members in other large cities, ever since the introduction of typesetting machines, have worked and are working now only five days per week, their wages are now $27.50 for day work and $29 for night work, for a week of thirty-seven and one-half hours—half an hour lunch time being included in the eight-hour workday.

At Philadelphia, where the scale expired last October, the publishers of German newspapers and the Typographia at first could not reach an agreement in trying to renew the same. As the proprietors of the Philadelphia Daily Gazette held an arbitration contract with the Typographia, a local arbitration board was constituted, with the result that this board agreed on an increase of $1 per man per week for the next two years, without being compelled to call in the fifth man or to let the case go to the International Arbitration Board.

Typographia No. 3, of St. Louis, also reports a peaceful settlement of its newspaper scale, with a considerable increase in wages, bringing the scale up to $25.36 for day work and $29 for night work, for a five-day week of forty hours, dating back till October 29, 1916.

Another typographia that reports good progress is No. 21, of Detroit, Mich. Although the publishers of German papers in that city have a hard struggle to make both ends meet, they agreed to an increase of $2 for all men. Furthermore, they agreed to put the handmen, that had been working six days per week, on an even basis with the machine men, giving them also the five-day week.

The members of Typographia No. 5, of Rochester, N. Y., last November received a voluntary increase of $1 per week. Typographia No. 15, of Evansville, Ind., raised its scale $1.20 per man per week, and Typographia No. 12, of Louisville, Ky., got a new newspaper scale last December, raising the wages of operators on plain matter to $4 and of operators on ads (that have also to translate the same) to $4.40 per day, in a five-day week.

In conclusion, I can report that we again have increased our general treasury, this time from $28,629.51 to $29,751.46, and that undoubtedly we will pay the International Typographical Union per capita tax and assessments for our members that are drafted for the pending war out of our general fund, as we do with the dues and assessments of our members on the pension list.

That's all for this year. But I hope, from these few lines, you will see that the old reliable Typographia is still alive and is doing business at its old stand.

With the best hopes for the future, I remain
Fraternally yours,
Indianapolis, Ind. HUGO MILLER.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The year just closed has been marked by unusual conditions due to many reasons, but governed somewhat by the war that has been raging in Europe for the past three years, which this country has now taken part in; and no doubt those war conditions will continue to have an effect on the condition of the working men and women of this country for some

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time to come. It has been a source of pleasure to note the attitude of organized labor on the question of war and conscription. They were opposed to war up until the date of a declaration of a state of war by the president of the United States. (Although organized labor has been branded as exponents of war and general strife by a certain class of employers). Organized labor, however, immediately backed up the president in his stand on the war question and also by a very large majority favored conscription, which is in conformity with their principles of equality, a fundamental policy of organized labor. There can be no doubt but what organized labor will continue to back up the actions of the president, the senate and congress, and will pay more than their share in the lives and blood of their people and the monetary considerations which will be necessary during the conflict.

Everything considered, I believe that my report will show reasonable increases made to our members, improvements made in offices, proper control over mechanical devices, increased membership and increase of new locals.

The mechanical devices continue to force themselves to the front, as we are now confronted with many automatic machines which make metal plate and paper stencils, where linotype machines had heretofore been used in that class of work. We also have with us automatic machines to stamp, wrap and distribute, and a machine to stuff or insert is the newest invention. Those machines, if successful, will practically do all kinds of mailing which have heretofore been done by hand methods, and we have been compelled to put up a constant battle to secure control of these new devices. Many jurisdiction squabbles have resulted from the introduction of machinery in the mailing department and we were confronted with the stenographers' and bookkeepers' organizations (a federal local) claiming jurisdiction over the keyboard for plate-making machines by an appeal they sent to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on this subject. The appeal was sent from Indianapolis and was finally decided in our favor. There have been other claims regarding the stuffing or inserting machines, but so far we have been able to control the matter. We have been hampered also by the manufacturers of these machines claiming that the work in connection therewith can be done by boys or girls, and does not require any skill, which in my opinion has hurt the machine more than it has hurt our people. This is not true, however, of the manufacturers of the Cox multimailing machine, which is an automatic device with a keyboard attachment which makes plates, proves galleys, stamps, wraps and delivers papers in the bags, as they realize that it requires skill to operate their machines. They feel that it is an asset to their concern to have competent operators, and they have given our members every opportunity to be taught the operation of their machines, and our organization has been doing all it can to co-operate with this concern, as we believe the manufacturers, publishers and our members will eventually receive better results through this form of co-operation. I feel safe in stating that our members are giving complete satisfaction where they are operating these automatic devices, and it is my opinion that there will be many suggestions come from our members that will have to do with the improvement of the machines and also the system in connection with same. Many of our members have already developed into mechanical operators and can repair any part of their machines.

There are two cities where unusual conditions prevail so far as our craft is concerned; both of those cities have been mentioned in previous reports of mine, and although we have never ceased our efforts to better conditions in said cities and to some extent have improved same, still we have been unsuccessful in adjusting matters to our satisfaction. The cities referred to are Atlanta, Ga., and Kansas City, Mo. We have been trying for fourteen years to adjust the Kansas City situation, where our members quit their positions in violation of a contract they then had with the publisher of the Star and Times and Journal. After they had received an adverse decision in arbitration, and for eight continuous years, I and other officers of the International Typographical Union have been trying to straighten out this matter, and although we can not report the trouble settled, I will say that the office of the Star and Times are now over 90 per cent organized. Still they do not pay the scale of wages or meet our conditions, that exist in the office of the Post, which is under contract to our organization. In the Star and Times office the men employed there work eight shifts a week for $17 and $18 against six shifts of eight hours for $19 per week under union conditions. This has caused much dissatisfaction among the employes in the Star and Times mailing department, and to some extent has been responsible for the men deciding to join the union. The Journal office is in the same condition as the Star and Times.

The Atlanta situation has been fixed up somewhat. Our members are now working forty-eight hours a week in the Constitution office where they had at one time worked sixty-eight hours a week, and on the Journal now work an average of fifty-four hours a week where they had previously worked seventy-two hours. The manager of the Journal is very hostile to our organization, and repeatedly refuses to adjust conditions in his office. The Hearst publications, the Georgian and American, have for some time been giving our members the eight-hour day and paying them the scale they are asking of $18 per week. Neither of the other publishers have to date met this condition, and we are hopeful that the manager of the Journal will change his attitude toward our members, as we feel he holds the key to the situation, which is controlled by a local publishers' association, of which he is a member.

We have not been very successful in organizing the mailers in the city of Philadelphia, although every effort has been made during the year. It is rather difficult to explain the attitude of the men in that city, as every reason existed why they should organize during the past twelve months, and some gain should have been made, and although opportunity confronted the mailers in that city on several occasions we have to acknowledge that our efforts have been uneventful.

Two very serious elements entered into the printing business this year which prevented our members and others employed in the printing trades to some extent from receiving increases they were justly entitled to, and could have gained if it had not been for the high cost of news print paper and the increased cost of second-class postage rates. While it must be admitted there has been and is a shortage of wood pulp and that the cost of materials necessary in the manufacturing of news print paper, and also that the cost of labor in the manufacture of such paper has increased, nevertheless we contend that there is no reason shown which would justify the increase of from 50

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to 300 per cent in the rates of print paper, and it is my personal opinion that the most thorough investigation should have been made of this matter (which has not been done to date) and prosecutions made by the federal government, should their findings justify, which I believe would be the case.

There is no doubt but that an increase will be placed upon second-class postage matter, and if so, it will affect our organization more than any other craft in the printing trades. It will have a tendency to discourage the continuation of mail subscriptions and thereby cause less work in our department, which of course regulates the amount of men employed. Realizing this and considering the whole matter unjust to our employers, we have on several occasions sent committees to Washington on this subject and have sent out considerable mail addressed to the members of the senate and the lower house on this matter, and although the question is still unsettled, we have encouragement enough to believe the entire rate will be rearranged so as to lessen the burdens of our employers. There is every indication, however, that there will be a slight increase in second-class mailing matter.

We show a remarkable year in scale matters—more than 40 per cent of our organizations being affected. Increases range from 90 cents to $6 per week with an average of close on to $2. The 90-cent increase was secured in the city of Denver after the state board of arbitration gave a decision against our organization. The new agreement will prevent state compulsory arbitration in the future, so far as that organization is concerned, as it embodies a local arbitration clause. It is my opinion the people of the great state of Colorado will eventually see the injustice done them and their state by a politically constructed compulsory arbitration board, and will amend their laws to conform to the great fundamental principles of this country—freedom and equality. The scales will be enumerated in President Scott's report.

We have met with considerable success in forming new locals during the past twelve months, but find it rather difficult to secure recognition for our organization, as the publishers, without any good reasons, refuse to recognize our organization. Therefore, we realize something must be done to remedy this matter and we expect to perfect a plan which may be effective. Some of our members propose raising a general organization fund of $100,000 by assessment, and while this may not be the action that will be finally determined, nevertheless it must be admitted there is some weight to this proposition and it may be the means to a happy solution of the question.

Arbitration is very much favored by our members, as they feel they can get a square deal through that method and secure fairly good results. We have not lost a case nationally during the past year, and I know of but one case which was decided against us locally during that period, so you can see that it is quite natural that we would not fear arbitration.

Work has been plentiful; none of our members has been out of employment and less than 5 per cent have been without a majority of days or nights' work per week. In fact, there have been several occasions when we were compelled to send out a call for men to fill steady positions outside of their home towns, and in a majority of the cases we have been unable to secure men for the positions.

Conditions have not improved any in Chicago, as we have been trying to do business with the members of the publishers' association there for seventeen years, and although we have the promise that our scale matter and the recognition of the organization will be given a hearing by the members of the publishers' association in that city, we have always been prevented from a hearing before their association. We intend to continue our persistent efforts, nevertheless, and feel that our very worthy cause will receive proper consideration by the publishers in Chicago sooner or later.

I believe I can say without fear of contradiction that we have more arbitration agreements signed up with the members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association than ever before, and if we continue along these lines it wouldn't surprise me to find that we will have more arbitration contracts signed than any other printing trades union except the printers. Our relations with the members of the newspaper publishers' association are of the best, and there is no doubt in my mind but that we will make many new friends of members of that association during the coming year.

I have visited many cities during the past twelve months and settled many questions of differences, and very frequently have secured new contracts before the matter was submitted to arbitration, and in this way I believe the cost of arbitration has been saved the organization. We have also secured four or five new locals and they have all the appearances of healthy organizations and I believe they will prosper. We have almost 100 more members than we had a year ago.

I take this opportunity of thanking the other officers of the executive council of the International Typographical Union for the assistance they have given our members and the kind manner in which they have considered propositions submitted to them by members of the mailing craft.

I also want to take this opportunity of thanking the officers of local organizations who have assisted me in my endeavors during the past twelve months and for the assistance they have given our organizations in their locality.

Feeling sure that many matters of importance will be brought up at the convention, especially so on account of the conditions with which we are confronted due to the war, and knowing full well that the delegates there assembled will be able to handle those questions with credit, and looking forward to a successful convention, I am

Yours fraternally,

Brooklyn, N. Y. CHARLES N. SMITH.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In the following report there is submitted a statement of our financial transactions during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917, together with other data relative to the organization's affairs, as shown by the records of the secretary-treasurer's office. The first of the tabulated statements immediately following contains a summary of the financial business transacted, and the second indicates the condition of the funds at the close of the fiscal year. The third embraces the expenditures of a defensive character incurred under the direction of the executive council.

RECEIPTS—June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917.

1916 June 1.	Balance general fund		$ 73,153 52
	Balance mortuary fund		247,254 63
	Balance old age pension fund		616,300 88
1917 May 31.	Per capita tax from typographical unions and individual members	$316,887 75	
	Per capita tax from German-American unions	4,349 25	
	Per capita tax from mailers' unions	9,479 30	
	Per capita tax from newspaper writers' unions	366 75	
	Per capita tax from typefounders' union	60 75	
	Old age pension assessment	332,934 40	
	Old age pensions refunded	50 00	
	Interest on pension fund	23,252 75	
	Mortuary assessment	333,599 91	
	Mortuary benefits returned	662 08	
	Interest on mortuary fund	9,666 53	
	The Typographical Journal, ads and subscriptions	39,222 12	
	Interest on general fund	2,137 06	
	Supplies and charter fees	4,135 04	
	Registration fees	7,908 00	
	Reinstatement fees	502 00	
	Membership fees from unorganized towns	955 00	
	International Allied Printing Trades Association, rent, postage, expressage, etc.	332 47	
	Donation to Prescott Memorial fund	1,556 75	
	Duplicate cards	254 00	
	Union Printers Home fund, clerical work	1,092 00	
	*Union Printers Home fund, transportation	726 64	
	Refunded by subordinate unions, etc.	212 32	
			1,090,362 87
Total			$2,027,071.90

EXPENDITURES—June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917.

Executive council—Strike benefits, special assistance, traveling expenses of officers and representatives, telegrams and expenses of committees, etc.	$ 87,430 44	
Mortuary fund benefits, etc	303,860 54	
Old age pension fund—Pensions, etc.	356,692 30	
Union Printers Home fund—Cash transferred to J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer	147,817 69	
The Typographical Journal	53,996 24	
Officers' salaries	7,950 00	
American Federation of Labor per capita tax and assessments	5,494 90	
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress per capita tax	818 58	
Clerk hire, auditors' services, office rent, new furniture, telephones, sundry office expenses and supplies	21,719 32	
Organizing literature and stationery for representatives	358 80	
Stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents	1,023 50	
Miscellaneous printing	3,097 90	
Postage, expressage and exchange	1,872 46	
Postal cards and stamped envelops, used at headquarters	2,397 40	
Printing and mailing 55,500 copies officers' reports	9,672 10	
Printing and distributing 54,500 copies convention proceedings	3,292 37	
Printing and distributing 45,000 copies constitution and by-laws	2,790 36	
Daily proceedings and other convention expenses	5,677 25	
Expenses International auditors	1,213 00	
Expenses International election	891 39	
Premium on bonds secretary-treasurer and office employes	300 00	
Fees, etc., refunded	117 30	
Supplies purchased for resale	3,324 89	
Expenses of delegates to American Federation of Labor	1,438 16	
Expenses of delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	42 00	
Expenses incident funeral A. W. Thomson	93 45	
		$1,022,982 34
Balance May 31, 1917, general fund	$ 99,344 47	
Mortuary fund	287,312 61	
Old age pension fund	615,875 73	
Prescott Memorial fund	1,556 75	
		1,004,089 56
Total		$2,027,071 90

*This item comprises transportation refunded as follows: No. 2, account C. C. Clark, $46.85; No. 6, account G. J. Froland, Samuel Galperin, $118.72; No. 7, account O. W. Humphrey, $25.60; No. 8, account Omar Tweddle and Mabel Wells, $61; No. 16, account A. S. Crane, J. T. Jennings, O. E. Schupp, A. F. Simon, $117.85; No. 23, account A. Bergseth, $34.41; No. 48, account G. W. Martin, J. J. Walsh, $92.86; No. 80, account John Coventry, C. E. Walker, $39.10; No. 101, account J. R. Alford, S. F. Davies, $113.30; No. 190, account B. R. Utter, $57.50; No. 283, account W. T. Ecks, $19.45.

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CONDITION OF FUNDS—MAY 31, 1917.

BALANCE IN FUNDS—MAY 31, 1917.

General fund	$99,344 47
Prescott memorial fund	1,556 75
Total	$100,901 22

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l bank deposit	$80,562 40
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	20,000 00
Deposited with postoffice	300 00
Protested checks	38 82
Total	$100,901 22
Increase in general fund in year	$26,190 95

MORTUARY FUND.

Balance in fund May 31, 1917	$287,312 61

ASSETS.

National City Bank deposit	$48,342 96
Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	70,258 65
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00
San Francisco Geary St. Ry. bonds	27,950 00
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00
Total	$287,312 61
Increase in fund in year	$40,057 98

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

Balance in fund May 31, 1917	$615,875 73

ASSETS.

Fletcher American Nat'l Bank deposit	$30,106 41
Fletcher Savings and Trust Co. deposit	30,000 00
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00
Hawaiian government bonds	100,800 00
New York city bonds	131,275 00
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 80
Vigo County (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00
City of South Bend (Ind.) bonds	6,000 00
City of Indianapolis (Ind.) bonds	9,000 00
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41
Total	$615,875 73
Decrease in fund in year	$425 15

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OR DEFENSE FUND EXPENDITURES—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Philadelphia No. 2—Special assistance	$1,560 00
Albany No. 4—Benefits	48 25
Columbus No. 5—Benefits and special assistance	1,716 25
St. Louis No. 8—Special assistance	296 25
Louisville No. 10—Special assistance	645 40
Rochester No. 15—Special assistance	450 00
New Orleans No. 17—Special assistance	850 95
Detroit No. 18—Special assistance	200 00
St. Paul No. 30—Special assistance	200 00
Atlanta No. 48—Special assistance	825 00
Richmond No. 90—Special assistance	100 00
Little Rock No. 92—Special assistance	150 00
Columbia No. 160—Benefits and special assistance	1,823 00
New Albany No. 169—Special assistance	50 00
Los Angeles No. 174—Special assistance	400 00
Winnipeg No. 191—Special assistance	100 00
Hutchinson No. 243—Benefits	15 75
New York Italian No. 261—Benefits	35 00
Concord No. 297—Special assistance	100 00
Quebec No. 302—Benefits	1,352 00
Pottsville No. 320—Special assistance	$100 00
Jackson No. 363—Benefits and special assistance	752 25
Little Falls No. 386—Benefits	56 25
Anniston No. 419—Special assistance	15 00
Grand Junction No. 592—Special assistance	40 00
Chicago Mailers No. 2—Special assistance	150 00
New York Mailers No. 6—Special assistance	250 00
Total	$12,281 35

California Typographical Conference—Special assistance	$150 00	
Eastern Pennsylvania District Union—Special assistance	100 00	
Minnesota Federation of Typographical Unions—Special assistance	200 00	
Northwestern Typographical Conference—Special assistance	750 00	
Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions — Special assistance	200 00	
Texas Printers' State Council —Special assistance	200 00	
Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions—Special assistance	100 05	
Western Pennsylvania Typographical Conference—Special assistance	318 75	
		$2,018 80

Expenses of Committees, etc.		
Apprentice committee	$3,631 97	
Attorney's fees	200 00	
Copyright law representative	5 25	
International Allied Printing Trades Association	1,658 96	
Label advertising	2,666 48	
Meeting National Arbitration Board	144 21	
Postal representative	262 00	
Publicity campaign	5,916 58	
Supplemental education commission	2,899 42	
Telegrams	1,246 33	
Tuberculosis war	533 75	
Union textbook campaign	249 41	
Union Label Trades Department American Federation of Labor	1,831 64	
		$21,246 00

Expenses of Representatives—	
Atkinson, T. H.	$27 66
Baker, John	629 74
Barrett, Walter W.	4,522 88
Brady, B. G.	2,428 37
Brown, C. S.	3,879 90
Campbell, D. I.	3,838 03
Casler, Howard M.	654 78
Corless, William	3,031 72
Dallas, J. J.	3,087 74
Drury, James	211 64
Eichhorn, Theodore	95 64
Elliott, R. R.	66 75
Forbes, Kenneth M.	54 61
Gadd, W. H.	721 16
Griscom, E. C.	162 55
Hanson, H. P.	3,973 96
Hays, J. W.	1,037 63
Hayes, Max S.	2,916 10
Hertenstein, Charles	174 09
Howell, George H.	333 15
Kelley, Daniel	20 44
Kinskey, C. E.	1,955 89
Leonard, John	18 55
Lester, Charles R.	36 25
McArdle, John	78 52
McLoughlin, J. E.	3,408 44
Miller, Hugo	37 01
Mitchell, G. E.	414 90

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Myland, G. L.	$27 55	
O'Conner, N. C.	174 44	
Ogden, Harry M.	66 69	
Pendergast, J. E.	2,703 09	
Phillips, John A.	354 21	
Pulver, F. J.	1,733 37	
Scott, Charles T.	3,249 80	
Scott, Marsden G.	1,445 23	
Smith, Charles N.	4,243 98	
Strief, J. H.	50 58	
Thomas, O. E.	17 25	
		$51,884 29
Grand total		$87,430 44

The following table contains a summary of the aggregate expenditures for defensive purposes, organization work, and the promotion of the general welfare and interests of the International Typographical Union for the year ended May 31, 1917:

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to local and district unions	$14,300 15
Expenses of officers and representatives	51,884 29
Apprentice committee	3,631 97
Label advertising	2,666 48
Per capita tax union label trades department, American Federation of Labor	1,831 64
Supplemental educational commission	2,899 42
Copyright representative	5 25
Legal services	200 00
Meetings International Allied Printing Trades Association and share joint fund	1,658 96
Meetings National Arbitration Board	144 21
Postal representative	262 00
Publicity campaign	5,916 58
Telegrams	1,246 33
Tuberculosis war	533 75
Union textbook campaign	249 41
Total	$87,430 44

A summary of the amount expended for defensive purposes since the International Typographical Union began the regular payment of strike benefits and other defensive work follows:

	Amount
1891	$19,039 78
1892	50,828 72
1893	48,467 11
1894	33,834 69
1895	24,757 83
1896	23,329 35
1897	33,676 77
1898	24,075 79
1899	*38,054 69
1900	92,734 60
1901	25,538 85
1902	30,502 13
1903	32,771 41
1904	73,420 26
1905	39,603 16
1906	815,291 80
1907	‡1,531,496 07
1908	†661,793 33
1909	161,544 45
1910	78,046 23
1911	65,651 18
1912	69,330 79
1913	80,103 37
1914	82,684 82
1915	159,857 11
1916	158,232 28
1917	87,430 44
Total	$4,542,097 01

*Includes sum transferred to general fund for expenses of shorter workday committee, and this fund's portion of the loss in the Indianapolis National Bank.

‡Includes transfer to other funds.

GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

Under this caption are grouped all expenditures except those listed as executive council or defense expenditures given in the preceding table, or such as are chargeable to the Home, old age pension and mortuary funds. In the following summary will be found per capita tax paid to the American Federation of Labor, the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, clerk hire, office and convention expenses, officers' salaries, the printing of the officers' reports, constitutions, convention proceedings, expenditures ordered by the convention, etc.:

American Federation of Labor—Per capita tax and assessment	$5,494 90
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—Per capita tax	818 58
Clerk hire, auditors' services, office rent, new furniture, telephone, sundry office expenses and supplies	21,719 32
Daily proceedings and other convention expenses	5,677 25
Expenses of delegates to American Federation of Labor	1,438 16
Expenses of delegate to Canadian Trades and Labor Congress	42 00
Expenses of International auditors	1,213 00
Fees, etc., returned	117 30
Miscellaneous printing	3,097 90
Organizing literature and stationery for representatives	358 80
Officers' salaries	7,950 00
Premium on bonds of secretary-treasurer and office employes	300 00
Printing and mailing 55,500 copies officers' reports	9,672 10
Printing and mailing 54,500 copies convention proceedings	3,292 37
Printing and mailing 45,000 copies constitution and by-laws	2,790 36
Postage, expressage and exchange	1,872 46
Postal cards and stamped envelops used at headquarters	2,397 40
Stationery for headquarters and vice-presidents	1,023 50
Supplies for resale	3,324 89
Expenses International election	891 39
Expenses incident funeral A. W. Thomson	93 45
Total	$73,585 13

Similar expenses for the previous fiscal year were $73,403.37.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

In the following table is presented a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the organization during the fiscal years from 1891 to 1917, inclusive. The relation of the business of the last year to similar preceding periods needs no comment.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1891	$53,483 50	$57.296 26
1892	113,134 49	112,118 22
1893	127,764 14	120,984 95
1894	119,051 33	108,960 92
1895	92,902 66	89,650 72
1896	95,042 90	93,210 08
1897	110,519 53	125,162 97
1898	113,163 79	111,978 02
1899	128,436 70	*135.762 54
1900	177,484 79	185.033 57
1901	138,631 67	118,347 54
1902	151,141 23	145,760 31
1903	185,183 08	174.085 33
1904	240,005 00	†247,676 89

*Embraces loss in Indianapolis National Bank, $20 022.33.

†Exclusive of $5,140.49 transferred to the custodian of the Cummings memorial fund and afterward made an International fund.

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Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1905	244,689 24	$205,822 41
1906	1,038,733 84	984,744 54
1907	1,804,950 67	1,642,441 94
1908	774,953 24	833,799 96
1909	478,773 95	458,061 73
1910	518,419 98	417,998 76
1911	561,177 87	422,112 71
1912	689,788 80	532,461 01
1913	914,194 69	772,789 77
1914	982,429 21	850,020 97
1915	987,163 81	952,305 15
1916	1,015,249 02	1,042,754 45
1917	1,090,362 87	1,022,982 34
Total	$12,946,832 00	‡$11,964,324 06

‡Includes sum transferred to treasurer Union Printers Home, $1,526,496.56.

RECAPITULATION.

Balance May 1, 1890	$21,581 62
Receipts to May 31, 1917	12,946,832 00
Total	$12,968,413 62
Expenditures	11,964,324 06
Balance May 31, 1917	$1,004,089 56

THE HOME FUND.

Under the present law 20 cents of the per capita tax collected by the International Typographical Union at the rate of 50 cents per member per month is transferred to the Home fund monthly by the secretary-treasurer for the maintenance of the Home. The aggregate apportioned to the Home fund by the International secretary-treasurer in the year closing May 31, 1917, is as follows:

Fund's portion per capita tax to May 31, 1917	$147,091 05
Transportation of residents returned	726 64
Total	$147,817 69
Transferred to Home treasurer	$147,817 69

In another portion of this book will be found the report of the trustees of the Home. Since all expenses in connection with the institution are under their supervision, the reader is referred to the report of the trustees for the detailed financial transactions of the institution.

A summary of the money received by the secretary-treasurer for the support of the Home and transferred to the Home fund from May 1, 1890, to May 31, 1917, follows:

Year.	Amount.
1891	$21,548 36
1892	30,110 51
1893	28,997 51
1894	20,923 96
1895	18,307 24
1896	18,193 48
1897	34,793 70
1898	35,415 60
1899	37,618 15
1900	38,690 73
1901	38,639 84
1902	46,433 97
1903	51,162 28
1904	55,670 00
1905	56,235 95
1906	54,227 80
1907	61,931 40
1908	77,752 95
1909	86,518 31
1910	89,199 46
1911	$92,365 95
1912	97,483 76
1913	100,766 95
1914	105,697 61
1915	107,662 02
1916	120,149 07
1917	147,817 69
Total	$1,674,314 25

Originally each member paid 5 cents per month for the maintenance of the Home. That amount was later increased to 10 cents per member per month, and in 1908 the apportionment was made 15 cents per member per month. The 1915 convention increased the per capita tax 5 cents per member per month for its support. This action was ratified by the referendum and the Home fund now receives 20 cents per member per month.

It is believed that the present revenue of the fund will meet the requirements of the Home for some years, but a greater revenue will be needed should the capacity of the Home be materially increased at any future date.

BENEFITS VERSUS RECEIPTS.

The relation of the benefits paid to the receipts for the year is most interesting. In this report it is shown that there was expended for beneficial features the following:

Mortuary benefits	$298,476 88
Strike benefits and special assistance	14,300 15
Old age pensions	351,505 00
Union Printers Home	147,817 69
Total	$812,099 72

These benefits represent 74½ per cent of the total money paid into the treasury. They are 79.3 per cent of the total expenditures for the year.

MAIL AND EXPRESS REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

A summary of the daily record of the mail and express matter sent out by the secretary-treasurer during the twelve months covered by this report is herewith presented:

MAIL.

Typewritten letters	54,357
Postal cards	12,312
Papers (exclusive of those mailed by printer)	12,487
Organizing literature, packages	598
Supplies, packages	7,894
Miscellaneous (receipts, circulars, etc.)	33,112

EXPRESS.

Organizing literature, packages	107
Supplies, packages	1,015
Total	121,882

RECEIPTS FROM AND BENEFITS DRAWN BY LOCAL UNIONS.

The series of tables presented in the following pages set forth the payments of each union to the general, old age pension, mortuary and Home funds, the mortuary benefits and old age pensions drawn by each union and the money received by them for strike benefits and special assistance.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
1, Indianapolis, Ind	$2,922.45	$88.50	$328.75	$3,155.56	$3,172.06	$9,667.32	$2,041.00	$3,155.56	$1,298.70	$3,172.06	$3,675.00	.....	$4,465.00	$8,140.00
2, Philadelphia, Pa	5,111.20	309.20	580.25	4,689.21	4,689.21	15,379.07	3,683.85	4,689.21	2,316.80	4,689.21	4,825.00	$1,560.00	11,725.00	18,110.00
3, Cincinnati, Ohio	3,222.00	59.80	365.00	3,224.88	3,244.46	10,116.14	2,214.80	3,224.88	1,432.00	3,244.46	4,865.34	.....	7,670.00	12,535.34
4, Albany, N. Y	2,701.80	71.91	378.10	2,458.42	2,458.42	8,068.65	1,951.01	2,458.42	1,200.80	2,458.42	2,400.00	48.25	3,895.00	6,343.25
5, Columbus, Ohio	1,821.15	74.00	206.35	1,905.17	1,911.23	5,917.90	1,292.10	1,905.17	809.40	1,911.23	300.00	1,716.25	1,890.00	3,906.25
6, New York, N. Y	39,778.20	892.67	4,419.80	†45,704.90	45,816.41	136,611.98	27,292.75	45,704.90	17,797.92	45,816.41	52,628.05	.....	63,730.00	116,358.05
7, Pittsburgh, Pa	4,048.20	110.05	462.20	4,368.46	4,373.60	13,362.51	2,795.65	4,368.46	1,824.80	4,373.60	4,000.00	.....	2,675.00	6,675.00
8, St. Louis, Mo	6,554.25	253.00	728.25	6,666.33	‡6,996.31	21,198.14	4,561.50	6,666.33	2,974.00	6,996.31	6,500.00	296.25	7,510.00	14,306.25
9, Buffalo, N. Y	2,524.50	101.00	280.50	2,134.03	2,135.23	7,175.26	1,784.00	2,134.03	1,122.00	2,135.23	3,100.00	.....	245.00	3,345.00
10, Louisville, Ky	1,592.55	55.05	190.95	1,431.70	1,432.90	4,703.15	1,130.75	1,431.70	707.80	1,432.90	800.00	645.40	4,545.00	5,990.40
11, Memphis, Tenn	1,067.85	27.25	123.65	1,173.00	1,176.00	3,567.75	744.15	1,173.00	474.60	1,176.00	125.00	.....	1,120.00	1,245.00
12, Baltimore, Md	3,549.15	72.00	404.35	3,676.49	3,680.09	11,382.08	2,448.10	3,676.49	1,577.40	3,680.09	4,400.00	.....	4,330.00	8,730.00
13, Boston, Mass	9,797.05	547.50	1,101.30	10,347.66	10,359.06	32,152.57	7,095.30	10,347.66	4,350.55	10,359.06	8,475.00	.....	15,630.00	24,105.00
14, Harrisburg, Pa	938.70	43.95	106.10	890.95	890.95	2,870.65	671.55	890.95	417.20	890.95	500.00	.....	170.00	670.00
15, Rochester, N. Y	1,320.75	95.55	152.35	1,224.38	1,224.38	4,017.41	981.65	1,224.38	587.00	1,224.38	1,275.00	450.00	1,210.00	2,935.00
16, Chicago, Ill	22,847.30	704.85	2,555.00	†26,870.52	26,930.72	79,908.39	15,842.00	26,870.52	10,265.15	26,930.72	19,978.00	.....	25,685.00	45,663.00
17, New Orleans, La	1,083.15	29.30	120.50	953.06	968.55	3,154.56	752.30	953.06	480.65	968.55	2,400.00	850.95	7,130.00	10,380.95
18, Detroit, Mich	3,788.20	219.30	426.95	4,199.46	4,203.08	12,836.99	2,751.00	4,199.46	1,683.45	4,203.08	3,275.00	200.00	3,480.00	6,955.00
19, Elmira, N. Y	514.95	12.45	59.65	369.96	369.93	1,326.94	358.35	369.96	228.70	369.93	800.00	.....	1,110.00	1,910.00
20, Nashville, Tenn	1,144.05	28.55	127.15	1,081.30	1,081.30	3,462.35	791.45	1,081.30	508.30	1,081.30	600.00	.....	1,935.00	2,535.00
21, San Francisco, Cal	5,226.40	143.70	580.90	5,843.40	5,865.80	17,660.20	3,629.10	5,843.40	2,321.90	5,865.80	5,231.90	.....	9,225.00	14,456.90
22, Dubuque, Ia	358.20	6.75	39.80	311.65	311.65	1,028.05	245.55	311.65	159.20	311.65	.....	.....	545.00	545.00
23, Milwaukee, Wis	2,570.65	114.76	289.85	2,664.49	2,668.66	8,308.41	1,798.45	2,664.49	1,176.81	2,668.66	2,300.00	.....	840.00	3,140.00
24, Jackson, Tenn	70.20	3.90	9.00	69.78	69.78	222.66	51.90	69.78	31.20	69.78	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
25, Baton Rouge, La	113.40	4.93	14.40	123.02	123.02	378.77	82.33	123.02	50.40	123.02	.....	.....	220.00	220.00
26, Petersburg, Va	73.35	3.45	8.15	59.64	59.63	204.22	52.35	59.64	32.60	59.63	.....	.....	.....	.....
27, Mobile, Ala	330.75	5.50	39.15	321.03	321.03	1,017.46	228.40	321.03	147.00	321.03	400.00	.....	80.00	480.00
28, Galveston, Tex	417.15	15.70	52.35	491.25	491.25	1,467.70	299.80	491.25	185.40	491.25	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
29, Peoria, Ill	697.50	12.80	77.50	631.26	635.16	2,054.22	477.80	631.26	310.00	635.16	400.00	.....	1,030.00	1,430.00
30, St. Paul, Minn	2,131.65	61.30	236.85	2,165.55	2,171.40	6,766.75	1,482.40	2,165.55	947.40	2,171.40	1,200.00	200.00	1,970.00	3,370.00
31, Fon du Lac, Wis	156.15	16.75	17.35	129.93	129.94	450.12	120.85	129.93	69.40	129.94	.....	.....	.....	.....
32, Norfolk, Va	610.20	27.70	67.80	571.05	575.14	1,851.89	434.50	571.05	271.20	575.14	.....	.....	1,310.00	1,310.00
33, Providence, R. I	1,105.65	57.60	122.85	1,171.15	1,171.91	3,629.16	794.70	1,171.15	491.40	1,171.91	75.00	.....	260.00	335.00
34, Columbia, S. C	425.25	32.40	47.25	324.45	326.85	1,156.20	315.90	324.45	189.00	326.85	400.00	.....	520.00	920.00
35, Evansville, Ind	389.25	11.65	46.25	409.51	409.61	1,266.27	274.15	409.51	173.00	409.61	400.00	.....	280.00	680.00
36, Oakland, Cal	1,199.15	25.80	133.30	1,365.15	1,366.35	4,089.75	825.60	1,365.15	532.65	1,366.35	800.00	.....	1,885.00	2,685.00
37, Honolulu, H. I	167.85	7.00	18.65	199.00	199.00	591.50	118.90	199.00	74.60	199.00	75.00	.....	.....	75.00
38, Haverhill, Mass	67.50	3.50	7.50	54.09	54.06	186.65	48.50	54.09	30.00	54.06	.....	.....	.....	.....
39, Grand Rapids, Mich	991.35	48.75	116.35	866.60	866.65	2,889.70	715.85	866.60	440.60	866.65	75.00	.....	1,715.00	1,790.00
40, St. Joseph, Mo	640.80	39.40	75.40	632.70	640.20	2,028.50	470.80	632.70	284.80	640.20	400.00	.....	540.00	940.00
41, Augusta, Ga	250.65	3.75	27.85	253.72	253.72	789.69	170.85	253.72	111.40	253.72	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
42, Minneapolis, Minn	2,938.25	64.75	327.30	3,094.13	‡3,437.73	9,862.16	2,028.55	3,094.13	1,301.75	3,437.73	1,200.00	.....	525.00	1,725.00
43, Charleston, S. C	290.25	13.49	32.25	312.17	312.15	960.31	206.90	312.17	129.00	312.15	400.00	.....	480.00	880.00
44, Rome, N. Y	96.75	9.25	10.75	67.47	67.47	251.69	73.75	67.47	43.00	67.47	.....	.....	.....	.....

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund. †Includes pensions returned. ‡Includes bequests from deceased member.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
45, Leavenworth, Kans	$172.20	$10.00	$19.15	$129.70	$129.70	$460.75	$124.90	$129.70	$76.45	$129.70	$400.00	.....	$160.00	$560.00
46, Sacramento, Cal	1,133.95	41.40	126.10	1,268.40	1,273.85	3,843.70	798.00	1,268.40	503.45	1,273.85	2,000.00	.....	2,330.00	4,330.00
47, New Haven, Conn	661.05	32.90	73.45	578.00	578.00	1,923.40	473.60	578.00	293.80	578.00	400.00	.....	690.00	1,090.00
48, Atlanta, Ga	1,513.80	156.46	178.45	1,540.34	1,544.58	4,933.63	1,083.30	1,540.34	765.41	1,544.58	2,000.00	$825.00	2,870.00	5,695.00
49, Denver, Colo	2,494.75	57.60	291.00	2,664.00	2,677.80	8,185.15	1,734.60	2,664.00	1,108.75	2,677.80	3,700.00	.....	4,645.00	8,345.00
50, Saginaw, Mich	344.25	17.15	44.85	274.74	275.07	956.06	253.25	274.74	153.00	275.07	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
51, Lawrence, Mass	258.30	17.00	28.70	177.75	177.75	659.50	189.20	177.75	114.80	177.75	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
52, Troy, N. Y	712.35	19.90	79.15	647.08	647.08	2,105.56	494.80	647.08	316.60	647.08	400.00	.....	1,385.00	1,785.00
53, Cleveland, Ohio	3,822.25	268.25	424.75	4,252.10	4,252.10	13,019.45	2,816.75	4,252.10	1,698.50	4,252.10	2,700.00	.....	3,100.00	5,800.00
54, Raleigh, N. C	422.10	10.00	46.90	351.01	351.01	1,181.02	291.40	351.01	187.60	351.01	.....	.....	940.00	940.00
55, Syracuse, N. Y	1,480.50	24.50	164.50	1,190.95	1,191.85	4,052.30	1,011.50	1,190.95	658.00	1,191.85	1,200.00	.....	3,040.00	4,240.00
56, Stockton, Cal	324.00	2.25	39.60	365.10	365.10	1,096.05	221.85	365.10	144.00	365.10	300.00	.....	.....	300.00
57, Dayton, Ohio	1,083.60	51.00	126.40	1,067.84	1,071.48	3,400.32	779.40	1,067.84	481.60	1,071.48	1,200.00	.....	275.00	1,475.00
58, Portland, Ore	2,005.65	57.90	228.90	2,214.55	2,214.55	6,721.55	1,401.30	2,214.55	891.15	2,214.55	1,600.00	.....	755.00	2,355.00
59, Quincy, Ill	369.00	19.28	46.40	344.86	344.86	1,124.40	270.68	344.86	164.00	344.86	400.00	.....	520.00	920.00
60, Roanoke, Va	145.35	19.80	16.15	115.90	115.90	413.10	116.70	115.90	64.60	115.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
62, Utica, N. Y	944.55	29.35	105.55	897.16	897.16	2,873.77	659.65	897.16	419.80	897.16	1,200.00	.....	260.00	1,460.00
63, Toledo, Ohio	1,351.90	34.50	150.25	1,538.06	1,543.16	4,617.87	936.00	1,538.06	600.65	1,543.16	1,600.00	.....	1,630.00	3,230.00
64, Lafayette, Ind	290.70	2.00	32.30	227.60	231.20	783.80	195.80	227.60	129.20	231.20	.....	.....	1,040.00	1,040.00
65, Virginia City, Nev	175.95	12.00	19.55	82.65	82.65	372.80	129.30	82.65	78.20	82.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
66, Portland, Me	502.20	33.85	55.80	448.88	449.00	1,489.73	368.65	448.88	223.20	449.00	800.00	.....	565.00	1,365.00
67, Lockport, N. Y	217.40	2.00	24.25	145.50	145.50	534.65	147.50	145.50	96.15	145.50	400.00	.....	1,680.00	2,080.00
68, Keokuk, Ia	89.55	4.65	10.55	61.80	61.78	228.33	64.95	61.80	39.80	61.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
69, Newark, Ohio	207.90	7.23	23.10	183.11	183.15	604.49	145.83	183.11	92.40	183.15	400.00	.....	395.00	795.00
70, Lancaster, Pa	542.25	25.30	60.25	417.34	417.34	1,462.48	386.80	417.34	241.00	417.34	400.00	.....	260.00	660.00
71, Trenton, N. J	708.75	14.90	79.35	718.85	718.85	2,240.70	488.00	718.85	315.00	718.85	164.63	.....	2,080.00	2,244.63
72, Lansing, Mich	463.95	24.40	58.55	405.10	408.10	1,360.10	340.70	405.10	206.20	408.10	400.00	.....	465.00	865.00
73, Ottumwa, Ia	204.30	26.12	22.70	154.00	154.90	562.02	162.32	154.00	90.80	154.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
74, Belleville, Ill	135.90	1.50	15.10	114.04	114.01	380.55	92.10	114.04	60.40	114.01	400.00	.....	395.00	795.00
75, Burlington, Ia	230.85	.75	25.65	220.70	220.69	698.64	154.65	220.70	102.60	220.69	400.30	.....	220.00	620.00
76, Terre Haute, Ind	605.70	17.00	67.90	612.65	612.89	1,916.14	421.40	612.65	239.20	612.89	800.00	.....	1,125.00	1,925.00
77, Erie, Pa	624.15	8.90	69.35	632.07	632.07	1,966.54	425.00	632.07	277.40	632.07	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
78, Ft. Wayne, Ind	869.40	28.50	105.60	821.28	821.28	2,646.06	617.10	821.28	386.40	821.28	1,600.00	.....	555.00	2,155.00
79, Wheeling, W. Va	525.60	18.40	58.40	514.01	519.71	1,636.12	368.80	514.01	233.60	519.71	400.00	.....	115.00	515.00
80, Kansas City, Mo	2,877.25	116.95	322.70	2,912.93	2,915.04	9,144.87	1,999.05	2,912.93	1,317.85	2,915.04	1,000.00	.....	2,185.00	3,185.00
81, Bay City, Mich	220.50	8.80	24.50	201.61	201.61	657.02	155.80	201.61	98.00	201.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
82, Colorado Springs, Colo	384.30	17.70	45.70	383.20	399.70	1,230.60	276.90	383.20	170.80	399.70	400.00	.....	430.00	830.00
83, New York (Heb.-Amer.)	879.30	67.05	97.70	970.86	970.85	2,985.76	653.25	970.86	390.80	970.85	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
84, San Bernardino, Cal	189.45	8.61	21.05	196.25	196.25	611.61	134.91	196.25	84.20	196.25	184.25	.....	755.00	939.25
85, St. John, N. B., Can	456.30	21.10	51.90	338.09	338.10	1,205.49	326.50	338.09	202.80	338.10	1,200.00	.....	990.00	2,190.00
86, Reading, Pa	788.40	25.30	98.40	696.76	699.46	2,308.32	561.70	696.76	350.40	699.46	800.00	.....	520.00	1,320.00
87, Houston, Tex	1,122.30	35.25	124.70	1,346.55	1,350.45	3,979.25	783.45	1,346.55	498.80	1,350.45	475.00	.....	1,800.00	2,275.00
88, Hannibal, Mo	105.75	7.10	12.95	91.88	91.88	309.56	78.80	91.88	47.00	91.88	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
89, Chattanooga, Tenn	544.45	23.55	64.10	502.00	505.60	1,639.70	390.15	502.00	241.95	505.60	2,000.00	.....	1,420.00	3,420.00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916 TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
90, Richmond, Va	$990.00	$27.75	$110.00	$920.07	$920.51	$2,968.33	$687.75	$920.07	$440.00	$920.51	$1,200.00	$100.00	$1,980.00	$3,280.00
91, Toronto, Ont., Can	5,869.60	224.80	657.95	5,439.54	5,444.64	17,636.53	4,147.50	5,439.54	2,604.85	5,444.64	3,275.00		5,525.00	8,800.00
92, Little Rock, Ark	614.25	20.90	68.25	617.30	617.30	1,938.00	430.40	617.30	273.00	617.30	75.00	150.00		225.00
93, Macon, Ga	270.90	2.75	30.10	282.40	282.40	868.55	183.35	282.40	120.40	282.40			215.00	215.00
94, Jersey City, N. J	571.05	27.80	63.45	667.65	667.65	1,997.60	408.50	667.65	253.80	667.65	400.00		755.00	1,155.00
95, Helena, Mont	246.15	10.60	28.55	321.20	321.20	927.70	175.90	321.20	109.40	321.20	400.00		395.00	795.00
96, Glens Falls, N. Y	157.05	10.75	17.45	113.75	113.75	412.75	115.45	113.75	69.80	113.75				
97, Peru, Ind	112.95	.40	12.55	87.34	87.32	300.56	75.70	87.34	50.20	87.32			260.00	260.00
99, Jackson, Mich	319.05	14.89	35.45	298.55	299.14	967.08	227.59	298.55	141.80	299.14			260.00	260.00
100, Norwich, Conn	171.90	11.80	19.10	147.08	147.08	496.96	126.40	147.08	76.40	147.08	400.00		350.00	750.00
101, Washington, D. C	9,664.90	228.30	1,074.00	12,518.35	12,527.95	36,013.50	6,559.00	12,518.35	4,408.20	12,527.95	15,725.00		15,020.00	30,745.00
102, Ottawa, Ont., Can	2,040.30	123.75	226.70	1,692.20	1,693.40	5,776.35	1,483.95	1,692.20	906.80	1,693.40	2,425.00		300.00	2,725.00
103, Newark, N. J	2,182.20	48.75	271.70	2,450.33	2,450.36	7,403.34	1,532.95	2,450.33	969.70	2,450.36	3,175.00		1,495.00	4,670.00
104, Birmingham, Ala	935.30	37.10	104.00	1,008.31	1,009.24	3,093.95	661.10	1,008.31	415.30	1,009.24	400.00		1,505.00	1,905.00
105, Goldfield, Nev	27.90	1.20	3.10	47.25	47.30	126.75	19.80	47.25	12.40	47.30				
106, Madison, Wis	229.50	15.85	25.50	186.62	186.96	644.43	168.85	186.62	102.00	186.96	400.00			400.00
107, Rock Island, Ill., etc	1,088.70	31.58	115.45	1,039.12	1,039.12	3,263.97	724.28	1,039.12	461.45	1,039.12			780.00	780.00
108, Hagerstown, Md	118.35	2.20	13.15	83.88	83.88	301.46	81.10	83.88	52.60	83.88				
109, Pittsfield, Mass	192.60	18.24	21.40	130.49	130.49	493.22	146.64	130.49	85.60	130.49				
110, †Union Hill, N. J	313.65	28.75	38.45	336.72	336.72	1,054.29	241.45	336.72	139.40	336.72	400.00		80.00	480.00
111, Knoxville, Tenn	273.60	10.75	30.40	265.69	269.29	849.73	193.15	265.69	121.60	269.29	75.00		630.00	705.00
112, Scranton, Pa	942.30	26.30	109.70	883.27	883.23	2,844.80	659.50	883.27	418.80	883.23	1,600.00		1,475.00	3,075.00
113, Atchison, Kans	100.35	5.75	11.15	68.40	68.50	254.15	72.65	68.40	44.60	68.50			520.00	520.00
114, Annapolis, Md	54.90		6.70	40.19	40.19	141.98	37.20	40.19	24.40	40.19	400.00			400.00
115, Salt Lake City, Utah	805.05	28.25	89.45	1,129.90	1,135.90	3,188.55	564.95	1,129.90	357.80	1,135.90	400.00		675.00	1,075.00
116, Kenosha, Wis	115.35	3.56	12.90	85.60	85.60	303.01	80.96	85.60	50.85	85.60				
117, Springfield, Ohio	724.95	65.30	82.35	609.77	610.31	2,092.68	550.40	609.77	322.20	610.31	800.00		540.00	1,340.00
118, Des Moines, Ia	1,372.95	99.90	152.55	1,118.38	1,118.38	3,862.16	1,015.20	1,118.38	610.20	1,118.38	400.00		920.00	1,320.00
119, Jefferson City, Mo	218.70	9.80	24.30	190.39	196.38	639.57	155.60	190.39	97.20	196.38	400.00		260.00	660.00
120, Lynn, Mass	581.85	44.92	64.65	588.92	588.92	1,869.26	432.82	588.92	258.60	588.92			560.00	560.00
121, Topeka, Kans	972.40	37.40	109.45	930.95	935.55	2,985.75	688.10	930.95	431.15	935.55	800.00		1,230.00	2,030.00
122, Kalamazoo, Mich	325.80	10.99	37.40	273.45	273.87	921.51	229.39	273.45	144.80	273.87			1,065.00	1,065.00
123, Wilmington, Del	339.90	7.50	37.80	302.41	303.35	990.96	234.30	302.41	150.90	303.35				
124, Bloomington, Ill	373.05	18.15	41.45	348.59	347.62	1,128.86	266.85	348.59	165.80	347.62			520.00	520.00
125, Durham, N. C	74.25	13.00	8.25	58.26	58.29	212.05	62.50	58.26	33.00	58.29				
126, Butte, Mont	470.25	14.99	54.65	601.57	601.58	1,743.04	330.89	601.57	209.00	601.58			45.00	45.00
127, Hartford, Conn	832.50	49.90	92.50	814.09	814.22	2,603.21	604.90	814.09	370.00	814.22	1,200.00		1,710.00	2,910.00
128, South Bend, Ind	475.65	18.80	56.45	443.93	445.73	1,440.56	339.50	443.93	211.40	445.73	900.00		930.00	1,830.00
129, Hamilton, Ont., Can	874.45	22.10	97.30	811.63	811.57	2,617.05	605.90	811.63	387.95	811.57	1,675.00		1,370.00	3,045.00
130, Halifax, N. S., Can	421.20	18.25	47.40	343.19	343.94	1,173.98	299.65	343.19	187.20	343.94			680.00	680.00
131, New York (Bohem.-Slav.)	197.10	7.45	21.90	189.15	189.15	604.75	138.85	189.15	87.60	189.15				
132, Camden, N. J	366.30	24.20	40.70	325.39	325.47	1,082.06	268.40	325.39	162.80	325.47				
133, London, Ont., Can	348.65	27.91	54.65	343.45	343.45	1,218.11	331.81	343.45	199.40	343.45	100.00		520.00	620.00
134, Paducah, Ky	140.40	7.80	18.60	108.50	108.50	383.80	104.40	108.50	62.40	108.50			560.00	560.00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund. †Union now out of existence.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
135, Oneonta, N. Y	$139.95	$4.25	$15.55	$114.35	$114.74	$388.84	$97.55	$114.35	$62.20	$114.74			$270.00	$270.00
136, Duluth, Minn	734.50	26.65	81.75	684.25	687.00	2,214.15	517.15	684.25	325.75	687.00	$400.00		260.00	660.00
137, Johnstown, Pa	94.95	11.40	10.55	79.60	79.60	276.10	74.70	79.60	42.20	79.60				
138, Austin, Tex	455.35	8.25	53.60	493.13	492.90	1,503.23	314.85	493.13	202.35	492.90			255.00	255.00
139, Stratford, Ont., Can	116.55	12.45	12.95	85.91	85.93	313.79	90.15	85.91	51.80	85.93				
140, Bismarck, N. D	123.30	4.60	13.70	118.63	118.67	378.90	86.80	118.63	54.80	118.67				
141, Williamsport, Pa	261.90	12.70	29.10	211.72	211.72	727.14	187.30	211.72	116.40	211.72	800.00		660.00	1,460.00
142, Olympia, Wash	118.80	2.00	13.20	128.20	128.20	390.40	81.20	128.20	52.80	128.20	400.00		140.00	540.00
143, Danbury, Conn	145.80	13.55	16.20	134.50	134.50	444.55	110.75	134.50	64.80	134.50	400.00			400.00
144, Fresno, Cal	462.60	6.00	51.40	525.30	529.50	1,574.80	314.40	525.30	205.60	529.50	800.00		310.00	1,110.00
145, Montreal, Que., Can	1,254.10	36.35	139.35	1,186.52	1,186.47	3,802.79	872.45	1,186.52	557.35	1,186.47			875.00	875.00
146, Charleston, W. Va	424.35	17.50	47.15	321.34	321.34	1,131.68	300.40	321.34	188.60	321.34	800.00		405.00	1,205.00
148, Wichita, Kans	533.20	30.90	62.25	491.60	491.60	1,609.55	389.40	491.60	236.95	491.60			80.00	80.00
149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y	130.05	4.80	14.45	101.56	101.56	352.42	91.50	101.56	57.80	101.56				
150, Elizabeth, N. J	378.45	1.50	43.25	374.34	374.34	1,171.88	255.00	374.34	168.20	374.34			1,300.00	1,300.00
151, Oil City, Pa	159.30	8.13	17.70	153.43	153.43	491.99	114.33	153.43	70.80	153.43	400.00			400.00
152, Manchester, N. H	374.25	17.25	41.60	313.03	313.02	1,059.15	266.85	313.03	166.25	313.02	700.00		385.00	1,085.00
153, Meridian, Miss	139.05	5.80	15.45	131.65	131.65	423.60	98.50	131.65	61.80	131.65				
154, Ann Arbor, Mich	192.60	9.14	21.40	173.83	173.83	570.80	137.54	173.83	85.60	173.83			325.00	325.00
155, Shreveport, La	287.55	11.10	31.95	326.62	326.62	983.84	202.80	326.62	127.80	326.62	800.00		260.00	1,060.00
156, Bowling Green, Ohio	80.10	4.10	8.90	65.08	65.12	223.30	57.50	65.08	35.60	65.12				
158, Springfield, Mo	307.05	4.15	34.15	299.05	298.70	943.10	209.05	299.05	136.30	298.70	475.00		260.00	735.00
159, New London, Conn	122.85	7.00	13.65	119.46	119.46	382.42	88.90	119.46	54.60	119.46				
160, Columbia, Mo	121.95	11.15	14.15	82.57	82.57	312.39	93.05	82.57	54.20	82.57		$1,823.00		1,823.00
161, Fall River, Mass	424.30	10.75	47.15	397.77	398.02	1,277.99	293.65	397.77	188.55	398.02	400.00		520.00	920.00
162, Jacksonville, Fla	344.70	5.90	38.90	296.17	296.17	981.84	236.30	296.17	153.20	296.17			1,340.00	1,340.00
163, Superior, Wis	197.55	5.40	22.55	188.15	188.43	602.08	137.70	188.15	87.80	188.43				
164, Kewanee, Ill	72.45	4.02	8.05	54.10	54.09	192.71	52.32	54.10	32.20	54.09				
165, Worcester, Mass	1,025.55	34.50	114.05	1,013.98	1,020.11	3,208.19	718.80	1,013.98	455.30	1,020.11			830.00	830.00
166, Adrian, Mich	96.85		10.80	76.05	76.05	259.75	64.80	76.05	42.85	76.05			40.00	40.00
167, Schenectady, N. Y	476.15	36.15	57.00	462.77	462.77	1,494.84	358.15	462.77	211.15	462.77	400.00		520.00	920.00
168, Muskegon, Mich	162.90	10.00	19.30	135.01	135.01	462.22	119.80	135.01	72.40	135.01			120.00	120.00
169, New Albany, Ind	84.15	4.75	9.35	56.08	56.08	210.41	60.85	56.08	37.40	56.08		50.00		50.00
170, Tacoma, Wash	732.15	12.40	81.35	883.35	883.35	2,592.60	500.50	883.35	325.40	883.35	800.00		265.00	1,065.00
171, Elgin, Ill	217.80	3.35	24.20	192.49	192.48	630.32	148.55	192.49	96.80	192.48			260.00	260.00
172, San Antonio, Tex	692.45	23.25	76.95	728.95	734.30	2,255.90	484.95	728.95	307.70	734.30	400.00		1,575.00	1,975.00
173, Dallas, Tex	1,229.40	51.75	136.60	1,442.65	1,442.65	4,303.05	871.35	1,442.65	546.40	1,442.65	1,375.00		395.00	1,770.00
174, Los Angeles, Cal	2,812.75	91.95	312.75	2,985.41	3,000.69	9,203.55	1,968.45	2,985.41	1,249.00	3,000.69	1,650.00	400.00	5,710.00	7,760.00
175, Pueblo, Colo	322.20	2.75	37.15	336.20	336.20	1,034.50	218.90	336.20	143.20	336.20				
176, Montreal, Que., Can. (Eng.)	3,038.85	115.35	338.00	2,624.74	2,624.99	8,741.93	2,143.35	2,624.74	1,348.85	2,624.99	3,100.00		1,075.00	4,175.00
177, Springfield, Ill	796.50	28.40	92.10	772.75	777.21	2,466.96	563.00	772.75	354.00	777.21	400.00		1,060.00	1,460.00
178, Passaic, N. J	171.00	5.62	19.00	176.58	178.40	550.60	119.62	176.58	76.00	178.40	400.00			400.00
179, Leadville, Colo	46.80		5.80	59.21	64.00	175.81	31.80	59.21	20.80	64.00	800.00			800.00
180, Sioux City, Ia	767.10	21.65	85.40	790.75	790.75	2,455.65	534.05	790.75	340.10	790.75				

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
181, Meadville, Pa	$120.60	$6.15	$15.20	$84.53	$84.53	$311.01	$88.35	$84.53	$53.60	$84.53			$260.00	$260.00
182, Akron, Ohio	502.65	40.30	55.85	533.80	533.80	1,666.40	375.40	533.80	223.40	533.80	$700.00		850.00	1,550.00
183, Savannah, Ga	205.95	6.10	22.90	165.60	167.65	568.20	143.50	165.60	91.45	167.65	200.00		250.00	450.00
184, Cheyenne, Wyo	116.10	5.48	12.90	133.40	133.40	401.28	82.88	133.40	51.60	133.40			265.00	265.00
185, Bradford, Pa	181.80	9.55	20.20	165.24	165.24	542.03	130.75	165.24	80.80	165.24			560.00	560.00
186, Fargo, N. D	229.95	9.30	25.55	244.18	244.24	753.22	162.60	244.18	102.20	244.24				
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa	562.35	10.00	62.50	561.06	562.53	1,758.44	385.00	561.06	249.85	562.53				
188, Waco, Tex	377.55	8.70	41.95	371.05	371.05	1,170.30	260.40	371.05	167.80	371.05			640.00	640.00
189, Lexington, Ky. (Blue Grass)	226.80	8.75	25.20	218.68	218.68	698.11	159.95	218.68	100.80	218.68	400.00		115.00	515.00
190, Omaha, Neb	1,644.40	129.75	188.65	1,582.40	1,591.70	5,136.90	1,176.15	1,582.40	786.65	1,591.70	1,600.00		1,480.00	3,080.00
191, Winnipeg, Man., Can	2,569.85	78.40	285.55	2,588.81	2,588.61	8,111.22	1,791.70	2,588.81	1,142.10	2,588.61	2,600.00	$100.00	240.00	2,940.00
192, Cedar Rapids, Ia	513.45	14.25	57.05	469.50	469.51	1,523.76	356.55	469.50	228.20	469.51			120.00	120.00
193, Spokane, Wash	1,088.10	35.55	122.10	1,254.60	1,256.40	3,756.75	762.15	1,254.60	483.60	1,256.40			730.00	730.00
194, Joliet, Ill	429.75	7.50	47.75	421.48	423.03	1,329.51	294.00	421.48	191.00	423.03	400.00			400.00
195, Paterson, N. J	513.90	19.60	62.50	530.67	533.67	1,660.34	367.60	530.67	228.40	533.67	525.00			525.00
196, Logansport, Ind	181.35	2.00	20.15	131.85	131.85	467.20	122.90	131.85	80.60	131.85			775.00	775.00
198, Ft. Worth, Tex	591.75	18.50	69.75	699.25	699.25	2,078.50	417.00	699.25	263.00	699.25			1,105.00	1,105.00
199, Zanesville, Ohio	241.65	10.80	28.65	230.54	230.54	742.18	173.70	230.54	107.40	230.54			1,065.00	1,065.00
200, Youngstown, Ohio	518.40	6.80	64.80	589.62	592.92	1,772.54	359.60	589.62	230.40	592.92			300.00	300.00
201, Victoria, B. C., Can	500.85		56.25	603.50	608.20	1,768.80	334.50	603.50	222.60	608.20	600.00		260.00	860.00
202, Seattle, Wash	2,370.40	48.25	269.35	2,622.25	2,631.80	7,942.05	1,637.35	2,622.25	1,050.65	2,631.80	2,000.00		1,845.00	3,845.00
203, Bluff City, Ia	190.80	16.60	21.20	209.96	210.56	649.12	143.80	209.96	84.80	210.56	500.00		280.00	780.00
204, Kingston, Ont., Can	164.70	11.80	18.30	128.62	128.53	451.95	121.60	128.62	73.20	128.53	125.00			125.00
205, Jamestown, N. Y	242.55	8.88	26.95	151.78	151.78	581.94	170.58	151.78	107.80	151.78			130.00	130.00
206, Sedalia, Mo	121.95	12.75	13.55	96.56	96.54	341.35	94.05	96.56	54.20	96.54	200.00			200.00
207, Eureka, Cal	135.00	6.00	15.00	101.07	101.12	358.19	96.00	101.07	60.00	101.12				
208, Cambridge, Ohio	90.90	17.86	10.10	76.92	76.92	272.70	78.46	76.92	40.40	76.92				
209, Lincoln, Neb	676.30	31.65	75.20	672.36	672.36	2,127.87	482.85	672.36	300.30	672.36	400.00		45.00	445.00
210, Salem, Ore. (Capital)	245.60	5.35	27.30	257.04	257.04	792.33	169.15	257.04	109.10	257.04				
211, Oshkosh, Wis	153.45	6.50	17.05	142.74	142.79	462.53	108.80	142.74	68.20	142.79				
212, Pawtucket, R. I	266.40	9.50	29.60	253.13	255.53	814.16	187.10	253.13	118.40	255.53				
213, Rockford, Ill	357.30	7.00	42.70	306.19	310.49	1,023.68	248.20	306.19	158.80	310.49	400.00		115.00	515.00
214, Pendleton, Ore	46.35	6.35	5.15	50.37	50.47	158.69	37.25	50.37	20.60	50.47				
215, Decatur, Ill	341.10	8.50	38.50	316.53	316.53	1,021.16	236.50	316.53	151.60	316.53	300.00			300.00
216, Springfield, Mass	1,222.20	78.13	135.80	1,269.69	1,269.68	3,975.50	892.93	1,269.69	543.20	1,269.68	400.00		520.00	920.00
217, Murphysboro, Ill	54.90		6.10	47.15	47.25	155.40	36.60	47.15	24.40	47.25				
218, Sioux Falls, S. D	252.90	10.25	28.10	237.55	237.55	766.35	178.85	237.55	112.40	237.55	400.00		250.00	650.00
219, Canton, Ohio	457.20	29.25	50.80	495.44	495.43	1,528.12	334.05	495.44	203.20	495.43			260.00	260.00
220, Columbus, Ga	133.20	14.15	14.80	122.55	122.55	407.25	102.95	122.55	59.20	122.55			520.00	520.00
221, San Diego, Cal	642.15	14.85	71.35	630.90	630.90	1,990.15	442.95	630.90	285.40	630.90	800.00		1,475.00	2,275.00
222, Montgomery, Ala	120.70	14.75	13.45	118.42	118.42	385.74	95.45	118.42	53.45	118.42			40.00	40.00
223, Marysville, Cal	106.20	6.90	11.80	93.95	93.95	312.80	77.70	93.95	47.20	93.95				
224, Brockton, Mass	507.60	22.65	56.40	478.11	478.11	1,542.87	361.05	478.11	225.60	478.11				
225, McKeesport, Pa	132.30	4.49	15.90	†141.52	143.66	437.87	93.89	141.52	58.80	143.66	75.60			75.00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund. †Includes balance benefit returned.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assess-ment	Mortuary Assess-ment	Total	Inter-national Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
226, Vancouver, B. C., Can	$1,103.30	$10.00	$126.60	$1,160.25	$1,160.55	$3,560.70	$749.60	$1,160.25	$490.30	$1,160.55	$800.00	.....	$620.00	$1.420.00
227, Cripple Creek, Colo	54.00	2.00	6.00	53.50	53.50	169.00	38.00	53.50	24.00	53.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
229, Crawfordsville, Ind	122.85	18.25	13.65	99.61	99.61	353.97	100.15	99.61	54.60	99.61	.....	.....	.....	.....
230, Danville, Ill	274.95	10.15	32.35	261.20	261.20	839.85	195.25	261.20	122.20	261.20	400.00	.....	295.00	695.00
231, San Jose, Cal	445.95	27.35	49.55	434.75	434.45	1,392.05	324.65	434.75	198.20	434.45	800.00	.....	785.00	1,585.00
232, Binghamton, N. Y	682.65	31.24	77.05	680.61	680.63	2,152.18	487.54	680.61	303.40	680.63	400.00	.....	335.00	735.00
233, Niagara Falls, N. Y	355.35	16.15	39.60	249.29	249.83	910.22	253.75	249.29	157.35	249.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
234, Corsicana, Tex	98.10	9.85	10.90	71.00	71.00	260.85	75.25	71.00	43.60	71.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
235, Rahway, N. J	133.20	3.50	16.60	130.71	130.71	414.72	94.10	130.71	59.20	130.71	400.00	.....	260.00	660.00
236, Ogden, Utah	188.10	28.65	21.50	198.65	198.55	635.45	154.65	198.65	83.60	198.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
237, Sandusky, Ohio	166.50	4.68	18.50	127.92	127.89	445.49	115.68	127.92	74.00	127.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
238, Steubenville, Ohio	158.85	6.55	17.65	158.80	159.79	501.64	112.45	158.80	70.60	159.79	800.00	.....	.....	800.00
239, Carbondale, Pa	60.30	2.00	6.70	46.75	46.76	162.51	42.20	46.75	26.80	46.76	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
240, Altoona, Pa	283.05	19.71	31.45	262.36	264.95	861.52	208.41	262.36	125.80	264.95	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
241, Twin Falls, Idaho	52.20	2.75	5.80	64.43	62.42	187.60	37.55	64.43	23.20	62.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
242, York, Pa	276.30	50.60	30.75	199.82	199.82	757.29	235.10	199.82	122.55	199.82	.....	.....	.....	.....
243, Hutchinson, Kans	277.10	12.85	31.40	246.10	247.75	815.20	198.25	246.10	123.10	247.75	400.00	$15.75	360.00	775.75
244, Cumberland, Md	146.70	2.45	16.90	128.12	128.13	422.30	100.85	128.12	65.20	128.13	.....	.....	.....	.....
245, Woonsocket, R. I	154.80	8.25	17.20	74.32	74.32	328.89	111.45	74.32	68.80	74.32	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
246, Winona, Minn	127.35	16.09	14.15	85.14	85.14	327.87	100.99	85.14	56.60	85.14	135.00	.....	.....	135.00
247, Chicago, Ill. (Swedish)	206.10	12.55	24.10	220.51	221.92	685.18	151.15	220.51	91.60	221.92	300.00	.....	1,000.00	1,300.00
248, Peterboro, Ont., Can	213.75	2.85	23.75	172.04	172.25	584.64	145.35	172.04	95.00	172.25	.....	.....	240.00	240.00
249, Forth Smith, Ark	242.55	24.71	26.95	223.18	224.28	741.67	186.41	223.18	107.80	224.28	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
250, Beaver Valley, Pa	207.90	5.35	23.10	181.10	181.12	598.57	143.95	181.10	92.40	181.12	.....	.....	85.00	85.00
251, Muscatine, Ia	129.15	3.00	14.35	113.63	113.63	373.76	89.10	113.63	57.40	113.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
252, Bridgeport, Conn	507.50	72.90	56.40	605.22	605.72	1,847.74	411.30	605.22	225.50	605.72	.....	.....	.....	.....
253, Holyoke, Mass	319.50	4.00	35.50	296.61	296.61	952.22	217.00	296.61	142.00	296.61	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
254, Riverside, Cal	131.85	2.00	14.65	126.24	126.24	400.98	89.90	126.24	58.60	126.24	.....	.....	520.00	520.00
255, Anaconda, Mont	291.15	6.65	41.15	343.70	343.65	1,026.30	209.55	343.70	129.40	343.65	800.00	.....	20.00	820.00
256, Great Falls, Mont	273.60	9.45	33 40	354.90	354.90	1,026.25	194.85	354.90	121.60	354.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
257, Lisbon, Ohio	63.90	4.00	7.10	39.84	39.90	154 74	46.60	39.84	28.40	39.90	.....	.....	.....	.....
258, Easton, Pa	475.20	35.23	52.80	436.45	436.50	1,436.18	352.03	436.45	211.20	436.50	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
259, Waltham, Mass	64.80	8.10	7.20	48.00	48.00	176.10	51.30	48.00	28.80	48.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
260, Findlay, Ohio	118.35	3.35	13.15	99.65	99.65	334.15	82.25	99.65	52.60	99.65	.....	.....	.....	.....
261, New York, N. Y. (Italian)	368.55	13.00	40.95	372.11	370.35	1,164.96	258.70	372.11	163.80	370.35	.....	35.00	.....	35.00
262, Uniontown, Pa	167.40	3.15	18.65	165.30	165.97	520.47	115.05	165.30	74.15	165.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
263, Asheville, N. C	215.10	5.60	24.50	185.55	185.55	616.30	149.60	185.55	95.60	185.55	.....	.....	.....	.....
264, Sheridan, Wyo	63.90	4.50	7.10	70.20	70.60	216.30	47.10	70.20	28.40	70.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
265, Ottawa, Ill	129.15	6.00	14.35	90.11	90.10	329.71	92.10	90.11	57.40	90.10	400.00	.....	.....	400.00
266, Elkhart, Ind	123.75	14.20	13.75	110.52	110.62	372.84	96.70	110.52	55.00	110.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
267, Frankfort, Ky	124.40	6.00	15.05	107.42	107.42	360.29	90.30	107.42	55.15	107.42	.....	.....	.....	.....
268, Gloversville, N. Y	174.15	.50	19.35	139.77	139.77	473.54	116.60	139.77	77.40	139.77	.....	.....	260.00	260.00
269, Peekskill, N. Y	58.95	1.50	6.55	44.21	43.21	154.42	40.80	44.21	26.20	43.21	.....	.....	280.00	280.00
270, Newcastle, Pa	192.15	14.75	21.35	144.47	144.48	517.20	142.85	144.47	85.40	144.48	400.00	.....	.....	400.00

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916 TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
271, Boise City, Idaho	$331.20	$11.65	$36.80	$385.50	$385.50	$1,150.65	$232.45	$385.50	$147.20	$385.50	$400.00		$240.00	$640.00
272, Chicago, Ill. (Nor.-Dan.)	87.75	4.00	9.75	101.60	101.57	304.67	62.50	101.60	39.00	101.57	800.00		90.00	890.00
273, Red Lodge, Mont	21.15	.10	2.35	25.92	25.92	75.44	14.20	25.92	9.40	25.92				
274, Amsterdam, N. Y	144.00	5.00	16.00	126.05	126.05	417.10	101.00	126.05	64.00	126.05				
276, New Bedford, Mass	408.15	16.35	45.35	370.20	370.20	1,210.25	288.45	370.20	181.40	370.20	400.00			400.00
277, Missoula, Mont	171.00	4.50	19.00	181.30	181.30	557.10	118.50	181.30	76.00	181.30			20.00	20.00
278, Escanaba, Mich	74.70	3.65	8.30	60.60	60.60	207.85	53.45	60.60	33.20	60.60				
280, Marietta, Ohio	164.70	7.25	18.30	93.45	93.45	377.15	117.05	93.45	73.20	93.45				
281, Marlboro-Hudson, Mass	44.55	2.60	4.95	28.63	28.59	109.32	32.30	28.63	19.80	28.59				
282, Sterling, Ill	92.25	6.80	10.25	68.36	68.31	245.97	68.30	68.36	41.00	68.31			280.00	280.00
283, Oklahoma City, Okla	977.85	79.75	118.25	979.90	981.40	3,137.15	721.80	979.90	454.05	981.40	1,200.00			1,200.00
284, Anderson Ind	154.80	4.25	17.80	135.66	135.66	448.17	108.05	135.66	68.80	135.66				
286, Marion, Ind	161.55	4.50	19.15	152.14	152.14	489.48	113.40	152.14	71.80	152.14			175.00	175.00
287, Frankfort, Ind	58.50	10.88	6.50	50.43	53.14	179.45	49.88	50.43	26.00	53.14				
288, Galesburg, Ill	212.85	7.15	24.85	198.52	198.50	641.87	150.25	198.52	94.60	198.50				
289, Titusville, Pa	61.65	1.50	6.85	45.42	45.42	160.84	42.60	45.42	27.40	45.42			520.00	520.00
290, Hamilton, Ohio	81.45	.99	9.05	75.79	75.77	243.05	55.29	75.79	36.20	75.77				
291, Aurora, Ill	253.80	12.40	28.20	228.00	228.17	750.57	181.60	228.00	112.80	228.17				
292, Grand Junction, Colo	89.00	5.75	9.90	77.10	76.95	258.70	65.15	77.10	39.50	76.95			260.00	260.00
293, Pensacola, Fla	135.00	9.10	15.00	127.27	127.27	413.64	99.10	127.27	60.00	127.27			235.00	235.00
294, Waukegan, Ill	94.50	7.05	10.50	86.05	86.03	284.13	70.05	86.05	42.00	86.03				
295, Newport, R. I	33.30		3.70	26.53	26.53	90.06	22.20	26.53	14.80	26.53				
296, Lima, Ohio	336.15	42.44	39.15	275.37	275.39	968.50	268.34	275.37	149.40	275.39				
297, Concord, N. H	168.75	15.40	18.75	128.84	128.83	460.57	127.90	128.84	75.00	128.83		$100.00		100.00
298, Massillon, Ohio	98.10	8.93	10.90	92.61	92.71	303.25	74.33	92.61	43.60	92.71			260.00	260.00
299, Tampa, Fla	413.30	20.70	46.10	405.68	407.44	1,293.22	297.30	405.68	182.80	407.44	79.25		570.00	649.25
300, Port Huron, Mich	170.55	8.30	18.95	159.46	159.46	516.72	122.00	159.46	75.80	159.46				
301, Richmond, Ind	223.65	6.84	24.85	189.23	189.29	633.86	155.94	189.23	99.40	189.29	400.00		210.00	610.00
302, Quebec, P. Q., Can	817.15	24.50	96.90	622.96	626.86	2,188.37	575.90	622.96	362.65	626.86	400.00	1,352.00	2,610.00	4,362.00
303, Cleburne, Tex	63.90	5.00	7.10	48.82	49.18	174.00	47.60	48.82	28.40	49.18				
304, Albuquerque, N. M	184.95	3.94	22.35	212.65	215.90	639.79	129.04	212.65	82.20	215.90	400.00		40.00	440.00
305, Newburgh, N. Y	256.50	18.75	28.50	196.43	196.43	696.61	189.75	196.43	114.00	196.43	800.00		260.00	1,060.00
306, Alton, Ill	142.65	4.50	15.85	113.76	113.76	390.52	99.60	113.76	63.40	113.76			260.00	260.00
307, New Brunswick, N. J	155.25	2.50	17.25	148.57	148.57	472.14	106.00	148.57	69.00	148.57				
308, Watertown, N. Y	59.35	31.35	6.60	46.25	46.25	189.80	70.95	46.25	26.35	46.25				
310, Lowell, Mass	441.45	12.50	49.05	381.21	381.21	1,265.42	306.80	381.21	196.20	381.21	400.00		200.00	600.00
311, Grand Forks, N. D	171.00	9.30	19.00	190.67	190.67	580.64	123.30	190.67	76.00	190.67				
312, East Las Vegas, N. M	40.95	3.50	4.55	34.40	35.90	119.30	30.80	34.40	18.20	35.90				
313, Texarkana, Ark	106.20	12.84	11.80	90.00	90.20	311.04	83.64	90.00	47.20	90.20				
314, Meriden, Conn	145.35	3.08	16.15	140.20	143.80	448.58	99.98	140.20	64.60	143.80				
315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y	271.50	12.85	30.20	241.52	241.45	797.52	194.05	241.52	120.50	241.45	400.00			400.00
316, North Adams, Mass	137.25	12.48	15.25	106.47	106.47	377.92	103.98	106.47	61.00	106.47				
317, Woodstock, Ont., Can	47.25	9.35	5.25	29.25	29.25	120.35	40.85	29.25	21.00	29.25				
318, East Liverpool, Ohio	144.45	4.25	19.05	137.17	137.21	442.13	103.55	137.17	64.20	137.21			165.00	165.00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
319, Taunton, Mass	$163.35	$10.33	$18.15	$135.87	$135.87	$463.57	$119.23	$135.87	$72.60	$135.87	$400.00			$400.00
320, Pottsville, Pa	170.45	18.55	18.95	122.60	123.10	453.65	132.25	122.60	75.70	123.10		$100.00		100.00
321, Connellsville, Pa	99.45	20.59	11.05	87.02	87.00	305.11	86.89	87.02	44.20	87.00				
322, Kingston, N. Y	75.15	.95	8.35	52.35	52.35	189.15	51.05	52.35	33.40	52.35	400.00			400.00
323, Hoboken, N. J	211.50	3.45	23.50	247.02	247.02	732.49	144.45	247.02	94.00	247.02				
324, Racine, Wis	303.45	5.50	34.30	287.00	286.94	917.19	211.30	287.00	131.95	286.94				
325, Cohoes, N. Y	116.55	3.13	12.95	69.57	69.57	271.77	80.83	69.57	51.80	69.57	400.00			400.00
326, Rutland, Vt	84.60	3.45	9.40	66.63	66.63	230.71	59.85	66.63	37.60	66.63				
327, Lincoln, Ill	75.15	.65	9.55	64.28	64.30	213.93	51.95	64.28	33.40	64.30	400.00		$40.00	440.00
328, Streator, Ill	118.80	5.85	16.80	100.60	104.20	346.25	88.65	100.60	52.80	104.20				
329, Waterbury, Conn	351.90	25.65	39.10	375.16	375.15	1,166.96	260.25	375.16	156.40	375.15	400.00		305.00	705.00
330, Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian)	395.10	13.75	43.90	347.40	347.40	1,147.55	277.15	347.40	175.60	347.40	400.00			400.00
332, Muncie, Ind	319.05	7.23	35.45	288.05	288.05	937.83	219.93	288.05	141.80	288.05			260.00	260.00
333, Denison, Tex	120.15	1.25	13.35	98.63	101.62	335.00	81.35	98.63	53.40	101.62			570.00	570.00
334, Clinton, Ia	140.85	10.35	15.65	134.71	133.35	434.91	104.25	134.71	62.60	133.35				
336, Oneida, N. Y	110.70	5.86	12.30	82.77	82.77	294.40	79.66	82.77	49.20	82.77				
337, Nanaimo, B. C., Can	83.40	1.10	9.50	48.95	48.95	191.90	58.10	48.95	35.90	48.95				
338, Charlotte, N. C	102.60	16.75	11.40	90.55	90.55	311.85	85.15	90.55	45.60	90.55				
339, Beaumont, Tex	308.45	30.80	34.30	359.00	359.00	1,091.55	236.60	359.00	136.95	359.00				
340, Nelson, B. C., Can	53.35	2.50	6.00	37.15	37.15	136.15	38.50	37.15	23.35	37.15				
341, Spartanburg, S. C	95.90	7.25	10.70	75.64	75.74	265.23	71.45	75.64	42.40	75.74				
342, Canton, Ill	78.75	3.23	8.75	68.71	68.80	228.24	55.73	68.71	35.00	68.80				
343, Fort Scott, Kans	64.35	2.68	7.15	50.80	50.80	175.78	45.58	50.80	28.60	50.80			280.00	280.00
344, Green Bay, Wis	176.35	6.40	19.60	125.87	125.89	454.11	124.00	125.87	78.35	125.89			280.00	280.00
345, Olean, N. Y	127.80	21.00	14.20	98.43	98.36	359.79	106.20	98.43	56.80	98.36	200.00			200.00
347, Wabash, Ind	58.05	8.81	6.45	32.40	32.40	138.11	47.51	32.40	25.80	32.40	400.00			400.00
348, Girard, Kans	73.35		8.15	70.00	70.00	221.50	48.90	70.00	32.60	70.00				
349, Waterloo, Ia	347.50	16.95	38.70	329.42	329.39	1,061.96	249.15	329.42	154.00	329.39				
350, Joplin, Mo	307.35	19.35	37.75	279.79	280.39	924.63	227.85	279.79	136.60	280.39			80.00	80.00
351, Sharon, Pa	176.85	11.57	19.65	151.08	151.10	510.25	129.47	151.08	78.60	151.10	125.00			125.00
352, Phoenix, Ariz	384.30	21.10	43.30	403.77	403.77	1,256.24	277.90	403.77	170.80	403.77	800.00		240.00	1,040.00
353, Newport News, Va	114.75	4.75	12.75	104.82	104.83	341.90	81.25	104.82	51.00	104.83				
354, Edwardsville, Ill	82.35	2.75	9.15	57.52	57.52	209.29	57.65	57.52	36.60	57.52				
355, Bellingham, Wash	182.70	11.15	20.30	206.90	207.75	628.80	132.95	206.90	81.20	207.75				
356, Jacksonville, Ill	103.95	32.92	11.55	88.66	88.66	325.74	102.22	88.66	46.20	88.66				
359, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	71.35	6.14	7.95	56.52	56.52	198.48	53.84	56.52	31.60	56.52				
361, Tuscaloosa, Ala	48.15	4.00	5.35	35.55	35.67	128.72	36.10	35.55	21.40	35.67				
362, Traverse City, Mich	65.70	6.00	7.30	48.39	48.39	175.78	49.80	48.39	29.20	48.39				
363, Jackson, Miss	184.95	8.50	20.55	174.94	174.94	563.88	131.80	174.94	82.20	174.94	75.00	752.25	85.00	912.25
364, Coshocton, Ohio	94.05	4.34	10.45	72.30	72.39	253.53	67.04	72.30	41.80	72.39				
365, Derby, Conn	29.25	4.00	3.25	19.65	19.65	75.80	23.50	19.65	13.00	19.65				
367, Globe, Ariz	99.45	17.10	11.05	135.09	135.10	397.79	63.40	135.09	44.20	135.10	400.00			400.00
368, Litchfield, Ill	112.05	22.15	12.45	75.23	75.17	297.05	96.85	75.23	49.80	75.17				
369, Taylorville, Ill	67 95		7.55	55.33	55.32	186.15	45.30	55.33	30.20	55.32			260.00	260.00

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
370, El Paso, Tex	$486.90	$18.10	$54.10	$476.61	$481.41	$1,517.12	$342.70	$476.61	$216.40	$481.41	$1,600.00		$520.00	$2,120.00
371, Rome, Ga	57.50	5.35	6.45	39.95	39.95	149.20	44.05	39.95	25.25	39.95				
372, Clarksburg, W. Va	161.55	12.25	17.95	147.52	147.57	486.84	119.95	147.52	71.80	147.57				
374, Du Bois, Pa	89.10	13.30	9.90	67.50	67.50	247.30	72.70	67.50	39.60	67.50				
375, Prescott, Ariz	89.10	16.05	9.90	114.72	114.72	344.49	75.45	114.72	39.60	114.72	400.00			400.00
376, Minot, N. D	120.60	24.30	13.40	105.40	105.40	369.10	104.70	105.40	53.60	105.40				
377, Atlantic City, N. J	190.35	21.50	21.75	148.69	147.79	530.08	149.00	148.69	84.60	147.79	200.00			200.00
378, Brantford, Ont., Can	180.50	13.00	20.15	136.45	138.20	488.30	133.90	136.45	79.75	138.20				
379, Ithaca, N. Y	219.15	15.75	24.35	177.82	177.82	614.89	161.85	177.82	97.40	177.82				
380, Augusta, Me	60.75	4.75	6.75	46.39	46.39	165.03	45.25	46.39	27.00	46.39				
381, Boone, Ia	88.20	4.00	9.80	71.72	71.72	245.44	62.80	71.72	39.20	71.72	400.00			400.00
383, Martins Ferry, Ohio	74.70		8.30	43.52	43.52	170.04	49.80	43.52	33.20	43.52				
385, Greenville, S. C	102.60	10.95	14.40	89.54	89.54	307.03	82.35	89.54	45.60	89.54				
386, Little Falls, N. Y	73.80	12.65	8.20	43.79	43.85	182.29	61.85	43.79	32.80	43.85		$56.25		56.25
387, Mt. Vernon, N. Y	172.80	10.13	19.20	159.50	159.55	521.18	125.83	159.50	76.80	159.55				
388, Walla Walla, Wash	136.80	6.75	17.60	159.20	159.15	479.50	100.35	159.20	60.80	159.15	800.00			800.00
389, Vallejo, Cal	74.70	2.00	8.30	71.61	71.76	228.37	51.80	71.61	33.20	71.76				
390, Pontiac, Ill	93.15	9.30	10.35	62.03	62.02	236.85	71.40	62.03	41.40	62.02				
391, Guelph, Ont., Can	176.85	18.15	19.65	110.88	110.88	436.41	136.05	110.88	78.60	110.88	400.00		550.00	950.00
392, Pittston, Pa	90.45	8.15	10.05	68.04	68.06	244.75	68.45	68.04	40.20	68.06				
394, Santa Barbara, Cal	105.30	4.50	11.70	103.57	103.60	328.67	74.70	103.57	46.80	103.60				
395, Vincennes, Ind	127.80	7.79	14.20	109.47	109.47	368.73	92.99	109.47	56.80	109.47				
397, Greensboro, N. C	131.85	9.50	14.65	125.54	125.58	407.12	97.40	125.54	58.60	125.58				
398, Billings, Mont	197.10	2.00	21.90	241.15	241.15	703.30	133.40	241.15	87.60	241.15				
399, Plainfield, N. J	160.15	15.10	17.80	105.26	105.26	403.57	121.90	105.26	71.15	105.26	400.00			400.00
400, Sunbury, Pa	49.05	2.50	5.45	32.70	32.70	122.40	35.20	32.70	21.80	32.70				
401, Hazleton, Pa	122.85	12.90	13.65	98.01	97.99	345.40	94.80	98.01	54.60	97.99			260.00	260.00
402, Barre, Vt	94.95	6.15	10.55	66.72	66.72	245.09	69.45	66.72	42.20	66.72			260.00	260.00
403, Tulsa, Okla	490.15	31.30	55.10	451.26	451.26	1,479.07	358.90	451.26	217.65	451.26	375.00		645.00	1,020.00
404, Tyler, Tex	45.00	5.00	5.00	39.60	39.60	134.20	35.00	39.60	20.00	39.60				
405, Santa Fe, N. M	84.15	8.00	9.35	43.10	44.10	188.70	64.10	43.10	37.40	44.10				
406, Mason City, Ia	128.25	12.60	14.25	116.10	116.10	387.30	98.10	116.10	57.00	116.10				
408, Ottawa, Kans	72.45	3.48	8.05	54.04	54.02	192.04	51.78	54.04	32.20	54.02	400.00			400.00
409, Lorain, Ohio	98.55	4.40	10.95	78.04	78.00	269.94	70.10	78.04	43.80	78.00				
410, Everett, Wash	198.45	9.15	22.65	210.05	210.05	650.35	142.05	210.05	88.20	210.05			470.00	470.00
411, Galt, Ont., Can	81.00	2.45	9.00	54.15	54.25	200.85	56.45	54.15	36.00	54.25				
412, Kokomo, Ind	167.40	22.90	18.60	139.83	139.98	488.71	134.50	139.83	74.40	139.98	100.00			100.00
413, Prince Rupert, B. C., Can	70.20	1.65	7.80	85.95	85.95	251.55	48.45	85.95	31.20	85.95				
414, Marshalltown, Ia	148.95	11.60	17.45	129.35	129.37	436.72	111.80	129.35	66.20	129.37			260.00	260.00
415, Butler, Pa	140.85	23.15	15.65	130.92	130.89	441.46	117.05	130.92	62.60	130.89				
416, St. Catharines, Ont., Can	162.90	8.53	18.10	111.10	111.10	411.73	117.13	111.10	72.40	111.10				
417, Ft. William, Ont., Can	71.55	1.50	7.95	77.00	77.00	235.00	49.20	77.00	31.80	77.00				
419, Anniston, Ala	66.15	4.74	7.35	52.08	52.03	182.35	48.84	52.08	29.40	52.03		15.00		15.00
420, Mansfield, Ohio	116.85	9.85	13.00	101.36	101.36	343.42	87.85	101.36	51.85	101.36				

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Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
421, Chatham, Ont., Can	$49.35	$10.00	$5.50	$28.72	$28.72	$122.29	$43.00	$28.72	$21.85	$28.72				
422, Natchez, Miss	40.95	.36	4.55	41.61	41.60	120.07	27.66	41.61	18.20	41.60				
424, Orange, N. J	317.60	12.35	35.30	328.24	328.16	1,021.65	224.15	328.24	141.10	328.16			$775.00	$775.00
425, Canon City, Colo	82.35	10.20	9.15	60.90	63.90	226.50	65.10	60.90	36.60	63.90				
426, Bristol, Tenn	77.40	11.83	8.60	59.19	59.19	216.21	63.43	59.19	34.40	59.19			180.00	180.00
427, Vicksburg, Miss	144.90	3.35	16.10	143.31	143.34	451.00	99.95	143.31	64.40	143.34				
428, Warren, Pa	163.80	4.25	18.20	111.12	111.12	408.49	113.45	111.12	72.80	111.12	$400.00		260.00	660.00
429, Battle Creek, Mich	146.10	8.90	16.25	128.03	128.03	427.31	106.40	128.03	64.85	128.03				
430, Miami, Fla	189.90	12.40	21.10	199.33	199.33	622.06	139.00	199.33	84.40	199.33				
431, Manitowoc, Wis	69.75	1.48	7.75	51.30	51.30	181.58	47.98	51.30	31.00	51.30				
432, Stillwater, Minn	27.20	.20	3.05	21.15	21.15	72.75	18.50	21.15	11.95	21.15				
433, Dover, N. J	84.15	1.00	9.35	76.26	76.25	247.01	57.10	76.26	37.40	76.25				
434, Trinidad, Colo	82.80	3.85	9.20	79.52	79.52	254.89	59.05	79.52	36.80	79.52			20.00	20.00
435, Americus, Ga	50.40	10.10	5.60	25.60	24.60	116.30	43.70	25.60	22.40	24.60				
436, Clarksville, Tenn	40.05	2.00	4.45	26.60	26.60	99.70	28.70	26.60	17.80	26.60				
437, Franklin, Pa	152.10	7.08	16.90	128.34	131.94	436.36	108.48	128.34	67.60	131.94				
438, Paris, Tex	112.40	9.00	12.50	84.94	84.94	303.78	84.00	84.94	49.90	84.94				
439, Bakersfield, Cal	173.25	3.25	19.25	189.43	189.44	574.62	118.75	189.43	77.00	189.44				
440, New York, N. Y. (Hun.)	174.60	20.75	19.40	144.10	144.10	502.95	137.15	144.10	77.60	144.10	400.00			400.00
441, Salem, Ohio	148.05	17.50	16.45	117.75	117.75	417.50	116.20	117.75	65.80	117.75	75.00			75.00
442, La Salle-Peru, Ill	92.70	6.75	10.30	72.72	72.63	255.10	68.55	72.72	41.20	72.63				
443, Mascoutah, Ill	97.20	5.00	10.80	65.59	65.59	244.18	69.80	65.59	43.20	65.59				
444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill	263.25	35.30	29.25	182.90	182.90	693.60	210.80	182.90	117.00	182.90			260.00	260.00
446, Bangor, Me	151.20	8.35	16.80	90.20	90.20	356.75	109.15	90.20	67.20	90.20				
447, Pine Bluff, Ark	95.40	1.50	10.60	101.10	101.10	309.70	65.10	101.10	42.40	101.10				
448, La Crosse, Wis	189.45	7.00	21.05	171.64	171.76	560.90	133.30	171.64	84.20	171.76	400.00			400.00
449, Calgary, Alt., Can	765.40	24.60	85.30	715.25	718.85	2,309.40	536.40	715.25	338.90	718.85	1,525.00			1,525.00
450, Columbus, Ind	67.95	5.99	7.55	52.92	52.92	187.33	51.29	52.92	30.20	52.92				
451, Medicine Hat, Alta., Can	94.95	5.15	11.15	91.72	91.72	294.69	69.05	91.72	42.20	91.72				
452, New Kensington, Pa	134.10	6.69	14.90	131.74	131.72	419.15	96.09	131.74	59.60	131.72	800.00			800.00
453, Norwich, N. Y	133.10	8.17	14.80	93.75	93.75	343.57	96.97	93.75	59.10	93.75				
454, Huntington, Ind	130.95	4.75	14.55	112.36	112.39	375.00	92.05	112.36	58.20	112.39			260.00	260.00
456, Washington, Pa	226.35	11.10	26.95	209.40	209.42	683.22	163.80	209.40	100.60	209.42				
458, Carlinville, Ill	53.10	2.65	5.90	37.28	37.28	136.21	38.05	37.28	23.60	37.28				
459, St. Thomas, Ont., Can	118.45	33.75	13.20	75.35	75.35	316.10	112.95	75.35	52.45	75.35				
461, Cairo, Ill	128.70	5.23	14.30	112.22	112.22	372.67	91.03	112.22	57.20	112.22	800.00		560.00	1,360.00
462, New Philadelphia, Ohio	17.10	18.00	1.90	12.27	11.52	60.79	29.40	12.27	7.60	11.52				
463, Middletown, N. Y	164.70	9.85	18.30	133.76	133.76	460.37	119.65	133.76	73.20	133.76				
464, Vinita, Okla	28.80	3.60	3.20	24.65	24.65	84.90	22.80	24.65	12.80	24.65				
465, Tucson, Ariz	201.60	13.75	22.40	229.81	230.11	697.67	148.15	229.81	89.60	230.11	400.00		20.00	420.00
466, West Chester, Pa	53.90	4.00	6.00	42.85	42.84	149.59	40.00	42.85	23.90	42.84	400.00			400.00
467, Niles, Mich	49.05	.95	5.45	43.54	43.63	142.62	33.65	43.54	21.80	43.63			25.00	25.00
468, Yonkers, N. Y	265.50	2.00	29.50	282.69	282.69	862.38	179.00	282.69	118.00	282.69	800.00		295.00	1,095.00
470, Pittsburg, Kans	153.00	11.75	19.40	136.12	136.14	456.41	116.15	136.12	68.00	136.14				

*The supplies, sundries, etc. column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
471, Sherman, Tex	$100.30	$13.10	$11.15	$54.65	$54.65	$233.85	$80.00	$54.65	$44.55	$54.65	$400.00		$260.00	$660.00
472, Palestine, Tex	68.40	2.40	7.60	58.90	58.90	196.20	48.00	58.90	30.40	58.90				
473, Moberly, Mo	98.10	4.25	10.90	50.25	50.25	213.75	69.65	50.25	43.60	50.25				
474, Ashtabula, Ohio	101.25	5.08	11.25	83.48	83.38	284.44	72.58	83.48	45.00	83.38				
475, Fostoria, Ohio	75.15		8.35	50.68	50.68	184.86	50.10	50.68	33.40	50.68				
477, Niles, Ohio	42.30	2.00	4.70	30.00	29.95	108.95	30.20	30.00	18.80	29.95				
478, San Juan, P. R	48.50	8.50	5.40	35.81	35.84	134.05	40.90	35.81	21.50	35.84				
479, Centralia, Ill	47.25	7.23	5.25	38.75	38.75	137.23	38.73	38.75	21.00	38.75				
480, Tiffin, Ohio	89.10	9.50	9.90	68.82	68.92	246.24	68.90	68.82	39.60	68.92	400.00			400.00
481, Iola, Kans	69.75	11.10	7.75	53.62	53.58	195.80	57.60	53.62	31.00	53.58				
482, Athens, Ohio	54.90	4.00	6.10	30.52	30.52	126.04	40.60	30.52	24.40	30.52				
483, Logan, Ohio	51.30		5.70	30.58	30.58	118.16	34.20	30.58	22.80	30.58				
484, Muskogee, Okla	297.45	16.10	33.05	306.02	306.02	958.64	214.40	306.02	132.20	306.02				
485, Westerville, Ohio	68.40	2.75	7.60	71.22	71.22	221.19	48.35	71.22	30.40	71.22				
487, Middletown, Ohio	78.75	4.75	8.75	68.54	68.54	229.33	57.25	68.54	35.00	68.54				
488, Princeton, Ind	80.10	3.09	9.50	54.90	54.90	202.49	57.09	54.90	35.60	54.90			260.00	260.00
489, Livingston, Mont	62.10	5.10	6.90	62.30	62.30	198.70	46.50	62.30	27.60	62.30				
490, Shawnee, Okla	68.85	11.85	7.65	60.94	60.94	210.23	57.75	60.94	30.60	60.94				
491, Pocatello, Idaho	97.35	9.05	10.90	79.80	79.80	276.90	74.45	79.80	42.85	79.80			260.00	260.00
492, Bellaire, Ohio	123.75	2.00	13.75	101.20	101.23	341.93	84.50	101.20	55.00	101.23			260.00	260.00
493, Henderson, Ky	54.90	4.60	6.10	48.53	48.68	162.81	41.20	48.53	24.40	48.68	400.00		260.00	660.00
494, Abilene, Tex	93.60	21.50	10.40	78.73	78.72	282.95	83.90	78.73	41.60	78.72				
495, South Framingham, Mass	229.65	11.90	25.55	189.64	189.64	646.38	165.20	189.64	101.00	189.64				
496, Eugene, Ore	131.85	16.15	15.25	100.46	100.63	364.34	104.65	100.46	58.60	100.63				
497, Alliance, Ohio	103.50	9.30	11.50	85.97	85.92	296.19	78.30	85.97	46.00	85.92				
499, Okmulgee, Okla	137.25	21.13	15.25	110.05	109.91	393.59	112.63	110.05	61.00	109.91	400.00		260.00	660.00
500, Fremont, Ohio	51.10	21.00	5.70	33.98	33.97	145.75	55.20	33.98	22.60	33.97				
501, Clearfield, Pa	46.80	12.00	5.20	35.60	35.60	135.20	43.20	35.60	20.80	35.60				
502, Chillicothe, Ohio	83.25	8.00	10.45	67.49	67.48	236.67	64.70	67.49	37.00	67.48				
503, Stamford, Conn	93.50	7.40	10.40	79.92	79.94	271.16	69.80	79.92	41.50	79.94				
504, Charleroi, Pa	134.50	20.10	15.20	96.61	96.61	363.02	111.30	96.61	58.50	96.61				
505, Wichita Falls, Tex	118.70	7.60	13.20	105.36	105.36	350.22	86.80	105.36	52.70	105.36				
506, Fly, Nev	48.60	4.00	5.40	57.65	57.64	173.29	36.40	57.65	21.60	57.64				
507, Princeton, N. J	65.20	2.00	7.25	29.38	29.38	133.21	45.50	29.38	28.95	29.38				
508, Brazil, Ind	66.00	6.00	7.35	46.92	46.92	173.19	50.10	46.92	29.25	46.92				
509, Greenville, Tex	81.45		9.05	54.30	54.30	199.10	54.30	54.30	36.20	54.30				
510, Lynchburg, Va	86.40	3.31	9.60	84.67	84.68	268.66	60.91	84.67	38.40	84.68				
511, Batavia, N. Y	135.20	1.00	15.70	97.31	97.31	346.52	92.20	97.31	59.70	97.31				
512, Pontiac, Mich	121.95	7.25	13.55	107.68	107.68	358.11	88.55	107.68	54.20	107.68				
515, Iowa City, Ia	53.90	4.89	6.00	36.50	37.90	139.19	40.89	36.50	23.90	37.90				
516, Norwalk, Ohio	98.55	8.94	10.95	73.33	73.35	265.12	74.64	73.33	43.80	73.35	400.00		240.00	640.00
518, Marion, Ill	59.40	3.08	6.60	54.50	54.50	178.08	42.68	54.50	26.40	54.50				
519, Visalia, Cal	75.60	10.20	8.40	62.15	62.15	218.50	60.60	62.15	33.60	62.15				
520, Mattoon, Ill	90.90	4.75	10.10	66.90	66.90	239.55	65.35	66.90	40.40	66.90				

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

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Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
521, Palo Alto, Cal	$81.00	$4.95	$9.00	$78.90	$78.90	$252.75	$58.95	$78.90	$36.00	$78.90				
522, Morristown, N. J	132.30	7.83	14.70	109.48	109.49	373.80	96.03	109.48	58.80	109.49				
523, Tarrytown, N. Y., etc	152.55	4.90	16.95	137.06	137.06	448.52	106.60	137.06	67.80	137.06			$255.00	$255.00
524, Freeport, Ill	135.45	3.35	15.05	97.22	97.22	348.29	93.65	97.22	60.20	97.22				
525, Amarillo, Tex	101.25	2.40	11.25	101.94	101.94	318.78	69.90	101.94	45.00	101.94				
526, Oskaloosa, Ia	101.90	6.00	11.35	63.50	63.50	246.25	74.10	63.50	45.15	63.50				
527, New Rochelle, N. Y	72.90	5.60	8.10	63.94	63.97	214.51	54.20	63.94	32.40	63.97				
528, Corpus Christi, Tex	111.15	19.80	12.35	104.40	104.40	352.10	93.90	104.40	49.40	104.40				
529, Norwalk, Conn	85.50	1.75	9.50	65.99	65.95	228.69	58.75	65.99	38.00	65.95	$400.00			400.00
530, Waverly, N. Y	54.45	2.12	6.05	36.66	36.66	135.94	38.42	36.66	24.20	36.66				
531, Gainesville, Tex	61.95	15.04	6.90	43.42	43.42	170.73	56.44	43.42	27.45	43.42				
532, Auburn-Lewiston, Me	126.45	71.80	14.05	64.48	64.38	341.16	156.10	64.48	56.20	64.38				
533, Huntington, W. Va	212.85	18.50	23.65	202.86	202.86	660.72	160.40	202.86	94.60	202.86				
534, Allentown, Pa	252.90	24.50	29.30	196.95	197.03	700.68	194.30	196.95	112.40	197.03			140.00	140.00
535, Flint, Mich	159.75	23.75	17.75	153.11	155.35	509.71	130.25	153.11	71.00	155.35				
536, Auburn, N. Y	263.00	10.75	29.35	185.80	185.85	674.75	186.85	185.80	116.25	185.85	400.00		280.00	680.00
537, Mineral Wells, Tex	61.20	5.24	6.80	46.65	47.25	167.14	46.04	46.65	27.20	47.25				
538, Washington, Ind	58.95	.75	6.55	39.15	39.15	144.55	40.05	39.15	26.20	39.15				
541, Vernon, B. C., Can	100.80	11.00	11.20	99.23	99.21	321.44	78.20	99.23	44.80	99.21				
542, Shelbyville, Ind	58.30	6.00	6.50	42.51	42.51	155.82	45.00	42.51	25.80	42.51				
543, Watsonville-Salinas, Cal	127.35	5.50	14.15	103.74	103.74	354.48	90.40	103.74	56.60	103.74			20.00	20.00
544, Douglas, Ariz	51.30	10.75	5.70	56.82	56.86	181.43	44.95	56.82	22.80	56.86				
545, Waukesha, Wis	43.65	1.35	4.85	31.04	31.11	112.00	30.45	31.04	19.40	31.11			185.00	185.00
547, Kankakee, Ill	138.60	7.15	15.40	122.27	122.19	405.61	99.55	122.27	61.60	122.19				
548, Lancaster, Ohio	67.95	3.00	7.55	36.90	36.90	152.30	48.30	36.90	30.20	36.90			260.00	260.00
550, Lewistown, Mont	80.55		8.95	74.65	74.65	238.80	53.70	74.65	35.80	74.65				
551, Lethbridge, B. C., Can	84.60	6.50	9.40	95.85	95.85	292.20	62.90	95.85	37.60	95.85	200.00			200.00
552, Ada, Okla	41.85	4.00	4.65	28.80	28.80	108.10	31.90	28.80	18.60	28.80				
553, Windsor, Ont., Can	96.15	9.97	10.70	74.10	74.10	265.02	74.17	74.10	42.65	74.10				
554, Pana, Ill	54.45	.20	6.05	31.38	31.38	123.46	36.50	31.38	24.20	31.38				
555, †Fernie, B. C., Can	7.20		.80	5.80	5.80	19.60	4.80	5.80	3.20	5.80				
556, Wilmington, N. C	232.65	2.49	25.85	203.23	203.20	667.42	157.59	203.23	103.40	203.20			260.00	260.00
558, Eau Claire, Wis	112.95	4.35	12.55	75.00	75.30	280.15	79.65	75.00	50.20	75.30	200.00			200.00
559, Medford, Ore	96.30	1.14	10.70	97.10	97.13	302.37	65.34	97.10	42.80	97.13				
560, Charleston, Ill	38.70		4.30	29.65	29.61	102.26	25.80	29.65	17.20	29.61			260.00	260.00
561, Huron, S. D	46.35	13.94	6.15	32.74	32.74	131.92	45.84	32.74	20.60	32.74	75.00			75.00
562, Harrisburg, Ill	97.65	7.15	10.85	75.80	75.80	267.25	72.25	75.80	43.40	75.80	75.00			75.00
563, Rock Springs, Wyo	95.40	10.13	10.60	81.70	81.70	279.53	73.73	81.70	42.40	81.70				
564, Aberdeen, S. D	108.95	12.25	12.15	83.84	83.92	301.11	85.15	83.84	48.20	83.92				
565, South McAlester, Okla	63.45	9.50	7.05	57.70	61.00	198.70	51.80	57.70	28.20	61.00	400.00		35.00	435.00
568, Lake Charles, La	85.50	4.00	9.50	76.55	76.55	252.10	61.00	76.55	38.00	76.55				
569, Painesville, Ohio	37.80	10.45	4.20	22.89	22.89	98.23	35.65	22.89	16.80	22.89				
571, Chickasha, Okla	51.30	12.40	5.70	46.76	46.82	162.98	46.60	46.76	22.80	46.82				
572, Marshall, Tex	56.25		6.25	35.05	35.05	132.60	37.50	35.05	25.00	35.05				

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund. †Union now out of existence.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
573, Aberdeen, Wash	$137.70	$8.00	$15.30	$157.27	$157.18	$475.45	$90.80	$157.27	$61.20	$157.18				
574, Hot Springs, Ark	107.10	7.60	11.90	89.48	89.47	305.55	79.00	89.48	47.60	89.47			$520.00	$520.00
575, Port Arthur, Ont., Can	96.75	2.00	10.75	93.32	93.32	296.14	66.50	93.32	43.00	93.32				
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal	69.30	4.20	7.70	55.28	55.37	191.85	50.40	55.28	30.80	55.37			290.00	290.00
577, Santa Rosa, Cal	100.80	10.85	11.20	90.70	90.70	304.25	78.05	90.70	44.80	90.70				
578, Coffeyville, Kans	90.45	5.25	10.05	82.55	83.45	271.75	65.55	82.55	40.20	83.45				
579, Santa Ana, Cal	126.00	3.25	14.00	111.58	111.58	366.41	87.25	111.58	56.00	111.58			20.00	20.00
580, Burlington, Vt	206.10	3.35	23.30	155.42	155.42	543.59	143.15	155.42	89.60	155.42	$75.00			75.00
581, Ft. Madison, Ia	52.65	2.00	5.85	39.96	39.96	140.42	37.10	39.96	23.40	39.96				
583, Pasadena, Cal	241.20	4.00	27.40	228.67	228.67	729.94	165.40	228.67	107.20	228.67			380.00	380.00
584, Independence, Kans	92.20	4.40	10.25	79.09	79.06	265.00	65.90	79.09	40.95	79.06			100.00	100.00
585, White Plains, N. Y	130.50	18.15	15.10	101.68	101.69	367.12	105.75	101.68	53.00	101.69				
586, Greeley, Colo	117.90	14.25	13.10	111.79	111.80	368.84	92.85	111.79	52.40	111.80				
587, Guthrie, Okla	82.80	4.00	9.20	58.64	58.64	213.28	59.20	58.64	36.80	58.64	400.00			400.00
588, St. Augustine, Fla	102.55	6.65	11.40	91.73	93.20	305.53	75.05	91.73	45.55	93.20			95.00	95.00
589, Santa Cruz, Cal	106.65	.20	11.85	83.89	83.89	286.48	71.30	83.89	47.40	83.89				
590, Gary, Ind	160.65	18.91	17.85	165.49	166.39	529.29	126.01	165.49	71.40	166.39				
591, Pekin, Ill	69.30	8.48	7.70	49.90	49.92	185.30	54.68	49.90	30.80	49.92				
592, Ft. Collins, Colo	66.15	6.24	7.35	61.48	61.48	202.70	50.34	61.48	29.40	61.48		$40.00		40.00
593, Brainerd, Minn	57.15	12.45	6.35	45.70	45.70	167.35	50.55	45.70	25.40	45.70				
594, Mt. Carmel, Ill	59.85	2.50	6.65	46.85	46.85	162.70	42.40	46.85	26.60	46.85			260.00	260.00
595, Athens, Ga	81.45	8.85	9.05	80.11	80.11	259.57	63.15	80.11	36.20	80.11	400.00			400.00
596, Houghton, Mich	170.55	20.30	19.55	140.85	140.85	492.10	134.60	140.85	75.80	140.85				
597, Martinez, Cal	65.70	6.00	7.30	64.80	64.80	208.60	49.80	64.80	29.20	64.80				
598, Morgantown, W. Va	85.05	18.00	9.45	67.69	67.69	247.88	74.70	67.69	37.80	67.69	75.00			75.00
599, Herrin, Ill	109.35	10.00	12.15	84.40	84.40	300.30	82.90	84.40	48.60	84.40				
600, Petaluma, Cal	80.10	6.90	8.90	66.35	66.35	228.60	60.30	66.35	35.60	66.35				
601, Warren, Ohio	149.40	6.10	16.60	108.24	108.14	388.48	105.70	108.24	66.40	108.14				
602, Greenville, Pa	97.65	4.49	10.85	68.64	68.64	250.27	69.59	68.64	43.40	68.64				
603, Deadwood, S. D	40.45	12.65	4.50	37.71	41.27	136.58	39.65	37.71	17.95	41.27				
604, Edmonton, Alta., Can	534.15	31.10	59.95	561.55	561.55	1,748.30	387.80	561.55	237.40	561.55	625.00			625.00
605, Emporia, Kans	77.40	.50	8.60	57.38	57.38	201.26	52.10	57.38	34.40	57.38				
607, Wellsburg, W. Va	28.80		3.20	19.14	19.14	70.28	19.20	19.14	12.80	19.14				
608, Chanute, Kans	65.25	7.86	7.25	48.99	48.99	178.34	51.36	48.99	29.00	48.99				
609, Winston-Salem, N. C	124.95	14.00	13.90	104.38	104.35	361.58	97.40	104.38	55.45	104.35	400.00		140.00	540.00
611, Reno, Nev	195.75	4.85	21.75	193.95	193.45	609.75	135.35	193.95	87.00	193.45				
612, Appleton, Wis., etc	141.75	28.05	16.95	101.06	101.06	388.87	123.75	101.06	63.00	101.06	800.00			800.00
613, Enid, Okla	153.90	16.04	17.10	129.53	129.53	446.10	118.64	129.53	68.40	129.53				
614, North Yakima, Wash	152.35	4.00	17.00	155.50	159.10	487.95	106.00	155.50	67.35	159.10				
615, Manistee, Mich	40.50		4.50	26.43	26.43	97.86	27.00	26.43	18.00	26.43				
616, Tonopah, Nev	83.95	6.00	9.55	120.78	121.77	342.05	63.30	120.78	36.20	121.77				
617, Wallace, Idaho	59.85	11.90	6.65	71.05	71.05	220.50	51.80	71.05	26.60	71.05				
618, Watertown, Wis	53.55	15.07	5.95	34.33	34.33	143.23	50.77	34.33	23.80	34.33				
619, Sapulpa, Okla	78.75	17.56	8.75	74.78	74.78	254.62	70.06	74.78	35.00	74.78				

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
622, Owensboro, Ky	$89.55	$3.35	$9.95	$48.23	$48.26	$199.34	$63.05	$48.23	$39.80	$48.26				
623, Fitchburg, Mass., etc	212.85	16.80	23.65	180.41	180.41	614.12	158.70	180.41	94.60	180.41				
624, San Mateo, Cal	146.60	9.35	16.40	118.85	118.85	410.05	107.75	118.85	64.60	118.85				
625, Salisbury, N. C	29.25	4.00	3.25	17.05	17.05	70.60	23.50	17.05	13.00	17.05			$260.00	$260.00
626, Manila, P. I	49.05		5.45	97.40	97.30	249.20	32.70	97.40	21.80	97.30				
627, Moose Jaw, Sask., Can	193.50	10.35	21.50	212.75	213.65	651.75	139.35	212.75	86.00	213.65				
628, Somerville, N. J	121.95	2.00	13.55	103.64	103.62	344.76	83.30	103.64	54.20	103.62			280.00	280.00
629, Bowling Green, Ky	45.45	4.75	5.05	35.70	35.66	126.61	35.05	35.70	20.20	35.66				
630, St. Cloud, Minn	137.70	4.25	16.50	108.31	108.41	375.17	97.25	108.31	61.20	108.41				
631, Miles City, Mont	64.80	16.60	7.20	48.80	48.80	186.20	59.80	48.80	28.80	48.80				
632, New Westminster, B. C	131.40	4.00	14.60	147.30	147.30	444.60	91.60	147.30	58.40	147.30	$400.00			400.00
633, Lawton, Okla	59.35	13.70	6.60	47.45	47.45	174.55	53.30	47.45	26.35	47.45				
634, Lewiston, Idaho	73.35	6.75	8.15	78.86	78.79	245.90	55.65	78.86	32.60	78.79	400.00		380.00	780.00
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo	55.80	2.99	6.20	41.71	41.63	148.33	40.19	41.71	24.80	41.63	275.46		240.00	515.46
637, Portsmouth, Ohio	154.35	16.00	18.35	146.02	146.02	480.74	120.10	146.02	68.60	146.02	400.00		20.00	420.00
638, Salina, Kans	82.80	16.95	9.20	61.66	61.64	232.25	72.15	61.66	36.80	61.64				
640, Berlin, N. H	48.15	4.00	5.35	33.44	33.44	124.38	36.10	33.44	21.40	33.44				
641, Ennis, Tex	39.15		4.35	27.45	27.45	98.40	26.10	27.45	17.40	27.45	400.00			400.00
642, Hackensack, N. J	204.60	9.60	22.80	186.97	186.99	610.96	146.40	186.97	90.60	186.99				
643, Waterville, Me	113.85	2.19	12.65	87.78	87.75	304.22	78.09	87.78	50.60	87.75				
644, Bluefield, W. Va	91.35	4.00	10.15	66.31	66.31	238.12	64.90	66.31	40.60	66.31			20.00	20.00
645, Elyria, Ohio	94.95	7.48	10.55	70.48	70.48	253.94	70.78	70.48	42.20	70.48				
646, Shamokin, Pa	172.20	8.75	19.20	115.20	115.20	430.55	123.95	115.20	76.20	115.20				
647, Hattiesburg, Miss	46.35	2.75	5.15	37.69	37.71	129.65	33.65	37.69	20.60	37.71				
648, Bartlesville, Okla	78.30	8.65	8.70	72.77	73.77	242.19	60.85	72.77	34.80	73.77				
649, Ardmore, Okla	74.55	7.55	8.30	49.10	49.10	188.60	57.35	49.10	33.05	49.10	400.00		160.00	560.00
650, Long Beach-San Pedro, Cal.	157.95	9.75	17.55	145.20	145.20	475.65	115.05	145.20	70.20	145.20	800.00		80.00	880.00
652, Cleveland, Ohio (Hun.)	141.30	9.15	15.70	121.94	121.94	410.03	103.35	121.94	62.80	121.94				
654, El Reno, Okla	46.80		5.20	39.01	39.01	130.02	31.20	39.01	20.80	39.01	125.00			125.00
656, Bozeman, Mont	58.50	7.08	6.50	52.25	52.25	176.58	46.08	52.25	26.00	52.25				
657, Regina, Sask., Can	536.85	47.10	59.65	567.85	567.85	1,779.30	405.00	567.85	238.60	567.85	300.00			300.00
658, Perth Amboy, N. J	127.35	2.75	14.15	115.06	115.10	374.41	87.65	115.06	56.60	115.10				
659, Madisonville, Ky	54.90	2.12	6.10	38.04	38.04	139.20	38.72	38.04	24.40	38.04	60.00			60.00
660, Tallahassee, Fla	78.75	4.35	9.35	75.65	75.62	243.72	57.45	75.65	35.00	75.62				
661, Chandler, Okla	33.75	2.00	3.75	24.70	24.70	88.90	24.50	24.70	15.00	24.70				
663, Saskatoon, Sask., Can	319.95	13.50	35.55	250.85	251.30	871.15	226.80	250.85	142.20	251.30	200.00			200.00
664, Fredericton, N. B., Can	54.90	8.00	6.10	38.08	38.07	145.15	44.60	38.08	24.40	38.07				
667, Chico, Cal	80.95	12.75	9.05	68.88	68.87	240.50	67.05	68.88	35.70	68.87				
668, Greensburg, Pa	132.75	13.75	14.75	115.55	115.57	392.37	102.25	115.55	59.00	115.57				
669, Durant, Okla	40.95	3.77	4.55	33.30	33.30	115.87	31.07	33.30	18.20	33.30				
670, †Winfield, Kans	5.40		.60	6.00	6.00	18.00	3.60	6.00	2.40	6.00				
671, Morris, Ill	43.20		4.80	28.91	28.84	105.75	28.80	28.91	19.20	28.84				
675, Marion, Ohio	205.20	7.10	22.80	161.07	161.07	557.24	143.90	161.07	91.20	161.07	800.00			800.00
677, Dunkirk, N. Y	70.65	2.99	7.85	46.00	45.93	173.42	50.09	46.00	31.40	45.93	400.00			400.00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund. †Union now out of existence.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
678, †Pullman, Wash	$59.85	$10.00	$6.65	$50.59	$50.59	$177.68	$49.90	$50.59	$26.60	$50.59				
679, New Britain, Conn	104.95	4.75	11.75	71.03	71.03	263.51	75.25	71.03	46.20	71.03				
680, Wenatchee, Wash	68.40	7.75	7.60	77.12	77.12	237.99	53.35	77.12	30.40	77.12				
681, Mt. Morris, Ill	141.75	5.55	16.35	117.29	117.29	398.23	100.65	117.29	63.00	117.29				
682, Astoria, Ore	66.60	8.00	7.40	62.97	62.97	207.94	52.40	62.97	29.60	62.97				
683, Baker, Ore	41.85	4.83	4.65	40.10	40.10	131.53	32.73	40.10	18.60	40.10				
684, Portsmouth, N. H	51.65	2.00	5.75	32.07	33.57	125.04	36.50	32.07	22.90	33.57				
685, Parsons, Kans	80.55	5.15	8.95	63.80	63.80	222.25	58.85	63.80	35.80	63.80				
686, Newburyport, Mass	58.05	4.12	6.45	41.62	41.62	151.86	42.82	41.62	25.80	41.62				
687, Greenfield, Mass	54.00	11.99	6.00	40.12	40.12	152.23	47.99	40.12	24.00	40.12				
688, Temple, Tex	136.35	7.65	15.15	125.00	124.90	409.05	98.55	125.00	60.60	124.90				
689, Modesto-Turlock, Cal	134.10	9.90	16.55	139.47	143.12	443.14	100.95	139.47	59.60	143.12			$30.00	$30.00
690, Devils Lake, N. D	67.05	7.15	7.45	56.04	56.09	193.78	51.85	56.04	29.80	56.09				
692, Ellensburg, Wash	66.60	3.80	8.00	69.84	69.84	218.08	48.80	69.84	29.60	69.84	$400.00			400.00
694, Centralia, Wash	72.95	13.85	8.15	62.08	62.08	219.11	62.75	62.08	32.20	62.08				
695, Hallettsville, Tex	64.80	8.35	7.20	46.40	46.40	173.15	51.55	46.40	28.80	46.40				
696, Paragould, Ark	54.45	2.15	6.05	41.16	41.16	144.97	38.45	41.16	24.20	41.16				
697, Waycross, Ga	56.45		6.30	44.65	45.50	152.90	37.80	44.65	24.95	45.50				
698, Coalgate, Okla	58.05	4.65	6.45	42.92	42.92	154.99	43.35	42.92	25.80	42.92	400.00			400.00
699, Bremerton, Wash	44.55	4.50	4.95	39.28	39.28	132.56	34.20	39.28	19.80	39.28				
700, Brandon, Man., Can	67.95	.15	7.55	62.65	62.65	200.95	45.45	62.65	30.20	62.65				
703, St. Johns, N. F	77.40	8.40	8.60	52.68	52.70	199.78	60.00	52.68	34.40	52.70	325.00			325.00
704, Van Wert, Ohio	27.90	4.75	3.10	18.60	18.60	72.95	23.35	18.60	12.40	18.60				
705, Prince Albert, Sask., Can	55.80	3.58	6.20	52.81	53.02	171.41	40.78	52.81	24.80	53.02				
707, Imperial Valley, Cal	158.85	21.15	17.65	163.36	166.96	527.97	127.05	163.36	70.60	166.96				
708, Boulder, Colo	94.45	3.65	11.10	99.31	99.34	307.85	67.25	99.31	41.95	99.34				
709, West Palm Beach, Fla	82.35	4.25	9.15	80.99	80.89	257.63	59.15	80.99	36.60	80.89				
710, Sheboygan, Wis	121.05	13.72	13.45	92.24	92.67	333.13	94.42	92.24	53.80	92.67				
711, Northampton, Mass	52.65	8.78	5.85	38.14	38.14	143.56	43.88	38.14	23.40	38.14				
713, Ft. Dodge, Ia	198.90	24.75	22.10	183.33	183.31	612.39	157.35	183.33	88.40	183.31				
715, Pottstown, Pa	44.40	.60	4.95	29.98	29.98	109.91	30.30	29.98	19.65	29.98				
716, Michigan City, Ind	63.00	27.22	7.00	52.29	50.85	200.36	69.22	52.29	28.00	50.85				
717, West Warwick, R. I	66.15	4.00	7.35	41.57	41.56	160.63	48.10	41.57	29.40	41.56				
718, Kamloops, B. C., Can	31.05		3.45	36.75	36.75	108.00	20.70	36.75	13.80	36.75				
720, Mt. Vernon, Ill	110.25	9.11	12.25	77.63	78.13	287.37	82.61	77.63	49.00	78.13				
721, Asbury Park, N. J	146.25	14.39	16.25	120.84	120.84	418.57	111.89	120.84	65.00	120.84				
722, La Junta, Colo., etc	70.20	4.50	7.80	53.55	53.55	189.60	51.30	53.55	31.20	53.55				
723, Kalispell Mont	78.30		8.70	75.25	75.25	237.50	52.20	75.25	34.80	75.25				
724, Hillsdale, Mich	38.70	12.40	4.90	25.90	25.90	107.80	38.80	25.90	17.20	25.90				
725, †Taylor, Tex	8.10		.90	5.40	5.40	19.80	5.40	5.40	3.60	5.40				
726, Swift Current, Sask., Can	47.25	.15	5.25	37.40	37.40	127.45	31.65	37.40	21.00	37.40				
727, Hibbing-Virginia, Minn	170.25	38.64	18.95	152.88	152.87	533.59	152.34	152.88	75.50	152.87				
728, Xenia, Ohio	65.25	3.00	7.25	43.50	43.50	162.50	46.50	43.50	29.00	43.50				
729, San Rafael, Cal	69.75	2.00	7.75	60.01	60.04	199.55	48.50	60.01	31.00	60.04	75.00			75.00

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
730, Bucyrus, Ohio	$75.60	$0.84	$8.40	$57.90	$57.96	$200.70	$51.24	$57.90	$33.60	$57.96				
733, Kittanning, Pa	71.55	.48	7.95	51.47	51.46	182.91	48.18	51.47	31.80	51.46				
734, Antigo, Wis	55.80	.15	6.20	38.11	38.06	138.32	37.35	38.11	24.80	38.06				
735, Casper, Wyo	38.90	5.12	4.35	37.70	37.70	123.77	31.22	37.70	17.15	37.70				
736, International Falls, Minn	37.80	5.00	4.20	29.07	29.08	105.15	30.20	29.07	16.80	29.08				
737, Brownwood, Tex	131.35	9.64	14.60	95.57	95.52	346.68	97.24	95.57	58.35	95.52				
738, Richmond, Cal	51.30	2.00	5.70	47.60	47.60	154.20	36.20	47.60	22.80	47.60				
739, Faribault, Minn	31.05	11.20	3.45	20.70	20.70	87.10	31.90	20.70	13.80	20.70				
740, Drumright, Okla	51.30	2.40	5.70	40.15	38.64	138.19	36.60	40.15	22.80	38.64				
742, Longview, Tex	42.75	.24	4.75	32.13	32.19	112.06	28.74	32.13	19.00	32.19				
743, Middletown, Conn	46.80	8.00	5.20	36.07	36.05	132.12	39.20	36.07	20.80	36.05				
744, Alexandria, La	76.95	6.45	8.55	73.66	73.65	239.26	57.75	73.66	34.20	73.65	$125.00			$125.00
745, †Terrell, Tex	36.45	2.10	4.05	26.30	26.31	95.21	26.40	26.30	16.20	26.31				
746, Staunton, Va	51.75	2.00	5.75	32.91	32.90	125.31	36.50	32.91	23.00	32.90				
747, Urbana, Ohio	92.70	22.50	10.30	76.92	76.93	279.35	84.30	76.92	41.20	76.93				
748, Belton, Tex	40.05	9.20	4.45	26.70	26.70	107.10	35.90	26.70	17.80	26.70				
749, Fredericksburg, Va	50.40	6.48	5.60	32.60	32.56	127.64	40.08	32.60	22.40	32.56				
750, Provo, Utah	40.50	8.70	4.50	38.03	38.01	129.74	35.70	38.03	18.00	38.01				
751, Punxsutawney, Pa	49.50	10.28	5.50	36.98	36.98	139.24	43.28	36.98	22.00	36.98				
752, Hillsboro, Tex	58.95	16.30	6.55	50.00	50.00	181.80	55.60	50.00	26.20	50.00				
753, Kirksville, Mo	45.00	21.40	5.00	32.72	32.72	136.84	51.40	32.72	20.00	32.72				
754, †Elizabeth City, N. C	27.00		3.00	17.15	17.16	64.31	18.00	17.15	12.00	17.16				
755, Bridgeport, Neb	57.60	19.47	6.40	55.62	55.62	194.71	57.87	55.62	25.60	55.62				
756, Rocky Mount-Wilson, N.C.	46.80	9.50	5.20	36.47	36.47	134.44	40.70	36.47	20.80	36.47				
757, Big Spring, Tex	35.55	13.45	3.95	23.90	24.10	100.95	37.15	23.90	15.80	24.10				
758, Oatman-Kingman, Ariz	79.65	17.40	8.85	103.42	103.39	312.71	70.50	103.42	35.40	103.39				
759, Mart-Marlin, Tex	49.95	8.10	5.55	33.30	33.30	130.20	41.40	33.30	22.20	33.30				
760, Arcadia, Fla	50.40	17.43	5.60	41.04	40.98	155.45	51.03	41.04	22.40	40.98				
761, Goldsboro-Kinston, N. C.	56.70	4.00	6.30	37.92	37.92	142.84	41.80	37.92	25.20	37.92				
762, Benton Harbor, Mich., etc.	67.50	20.54	7.50	47.02	47.01	189.57	65.54	47.02	30.00	47.01			$200.00	200.00
763, Johnson City, Tenn	47.25	27.74	5.25	28.94	28.97	138.15	59.24	28.94	21.00	28.97				
764, Havre, Mont	57.15	37.80	6.35	57.02	57.22	215.54	75.90	57.02	25.40	57.22				
765, Detroit, Mich. (Hun.)	38.70	22.80	4.30	37.21	37.21	140.22	48.60	37.21	17.20	37.21				
766, Bisbee, Ariz	57.15	32.04	6.35	60.03	60.02	215.59	70.14	60.03	25.40	60.02				
767, Cushing, Okla	29.25	22.30	3.25	22.62	22.46	99.88	41.80	22.62	13.00	22.46				
768, Sturgis, Mich	40.50	22.00	4.50	31.09	31.09	129.18	49.00	31.09	18.00	31.09				
769, Plattsburgh, N. Y	25.65	39.40	2.85	17.04	17.04	101.98	56.50	17.04	11.40	17.04				
770, Owatonna, Minn	30.60	26.20	3.40	22.82	22.82	105.84	46.60	22.82	13.60	22.82				
771, Keene, N. H	23.40	26.00	2.60	17.80	17.95	87.75	41.60	17.80	10.40	17.95	75.00			75.00
772, Hastings, Mich	15.75	22.00	1.75	10.78	10.78	61.06	32.50	10.78	7.00	10.78				
773, Raton, N. M	12.15	22.25	1.35	11.03	11.04	57.82	30.35	11.03	5.40	11.04				
774, Piqua, Ohio	10.80	18.00	1.20	7.20	7.20	44.40	25.20	7.20	4.80	7.20				
775, Laramie, Wyo	13.50	27.50	1.50	14.88	14.28	71.66	36.50	14.88	6.00	14.28				
776, Idaho Falls, Idaho	12.60	14.00	1.40	14.13	14.12	56.25	22.40	14.13	5.60	14.12				
777, Robinson, Ill	8.55	12.36	.95	5.81	5.91	33.58	18.06	5.81	3.80	5.91				

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund. †Union now out of existence.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
778, Ridgway, Pa.	$8.10	$20.23	$0.90	$5.72	$5.74	$40.69	$25.63	$5.72	$3.60	$5.74				
779, La Grande, Ore.	5.85	10.00	.65	4.80	4.80	26.10	13.90	4.80	2.60	4.80				
780, Bend, Ore.	3.60	12.00	.40	3.15	3.15	22.30	14.40	3.15	1.60	3.15				
781, Silver City-Deming, N. M.	2.70	12.00	.30	2.10	2.10	19.20	13.80	2.10	1.20	2.10				
782, Orlando, Fla.	1.80	12.00	.20	1.30	1.30	16.60	13.20	1.30	.80	1.30				
Sundry, Per Capita Tax	6,799.00		759.40	4,925.36	4,927.32	17,411.08	4,556.40	4,925.36	3,002.00	4,927.32		†$2,018.80	‡$260.00	$2,278.80
Total	$316,887.75	$13,750.39	$35,746.20	$320,069.68	$321,341.50	1,007,795.52	$224,900.95	$320,069.68	$141,483.39	$321,341.50	$277,426.88	$13,900.15	$337,285.00	$628,612.03
German-American—														
1, Philadelphia, Pa.	$305.55	$6.75		$313.62	$313.57	$939.49	$176.50	$313.62	$135.80	$313.57	$400.00		$1,220.00	$1,620.00
2, Cincinnati, Ohio	195.30	4.00		175.31	175.29	549.90	112.50	175.31	86.80	175.29			700.00	700.00
3, St. Louis, Mo.	309.60		$2.00	368.91	352.52	1,033.03	174.00	368.91	137.60	352.52	1,200.00		1,045.00	2,245.00
4, Buffalo, N. Y.	152.55			126.39	126.41	405.35	84.75	126.39	67.80	126.41	400.00		710.00	1,110.00
5, Rochester, N. Y.	37.80			34.63	34.64	107.07	21.00	34.63	16.80	34.64				
6, Cleveland, Ohio	153.00	2.00		154.03	154.05	463.08	87.00	154.03	68.00	154.05	400.00		240.00	640.00
7, New York, N. Y.	1,413.90	7.15	2.00	1,692.82	1,692.78	4,808.65	794.65	1,692.82	628.40	1,692.78	2,400.00		3,830.00	6,230.00
8, Newark, N. J.	122.85	3.03	1.00	145.98	149.60	422.46	72.28	145.98	54.60	149.60				
9, Chicago, Ill.	522.90	2.00		572.54	577.02	1,674.46	292.50	572.54	232.40	577.02	1,200.00		555.00	1,755.00
10, Milwaukee, Wis.	372.60			385.08	385.09	1,142.77	207.00	385.08	165.60	385.09	800.00		730.00	1,530.00
11, Baltimore, Md.	130.05	7.00		103.22	103.22	343.49	79.25	103.22	57.80	103.22	800.00		1,635.00	2,435.00
12, Louisville, Ky.	54.90			55.00	55.03	164.93	30.50	55.00	24.40	55.03			325.00	325.00
13, St. Paul, Minn.	117.45	2.00		96.56	96.54	312.55	67.25	96.56	52.20	96.54	400.00			400.00
14, Indianapolis, Ind.	59.40			58.07	58.06	175.53	33.00	58.07	26.40	58.06			280.00	280.00
15, Evansville, Ind.	53.55			47.20	47.19	147.94	29.75	47.20	23.80	47.19	400.00		775.00	1,175.00
16, Pittsburgh, Pa.	139.05			148.05	148.09	435.19	77.25	148.05	61.80	148.09	400.00		260.00	660.00
19, Columbus, Ohio	44.55	2.00		57.84	57.88	162.27	26.75	57.84	19.80	57.88				
20, Davenport, Ia.	36.00			34.05	34.06	104.11	20.00	34.05	16.00	34.06				
21, Detroit, Mich.	128.25			121.31	121.26	370.82	71.25	121.31	57.00	121.26				
Total	$4,349.25	$35.93	$5.00	$4,690.61	$4,682.30	$13,763.09	$2,457.18	$4,690.61	$1,933.00	$4,682.30	$8,800.00		$12,305.00	$21,105.00
Mailers—														
1, Boston, Mass.	$838.35	$18.70	$93.15	$607.55	$607.55	$2,165.30	$577.60	$607.55	$372.60	$607.55	$1,600.00		$235.00	$1,835.00
2, Chicago, Ill.	1,078.20	15.60	119.80	848.55	851.25	2,913.40	734.40	848.55	479.20	851.25	2,000.00	$150.00		2,150.00
3, St. Louis, Mo.	423.45	9.00	47.05	391.10	391.10	1,261.70	291.30	391.10	188.20	391.10	800.00		520.00	1,320.00
5, Toronto, Ont., Can.	315.00	10.90	35.00	254.18	254.24	869.32	220.90	254.18	140.00	254.24	525.00			525.00
6, New York, N. Y.	3,124.40	247.00	347.30	2,674.77	2,674.77	9,068.24	2,330.80	2,674.77	1,387.90	2,674.77	6,000.00	250.00	900.00	7,150.00
7, Kansas City, Mo.	279.90	10.25	31.10	172.90	174.40	668.55	196.85	172.90	124.40	174.40				
8, Denver, Colo.	178.20	2.75	19.80	166.28	166.31	533.34	121.55	166.28	79.20	166.31				
9, Los Angeles, Cal.	256.95	4.35	28.55	270.25	270.25	830.35	175.65	270.25	114.20	270.25				
10, Indianapolis, Ind.	253.35	3.35	28.15	222.54	222.98	730.37	172.25	222.54	112.60	222.98				
11, Newark, N. J.	87.30	4.00	9.70	61.90	61.92	224.82	62.20	61.90	38.80	61.92				

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

†Includes $150, $100, $200, $750, $200, $200, $100.05, $318.75 paid to California Typographical Conference, Eastern Pennsylvania District Union, Minnesota Federation of Typographical Unions, Northwestern Typographical Conference, Ontario Provincial Typographical Conference, Texas Printers State Council, Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, Western Pennsylvania Typographical Conference, respectively. ‡Drawn by Lewis Burtnett, pensioner No. 1800.

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Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
12, Cleveland, Ohio	$239.85	$13.45	$26.65	$221.36	$220.86	722.17	$173.35	$221.36	$106.60	$220.86				
13, Portland, Ore	126.45	6.25	14.65	117.70	117.70	382.75	91.15	117.70	56.20	117.70				
14, Philadelphia, Pa	28.80	2.00	3.20	12.38	12.38	58.76	21.20	12.38	12.80	12.38				
15, Omaha, Neb	89.55	10.70	9.95	52.81	52.78	215.79	70.40	52.81	39.80	52.78				
16, Louisville, Ky	144.90	.30	16.10	110.34	111.54	383.18	96.90	110.34	64.40	111.54	$400.00			$400.00
17, Cincinnati, Ohio	315.00	17.15	35.00	330.47	330.47	1,028.09	227.15	330.47	140.00	330.47			$260.00	260.00
18, San Francisco, Cal	498.60	4.00	47.80	449.22	449.22	1,358.84	278.80	449.22	181.60	449.22				
19, Memphis, Tenn	135.90	2.30	15.10	121.80	121.80	396.90	92.90	121.80	60.40	121.80				
21, Salt Lake City, Utah	54.90		6.10	55.58	55.57	172.15	36.60	55.58	24.40	55.57				
22, Pittsburgh, Pa	59.40	12.00	6.60	38.70	38.70	155.40	51.60	38.70	26.40	38.70				
23, Milwaukee, Wis	74.70	16.00	8.30	25.40	25.40	149.80	65.80	25.40	33.20	25.40				
25, Butte, Mont	45.90	4.60	5.10	47.50	47.50	150.60	35.20	47.50	20.40	47.50	400.00			400.00
26, Albany, N. Y	63.90	4.00	7.10	48.89	48.89	172.78	46.60	48.89	28.40	48.89				
30, Oklahoma City, Okla	78.30	27.65	8.70	54.27	54.38	223.30	79.85	54.27	34.80	54.38				
31, Nashville, Tenn	32.40		3.60	24.00	24.00	84.00	21.60	24.00	14.40	24.00				
32, Seattle, Wash	64.65	5.50	7.35	47.35	47.35	172.20	49.60	47.35	27.90	47.35				
33, Utica, N. Y	37.80		4.20	19.80	19.80	81.60	25.20	19.80	16.80	19.80				
34, Atlanta, Ga	185.85	7.00	20.65	101.05	99.95	414.50	130.90	101.05	82.60	99.95				
35, Toledo, Ohio	63.00	2.00	7.00	51.96	52.07	176.03	44.00	51.96	28.00	52.07				
37, Girard, Kans	37.30		4.15	21.97	21.97	85.39	24.90	21.97	16.55	21.97				
39, Montreal, P. Q., Can	117.20	1.35	13.05	90.17	89.41	311.18	79.65	90.17	51.95	89.41				
40, Detroit, Mich	58.05	21.25	6.45	32.25	33.15	151.15	59.95	32.25	25.80	33.15				
42, Ft. Worth, Tex	36.90		4.10	31.15	31.15	103.30	24.60	31.15	16.40	31.15				
43, El Paso, Tex	33.75		3.75	27.69	27.79	92.98	22.50	27.69	15.00	27.79				
48, †Elizabeth, N. J	6.75		.75	2.25	2.25	12.00	4.50	2.25	3.00	2.25				
49, †Austin, Tex	6.30		.70	2.07	2.06	11.13	4.20	2.07	2.80	2.06				
50, Sacramento, Cal	36.00	.10	4.00	21.80	21.80	83.70	24.10	21.80	16.00	21.80				
51, †Norfolk, Va	7.20		.80	4.00	4.00	16.00	4.80	4.00	3.20	4.00				
52, Richmond, Va	24.30	2.00	2.70	15.90	16.40	61.30	18.20	15.90	10.80	16.40				
53, Dayton, Ohio	28.35	10.00	3.15	12.34	12.34	66.18	28.90	12.34	12.60	12.34				
54, Tacoma, Wash	2.25	12.00	.25	1.77	1.77	18.04	13.50	1.77	1.00	1.77				
55, Topeka, Kans		52.00				52.00	52.00							
Total	$9,479.30	$559.50	$1,056.60	$7,863.96	$7,869.22	$26,828.58	$6,884.10	$7,863.96	$4,211.30	$7,869.22	$11,725.00	$400.00	$1,915.00	$14,040.00
Newspaper Writers—														
1, Boston, Mass	$90.90	$4.00	$10.10	$55.81	$55.81	$216.62	$64.60	$55.81	$40.40	$55.81				
3, Scranton, Pa	129.60	8.00	14.40	127.42	127.42	406.84	94.40	127.42	57.60	127.42	$125.00			$125.00
4, †New York, N. Y	48.60	2.00	5.40	34.82	34.61	125.43	34.40	34.82	21.60	34.61				
9, Milwaukee, Wis	43.65		4.85	53.54	53.54	155.58	29.10	53.54	19.40	53.54	400.00			400.00
11, Philadelphia, Pa	54.00		6.00	52.00	52.00	164.00	36.00	52.00	24.00	52.00				
Total	$366.75	$14.00	$40.75	$323.59	$323.38	$1,068.47	$258.50	$323.59	$163.00	$323.38	$525.00			$525.00

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Memorial Fund. †Union now out of existence.

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RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES AND BENEFITS PAID TO LOCAL UNIONS—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31, 1917.

Number and Name of Union	Receipts						Apportioned to				Benefits Drawn			
	Per Capita Tax	*Supplies, Sundries, etc.	Journal	Pension Assessment	Mortuary Assessment	Total	International Fund	Pension Fund	Union Printers Home	Mortuary Fund	From Mortuary Fund	From Strike Fund	From Pension Fund	Total
Type Founders—														
1, Jersey City, N. J.	$60.75	$0.50	$6.75	$36.56	$35.59	$140.15	$41.00	$36.56	$27.00	$35.59				
Miscellaneous—														
Sundry Supplies		$476.11				$476.11	$476.11							
Journal Subscriptions			$37.72			37.72	37.72							
Journal Advertising			2,329.10			2,329.10	2,329.10							
Membership Fees		955.00				955.00	955.00							
Duplicate Cards		254.00				254.00	254.00							
Interest, General Fund		2,137.06				2,137.06	2,137.06							
" Pension Fund				$23,282.75		23,282.75		$23,282.75						
" Mortuary Fund					$9,666.53	9,666.53				$9,666.53				
Union Printers Home		1,092.00				1,092.00	1,092.00							
Cash Refunded		198.32				198.32	198.32							
Int. Allies Ptg. Trades Assn		332.47				332.47	332.47							
Prescott Memorial Fund		6.00				6.00	6.00							
Total		$5,450.96	$2,366.82	$23,282.75	$9,666.53	$40,767.06	$7,817.78	$23,282.75		$9,666.53				
Recapitulation—														
Typographical	$316,887.75	$13,750.39	$35,746.20	$320,069.68	$321,341.50	1,007,795.52	$224,900.95	$320,069.68	$141,483.39	$321,341.50	$277,426.88	$13,900.15	$337,285.00	$628,612.03
German-American	4,349.25	35.93	5.00	4,690.61	4,682.30	13,763.09	2,457.18	4,690.61	1,933.00	4,682.30	8,800.00		12,305.00	21,105.00
Mailers	9,479.30	559.50	1,056.60	7,863.96	7,869.22	26,828.58	6,884.10	7,863.96	4,211.30	7,869.22	11,725.00	400.00	1,915.00	14,040.00
Newspaper Writers	366.75	14.00	40.75	323.59	323.38	1,068.47	258.50	323.59	163.00	323.38	525.00			525.00
Type Founders	60.75	.50	6.75	36.56	35.59	140.15	41.00	36.56	27.00	35.59				
Miscellaneous		5,450.96	2,366.82	23,282.75	9,666.53	40,767.06	7,817.78	23,282.75		9,666.53				
Grand Total	$331,143.80	$19,811.28	$39,222.12	$356,267.15	$343,918.52	1,090,362.87	$242,359.51	$356,267.15	$147,817.69	$343,918.52	$298,476.88	$14,300.15	$351,505.00	$664,282.03

*The supplies, sundries, etc., column includes receipts from cash returned, from the sale of supplies, returned transportation of Home inmates, registration and reinstatement fees, strike benefits and special assistance and donations to The Prescott Memorial Fund.

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THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

The subscription price of THE JOURNAL—5 cents per member per month—was established fourteen years ago. With the passing years, the cost of printing has steadily advanced but the increase has been so great in the past three years as to cause all publishers endless trouble. At the last convention, your secretary-treasurer was authorized to reduce the size of THE JOURNAL, if necessary, to keep the cost of the paper within its revenues. Paper continued to increase in price and it finally came to the place where the paper for one issue of THE JOURNAL cost more than the monthly subscriptions thereto. It was then decided to print a less number of pages each month and to eliminate all illustrations, obituary resolutions and such other matter as was deemed unimportant. Instead of 160 pages as formerly THE JOURNAL now contains 104 or 112 pages, and with the result the cost of its publication in the past six months has about equaled the revenue for that purpose. Whether the revenue will pay for a paper of the present size in the future is a matter of conjecture. Paper, ink and everything that enters into the production of printing is still increasing and there appears to be no relief in sight for this condition. In reducing the size of THE JOURNAL it was necessary to curtail the space allotted to correspondence. When the members contributing to the official paper were informed of the situation, and asked to condense their letters, they quickly complied with the request. I wish to thank each one for co-operation in this matter and for continuing to contribute to THE JOURNAL under the new and restricted conditions.

The cost of the publication for the fiscal year is as follows:

RECEIPTS—JUNE 1, 1916, to MAY 31, 1917.

Subscriptions from non-members.....	$37 72
Subscriptions from members.....	36,327 30
Subscriptions from apprentices, etc....	349 00
Union cards.....	179 00
Advertising	2,329 10
Total	$39,222 12

EXPENDITURES—JUNE 1, 1916, TO MAY 31. 1917.

Printing and mailing twelve issues....	$17,077 07
Paper	27,363 85
Postage	3,799 30
Addressing machine supplies.....	130 90
Wrapping paper	1,028 61
Clerical work	3,813 35
Halftones, etc.....	381 91
Refund on advertising.....	1 25
Total	$53,596 24
Excess of expenditures over receipts..	$14,374 12

As has been previously stated, each issue of THE JOURNAL contains about thirty-five pages of official matter, for the publication of which THE JOURNAL account does not receive credit. If the cost of printing official pages were charged as an expense of the organization and credited to THE JOURNAL account, as is done by many other trade unions, the account would show a different result. Without THE JOURNAL for publication of official matter, the cost of printing and circulating official documents in another form would no doubt entail a greater expense upon the general fund than does the present deficit in THE JOURNAL account.

It will be observed that the cost of the paper for THE JOURNAL was almost $7,000 more in this fiscal year than in the preceding one. This is due to a continued increase in the price of paper. Union water-marked paper can be had from only two mills and the makers of this paper have taken advantage of that fact and have, in the opinion of your secretary-treasurer, increased the price of it beyond all reason.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN.

Our publicity or advertising campaign begun some years ago continues with unabated vigor. It is impossible to estimate the amount of good that results therefrom to the International Union and its subordinate bodies. There can be no doubt that our organization is better known than any other American trade union, and it is not uncommon to hear favorable comments upon its work in public places and by men and women who are in no way connected with the trade. Two leaflets issued during the year attracted wide attention—"Somewhere in France" and "The Printers' Fight for Life; and Victory." The first is a tribute to the members of the International Union who have laid down their lives in the European war that democracy and liberty may survive. The second is an article concerning the beneficial features of the organization written by A. M. Simons and published in Pearson's Magazine for December, 1916, and which was reprinted and distributed from this office with the permission of the author. Mr. Simons' introduction to his article follows:

If some philanthropic or "uplift" organization, some association for improving something or other, some civic federation, Rockefeller, Carnegie or Sage "foundation" had added ten years to the lives of 50,000 people, established a home for the sick and aged, raised wages, shortened hours, paid out a million for old age pensions and maintained a great system of education, how the plaudits of such an achievement would ring through the columns of the press! All these things the typos have done, and here is the story of how they did it.

The above is a great tribute to a great organization. We must have deserved it and we must continue to tell the public through our publicity campaign what we are doing. Each local union should have a committee to see that due publicity is given the work of the local as well as that of the International Union. Printer's ink is good for all business and especially for our business. There was expended in the publicity campaign during the year the sum of $5,916.58 divided as follows:

Postage	$448 00
Clerical and stenographic work.....	1,300 00
Bulletins, Home brochures, pictures, post cards, etc.	4,168 58
Total	$5,916 58

EARNINGS OF MEMBERS.

Below is a statement of the average earnings of the members of the International Typographical Union as shown in the yearly reports. The figures are creditable to the organization. Using as a basis the old age pension and mortuary assessments, each one of which is paid at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent on the earnings of the members, the total earnings of the members of the International Typographical Union from June 1, 1908, to May 31, 1917, are found to be as follows:

EARNINGS OF MEMBERS.

Year ending May 31, 1910...	$45,602,944
Year ending May 31, 1909...	40,293,738
Increase for year.....	$5,309,206

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Year ending May 31, 1911	$49,770,668	
Year ending May 31, 1910	45,602,944	
Increase for year		$4,167,724
Year ending May 31, 1912	$53,378,902	
Year ending May 31, 1911	49,770,668	
Increase for year		3,608,234
Year ending May 31, 1913	$56,944,486	
Year ending May 31, 1912	53,378,902	
Increase for year		3,565,584
Year ending May 31, 1914	$61,050,332	
Year ending May 31, 1913	56,944,486	
Increase for year		4,105,846
Year ending May 31, 1915	$61,155,285	
Year ending May 31, 1914	61,050,332	
Increase for year		104,953
Year ending May 31, 1916	$62,711,805	
Year ending May 31, 1915	61,155,285	
Increase for year		1,556,520
Year ending May 31, 1917	$66,652,431	
Year ending May 31, 1916	62,711,805	
Increase for year		3,940,626

Increase, June 1, 1908, to May 31, 1917, $26,358,693.

Average earnings per member per year, 1909, $897.

Average earnings per member per year, 1910, $953.

Average earnings per member per year, 1911, $974.

Average earnings per member per year, 1912, $992.

Average earnings per member per year, 1913, $1,023.

Average earnings per member per year, 1914, $1,042.

Average earnings per member per year, 1915, $1,026.51.

Average earnings per member per year, 1916, $1,041.18.

Average earnings per member per year, 1917, $1,086.43.

MORTUARY BENEFIT AND TABLES.

In the twelve months ended May 31, 1917, 825 mortuary benefits were paid. This is seventy more than in the previous year, and the largest number of benefits ever paid in a like period. These benefits aggregated $298,476.88, an average of $361.79. This total includes $786.15 benefits due and unclaimed on May 31, 1916, but claimed and paid during the last fiscal year. Since January 1, 1912, benefits to the number of 3,769, amounting to $1,345,440.64, have been paid, the average benefit for the entire period the new law has been in operation being $356.97. The average continuous membership of the 825 members for whom benefits were paid was 19.34 years. To this fund during the fiscal year has been charged the proportion of the expenses of maintaining the register system of members and clerical and stenographic work necessary for its administration. The receipts and disbursements of the fund from June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917, follow:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund June 1, 1916	$247,254 63
One-half of 1 per cent assessment	333,589 91
Interest on fund	9,666 53
Unclaimed benefits returned	2 08
Bequests to fund	660 00
Total	$591,173 15

EXPENDITURES.

Benefits paid	$298,476 88
Clerical work	2,730 00
Maintenance register system	2,243 91
Legal services	330 60
Printing	79 15
Total	$303,860 54
Balance in fund May 31, 1917	287,312 61
Total	$591,173 15

It will be observed that the interest on the fund is in excess of the expenses for clerical work and the maintenance of the register system of members necessary to the administration of the fund. In other words, the fund was administered without cost and with profit to the members of the International Typographical Union.

A summary of the receipts and expenditures of the mortuary fund from January 1, 1912, to May 31, 1917, follows, but this statement should not be confused with the yearly one immediately preceding it:

RECEIPTS.

One-half of 1 per cent assessment, January 1, 1912, to May 31, 1917	$1,626,213 04
Interest on fund	28,781 53
Benefits returned	1,479 13
Bequests to fund	660 00
Total	$1,657,133 70

EXPENDITURES.

Benefits paid	$1,345,440 64
Clerical work	12,828 15
Printing	361 92
Maintenance register system	10,859 78
Legal services	330 60
Total	$1,369,821 09
Balance in fund May 31, 1917	287,312 61
Total	$1,657,133 70

FUTURE OF THE FUND.

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that the balance in the mortuary fund increased $40,057.98 during the fiscal year. This calculation does not, however, take into consideration benefits pending at the close of the year, amounting to $9,452.12 and shown in a later table. A portion of these pending benefits will be claimed and paid, but the major part of them have been standing long enough to revert to the fund under the existing law. Even though all of these pending benefits be considered a liability of the fund, the result would not be changed, and the year's business would show that the receipts of the fund were in excess of the demands thereon. With a large increase in the number of benefits, and an increase in the average benefit, I do not believe it wise to make any change in the law. Probably amendments to the law increasing or extending the benefit will be offered at the convention. Such propositions should not be hastily adopted. This is especially true under present conditions. One thousand members of the International Union are now serving their countries in the European war. How many more will be involved when the call is made for the men subject to conscription no one can say, nor can any one safely predict the number who will lay down their lives before

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their service has ended. Each member in the army or navy is a liability. If there is any legislation affecting this fund it should be calculated to strengthen its resources and not to add to its liabilities. Under normal conditions the fund is on a sound basis but its founders did not see a world-wide war or reckon with its possibilities.

PENDING BENEFITS.

Failure of the deceased member to name a beneficiary, as the law requires, frequently delays the payment of the benefit. Again, members often name as beneficiaries minor children, and where this occurs an executor of the estate or a guardian for the children must be appointed by the courts before the benefit can be paid. It sometimes occurs that the relatives of the deceased member can not be located. Under the law any benefit remaining unclaimed for six months reverts to the mortuary fund. For reasons of this character balances of benefits as follows remained unpaid on May 31, 1917:

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

In the meager casualty reports which reach the officers of the International Typographical Union at Indianapolis the phrase "Somewhere in France" occurs with monotonous regularity. Some day, perhaps, when this war curtain shall have been lifted, the friends and relatives of the members of our Canadian unions who have been killed in the European war will receive more detailed information.

Mortuary benefits amounting to $10,925 have been paid by the International Typographical Union to the beneficiaries of thirty-eight members of its Canadian unions who have been killed somewhere in Europe. Over 500 members of the International Union have enlisted in the overseas service, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

THE CASUALTY LIST.

The names on the casualty list and the benefits paid by the International Typographical Union up to May 31, 1917, to widows and relatives of

Name	Union	Date of Claim	Total Benefit	Burial Expenses	Balance Benefit
Adams, Ralph W	8, St. Louis	April 30, 1912	$400 00	$243 65	$156 35
Barrett, William E	6, New York	November 20, 1912	400 00	74 45	325 55
Bates, Joseph N	15, Rochester	September 7, 1915	400 00	365 50	34 50
Beeman, Cephas I	299, Tampa	September 15, 1916	400 00	79 25	320 75
Bierbaum, John G	6, New York	October 14, 1912	125 00	94 45	30 55
Brandt, John	6, New York	June 5, 1916	400 00	138 15	261 85
Bunting, James H	6, New York	April 12, 1917	400 00	139 00	261 00
Caldwell, John H	3, Cincinnati	July 17, 1916	400 00	165 34	234 66
Coleman, William E	659, Madisonville	July 13, 1916	75 00	60 00	15 00
Cornell, George W	16, Chicago	December 22, 1916	400 00	122 75	277 25
Degnan, Sylvester	6, New York	August 19, 1912	400 00	74 45	325 55
Dukes, Oscar F	1, Indianapolis	May 26, 1916	75 00	70 00	5 00
Fleming, John E	6, New York	April 29, 1914	400 00	88 70	311 30
Foster, James A	138, Austin	August 29, 1912	400 00	122 00	278 00
Frary, John C	1, Indianapolis	March 7, 1916	75 00	70 00	5 00
Gallagher, Daniel P	71, Trenton	January 2, 1917	400 00	164 63	235 37
Gaylord, Oscar E	16, Chicago	February 27, 1915	400 00	65 00	335 00
Goldsmith, Benjamin	6, New York	June 15, 1912	400 00	74 45	325 55
Grant, Geo. C	3, Cincinnati	April 18, 1912	400 00	121 00	279 00
Heyermann, Louis	7, Pittsburgh	August 26, 1914	400 00	117 90	282 10
Jones, C. M	21, San Francisco	July 8, 1912	125 00	117 50	7 50
Leonard, John B	94, Jersey City	February 13, 1915	200 00	40 25	159 75
Longfellow, Morris W	21, San Francisco	June 14, 1916	400 00	126 90	273 10
Matasek, John	13, St. Paul, G.-A.	July 15, 1913	400 00	201 20	198 80
May, Geo. F	6, New York	February 23, 1914	400 00	299 75	100 25
McCoy, William S	6, New York	June 5, 1915	400 00	187 40	212 60
McKain, Chas. V	225, McKeesport	September 9, 1916	75 00	72 92	2 08
McLoughlin, John E	6, New York	October 14, 1912	125 00	112 45	12 55
McNelley, George	57, Dayton	May 15, 1915	100 00	80 00	20 00
Morris, Charles	339, Beaumont	April 29, 1915	400 00	158 00	242 00
Negele, Louis P	8, St. Louis	April 30, 1915	400 00	337 95*	62 05
Niva, Alexander V	16, Chicago	November 17, 1914	300 00	78 10	221 90
Pardy, Ralph A	39, Grand Rapids	August 4, 1915	400 00	151 19	248 81
Paton, James A	6, New York	December 11, 1912	400 00	38 50	361 50
Patterson, John C	6, New York	October 16, 1915	400 00	119 65	280 35
Pehler, John J	246, Winona	March 21, 1917	200 00	135 00	65 00
Phillips, James K	21, San Francisco	September 8, 1914	400 00	147 20	252 80
Pierson, Joseph T	46, Sacramento	February 16, 1916	75 00	70 00	5 00
Ricards, James J	6, New York	May 11, 1914	400 00	65 00	335 00
Scott, John E	17, New Orleans	July 9, 1913	275 00	66 25	208 75
Shaw, Jonathan A	709, W. Palm Beach	July 1, 1915	400 00	126 50	273 50
Sherritt, Thomas	16, Chicago	April 19, 1916	400 00	70 00	330 00
Shortell, Martin C	6, New York	January 7, 1915	400 00	177 70	222 30
Smith, Horace N	16, Chicago	June 20, 1913	400 00	190 22	209 78
Taylor, Henry	93, Macon	September 23, 1915	400 00	230 00	170 00
Thomas, John C	28, Galveston	June 14, 1915	400 00	300 12	99 88
Thomason, Miles R	635, Poplar Bluff	August 17, 1916	400 00	275 46	124 54
White, Hinmers T	6, New York	December 5, 1914	400 00	162 75	237 25
Whiting, Chauncey	84, San Bernardino	June 26, 1916	400 00	184 25	215 75
Totals			$16,225 00	$6,772 88	$9,452 12

*Includes part benefit paid. Balance held pending location of second beneficiary.

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members killed somewhere in France are as follows:

ANDERSON, WILLIAM. Member Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. Killed September 24, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $300 paid to widow.

BLANCHE, W. B. Member Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102. Killed November 22, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $300 paid to mother.

BROOKS, EDWIN A. Member Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. Killed September 15, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to E. Brooks.

BURNS, EDWARD E. Member Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. Killed September 20, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $125 paid to widow.

COADY, THOMAS L. Member Montreal Typographical Union No. 176. Killed October 9, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to mother.

CONRICK, EDWARD. Member Montreal Typographical Union No. 176. Killed August 12, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to widow.

EVANS, THOMAS. Member Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191. Killed March 31, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $300 paid to widow.

FATT, WILLIAM M. Member Victoria Typographical Union No. 201. Killed January 4, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to widow.

FOWLER, ROY. Member Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191. Killed February 3, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to widow.

GOODWIN, HUGH HENRY. Member Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. Killed April 24, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $75 paid to mother.

HARDING, H. A. Member Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. Killed June 6, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to father.

HARVEY, GEORGE. Member Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102. Killed June 14, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $125 paid to mother.

HEANY, JAMES. Member St. Johns (Newfoundland) Typographical Union No. 703. Killed July 1, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $125 paid to sister.

HORROX, J. Member Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. Killed April 12, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $125 paid to father.

HOWARD, JAMES. Member St. Johns (Newfoundland) Typographical Union No. 703. Killed July 1, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to mother.

JENKINS, WESLEY JAMES. Member London Typographical Union No. 133. Killed February 27, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $100 paid to mother.

JOHNSTONE, WILLIAM. Member Edmonton Typographical Union No. 604. Killed December 26, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to widow.

LANDRY, WALTER. Member Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. Killed April 19, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to sister.

LATTA, ROBERT P. Member Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226. Killed April 24, 1915. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to minor son.

MADDEN, D. J. Member Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191. Killed March 29, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to widow.

MCGOWAN, FRANK B. Member Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. Killed October 7, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to sister.

MCKAY, WILLIAM A. Member Boston Typographical Union No. 13. Killed April 9, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to mother.

MELLSON, WILLIAM C. Member Edmonton Typographical Union No. 604. Killed September 26, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $125 paid to widow.

MILLAR, FRANK G. Member Edmonton Typographical Union No. 604. Killed August 5, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $300 paid to mother.

MOFFATT, FRANCIS J. Member New Westminster Typographical Union No. 632. Killed November 1, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to friend.

MONTGOMERY, H. Member Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191. Killed February 9, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to brother.

MORTON, WILLIAM. Member Victoria Typographical Union No. 201. Killed September 15, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to mother.

PEARCE, ROBERT. Member Montreal Typographical Union No. 176. Killed March 1, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to widow.

POLLARD, S. R. Member Montreal Typographical Union No. 176. Killed June 3, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to mother.

QUICK, STUART H. Member Montreal Typographical Union No. 176. Killed May 6, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $300 paid to father.

SELF, WILLIAM. Member Toronto Mailers Union No. 5. Killed April 13, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $125 paid to mother.

SINCLAIR, WILLIAM J. Member Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. Killed October 1, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to widow.

STRANG, WILLIAM. Member Calgary Typographical Union No. 449. Killed October 7, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to mother.

TAYLOR, FRED I. Member Toronto Typographical Union No. 91. Killed September 15, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $300 paid to mother.

TUCKWELL, STEWART WILLIAM. Member Lethbridge Typographical Union No. 551. Killed April 28, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to widow.

WHYTE, DOUGLAS R. Member Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191. Killed June 14, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to mother.

WILKINSON, J. Member Winnipeg Typographical Union No. 191. Killed April 12, 1917. Mortuary benefit of $400 paid to widow.

WILSON, GLEN. Member Ottawa Typographical Union No. 102. Killed November 18, 1916. Mortuary benefit of $200 paid to mother.

DEATH RATE AND TOTAL BENEFITS.

The death rate for the year was 1.344 per cent of the average membership, or 13.44 per 1,000. Almost the same average death rate—1.3 per cent—13 per 1,000—has been maintained since the establishment of the burial benefit.

A summary of the number of benefits and the total amount paid since the establishment of the burial fund is as follows:

Year.	Benefits.	Amount.
1892	228	$11,500 00
1893	439	21,950 00
1894	507	25,500 00
1895	435	23,090 00
1896	378	22,665 00
1897	395	23,700 00
1898	384	23,040 00
1899	430	25,800 00
1900	419	25,140 00
1901	406	25,245 00
1902	474	30,810 00
1903	476	30,940 00
1904	578	38,925 00
1905	567	39,690 00
1906	512	35,840 00
1907	561	39,270 00
1908	538	38,650 00
1909	509	38,175 00
1910	574	43,045 00
1911	639	47,920 00
1912	558	41,850 00
†1912	97	32,848 85
‡1913	687	234,457 69
1914	713	255,534 21
1915	696	249,600 70
1916	755	274,822 31
1917	825	298,476 88
Total	13,780	$1,998,485 64

†Paid from mortuary fund at the increased rate from April 1 to May 31, inclusive.

‡Includes four benefits due under old law at $75 each.

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AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

In the next table is found the number of deaths for each year since 1900, the average age at death, the average membership for the year and the percentage of deaths in each 1,000 members.

Year	Number Deaths	Average Age at Death	Members	Deaths per 1000
1900	419	41.25	32,105	13
1901	406	41.94	34,948	11.6
1902	474	42.94	*38,364	12.35
1903	476	42.62	42,436	11.21
1904	578	45.5	†46,165	12.52
1905	567	45.26	46,734	12.13
1906	512	44.02	44,980	11.4
1907	561	46.07	42,357	13.2
1908	538	45.05	43,740	12.3
1909	509	46.09	44,921	11.3
1910	574	46.07	47,848	12
1911	639	49.12	51,095	12.5
1912	655	48.09	53,807	12.5
1913	687	49.24	55,614	12.3
1914	713	48.7	58,537	12.18
1915	696	50.84	59,571	11.7
1916	755	51.73	60,231	12.5
1917	825	51.42	61,350	13.44

* Including stereotypers and electrotypers, seven months.

† Including photo-engravers, seven months.

The following table gives the age and cause of death and the number of deaths at various ages in the fiscal year:

Age	Diseases				Accident	Suicide	Killed in Europ'n War	Total
	Nervous	Genito-Urinary	Respiratory	Miscellaneous				
19	..	...	1	...	..	..	..	1
20	..	...	...	...	..	1	..	1
21	..	1	...	1	..	..	3	5
22	..	...	2	1	..	..	2	5
23	..	...	1	5	1	..	..	7
24	..	...	3	3	..	1	3	10
25	1	2	4	2	1	..	5	15
26	..	...	4	...	..	1	3	8
27	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	6
28	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	8
29	..	1	6	1	..	..	1	9
30	1	1	5	1	1	..	3	12
31	2	...	4	1	..	1	..	8
32	..	...	4	4	1	..	2	11
33	..	...	5	1	1	..	..	7
34	..	1	7	4	..	..	2	14
35	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	.6
36	..	...	1	3	..	..	4	8
37	..	1	3	3	1	..	2	10
38	3	...	9	4	..	..	2	18
39	1	1	5	6	..	..	..	13
40	..	4	8	11	2	..	..	25
41	1	1	4	3	1	..	1	11
42	2	1	5	6	..	..	..	14
43	2	3	4	8	..	..	..	17
44	1	1	8	6	..	1	..	17
45	3	1	10	7	..	1	..	22
46	3	2	7	6	..	..	..	18
47	2	4	6	7	..	1	..	20
48	3	...	5	12	1	1	..	22
49	2	3	5	10	1	..	..	21
50	3	4	10	7	..	..	..	24
51	3	1	4	7	..	3	..	18
52	3	2	6	7	..	..	..	18
53	2	2	6	8	1	..	..	19
54	3	5	4	6	..	1	..	19
55	..	3	6	7	..	..	..	16
56	3	4	4	9	..	..	..	20
57	1	1	3	9	..	1	..	15
58	2	4	1	9	..	..	..	16
59	3	6	1	17	..	..	..	27
60	1	6	3	12	1	..	..	23
61	..	6	...	9	..	..	..	15
62	3	2	1	7	..	..	..	13
63	2	1	1	12	1	..	..	17
64	3	4	2	9	1	..	..	19
65	1	4	1	2	1	..	..	9
66	1	1	3	8	..	..	..	13
67	1	2	...	8	1	1	..	13
68	1	2	2	6	..	..	..	11
69	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	8
70	..	2	1	8	2	..	..	13
71	1	2	2	7	..	..	..	12
72	..	1	...	6	..	..	..	7
73	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	10
74	1	...	4	3	..	..	..	8
75	1	...	5	6	..	..	..	12
76	3	1	2	4	..	..	..	10
77	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	6
78	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	9
79	..	...	...	4	..	..	..	4
80	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	8
81	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
82	1	...	...	2	..	..	..	3
83	..	...	...	2	..	..	..	2
84	1	...	...	1	..	..	..	2
85	..	...	...	2	..	..	..	2
90	..	...	...	1	..	..	..	1
Unknown	..	1	2	7	..	..	1	11
Total	74	107	216	358	20	14	36	825

Average age at death, 51.42 years.

Nervous diseases comprise deaths caused by alcoholism, 4; apoplexy, 15; cerebral hemorrhage, 10; epilepsy, 1; insanity, 7; locomotor ataxia, 3; meningitis, 6; paralysis, 24; paresis, 4.

Genito-Urinary—Bright's disease, 41; diabetes, 11; nephritis, 49; uremia, 1; uremic poisoning, 5.

Respiratory—Angina pectoris, 6; asthma, 3; bronchitis, 5; influenza, 1; pleurisy, 2; pneumonia, 79; pulmonary odema, 2; tuberculosis, 118.

Accident—20.

Suicide—14.

Killed in European war—36.

Miscellaneous—Abscess, 4; acute indigestion, 3; anemia, 2; anasarca, 10; aortic regurgitation, 2; appendicitis, 6; arterio sclerosis, 21; arthritis deformans, 1; asthenia, 1; aseptic poisoning, 1; blood poisoning, 2; blood pressure, 2; blood clot on brain, 1; cancer, 38; cardio renal, 1; catarrh, 1; coma, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 11; complications, 11; convulsions, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 2; endocarditis, 13; erysipelas, 5; empysema, 1; enlargement of spleen, 1; exposure, 1; gall stones, 2; gastro-enteritis, 2; gastritis, 2; gas poisoning, 2; general debility, 4; hardening of arteries, 1; heat prostration, 2; heart disease, 96; hernia, 1; hemiplegia, 1; hypernephroma, 1; myelitis, 1; murdered, 4; intestinal obstruction, 4; intestinal trouble, 4; la grippe, 2; lead poisoning, 2; mitral insufficiency, 1; mitral regurgitation, 1; myocarditis, 13; pellagra, 1; peritonitis, 4; ptomaine poisoning, 1; rheumatism, 3; sarcoma, 4; senility, 8; spinal sclerosis, 4; stomach trouble, 5; surgical operation, 3; septicemia, 1; syncope, 1; sitiophobia, 1; tumor, 2; typhoid fever, 6; ulcer, 3; unknown, 21.

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SUMMARY OF DEATH BENEFITS.

On May 31, 1917, the International Union had been paying burial benefits for twenty-five years and seven months. The following table contains a summary of the benefits paid in each year and the age at which death occurred:

Age	1892	1893	1894	1895 1896	1897 1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	Total
16	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
18	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
19	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	7
20	1	8	3	5	....	1	1	3	....	....	1	3	....	....	3	....	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	1	37
21	5	11	7	12	8	2	1	....	1	....	4	5	2	4	5	3	4	3	4	5	....	4	3	5	98
22	6	13	13	7	7	2	7	8	6	6	1	4	8	2	5	2	11	7	5	7	5	3	4	5	144
23	4	11	19	16	9	6	7	6	3	7	4	5	5	7	8	4	2	6	3	5	5	3	7	7	159
24	5	18	24	24	15	7	8	7	8	8	12	8	8	5	8	1	3	2	13	6	9	5	8	10	222
25	4	18	15	23	10	8	7	11	8	5	8	11	10	7	6	6	10	10	11	9	10	9	6	15	237
26	9	13	17	37	23	10	13	7	6	8	10	6	11	13	8	4	6	6	7	10	10	12	12	8	266
27	5	15	9	20	22	11	9	8	13	7	10	8	5	4	10	2	7	5	9	10	13	6	9	6	223
28	14	21	16	30	30	19	14	15	8	16	14	11	14	11	10	15	8	9	5	9	5	9	10	8	321
29	10	9	14	23	21	7	15	15	10	11	11	7	7	6	8	8	9	8	9	4	5	7	6	9	239
30	7	16	20	30	29	15	15	20	17	6	17	9	13	15	9	6	8	8	8	9	6	11	5	12	311
31	7	8	13	16	31	15	15	10	16	13	10	11	8	11	14	8	8	7	11	10	7	6	5	8	268
32	7	10	8	18	18	21	22	13	21	15	18	14	9	12	8	20	12	9	10	6	9	13	6	11	310
33	3	12	24	34	16	12	10	18	9	20	16	21	12	9	12	9	8	16	15	8	8	9	11	7	319
34	9	9	16	32	20	16	11	5	15	18	10	19	22	11	11	11	8	11	9	12	16	13	9	14	327
35	8	14	10	30	35	11	18	16	15	21	22	26	19	13	14	24	6	11	12	10	11	6	16	6	374
36	8	19	14	21	20	13	13	11	12	19	15	3	12	11	11	13	10	15	8	13	15	15	9	8	308
37	7	13	19	19	20	15	8	8	12	9	16	16	19	20	14	11	13	14	18	16	18	16	15	10	346
38	3	15	14	33	28	18	13	10	18	15	14	16	17	20	14	13	29	21	15	22	11	8	10	18	395
39	4	5	12	14	10	12	10	13	12	9	5	15	10	10	16	15	9	17	13	21	13	12	17	13	287
40	4	8	13	24	26	16	13	6	14	22	20	21	22	17	24	20	14	20	17	26	20	11	11	25	414
41	3	6	5	21	19	7	5	9	9	12	12	7	11	15	11	6	25	14	9	9	17	21	13	11	277
42	6	9	15	15	23	8	9	7	16	17	22	14	7	10	14	12	16	12	24	12	15	20	11	14	328
43	3	12	10	15	13	8	10	9	14	10	18	13	6	14	8	8	17	20	22	18	14	16	21	17	316
44	4	5	8	17	15	1	9	6	10	7	7	10	12	11	6	13	15	17	16	17	15	14	14	17	266
45	4	13	11	17	21	9	10	9	6	11	18	23	16	10	12	16	20	16	19	16	20	22	18	22	359
46	5	6	6	6	5	8	5	5	6	7	14	8	11	12	9	10	9	8	13	23	27	15	23	18	259
47	2	3	9	5	7	10	6	8	9	10	13	14	11	13	15	9	13	14	10	19	12	13	14	20	259
48	1	5	8	14	12	9	11	7	11	14	13	17	16	13	10	14	11	16	10	11	22	16	15	22	298
49	3	6	10	5	11	7	3	8	15	5	15	9	7	8	10	19	12	14	18	17	15	17	12	21	267
50	4	11	8	11	27	5	6	6	11	8	11	10	14	19	18	11	16	24	16	14	14	21	20	24	329
51	3	6	6	9	7	7	7	3	6	9	5	4	7	16	10	7	21	13	8	13	17	13	13	18	228
52	2	6	7	11	9	9	9	2	5	11	9	15	10	11	12	8	12	13	14	13	18	19	15	18	258
53	6	5	4	9	10	2	8	7	2	6	10	7	4	11	7	5	11	11	18	20	22	13	22	19	239
54	3	8	10	17	10	6	4	7	6	10	8	9	13	13	13	10	11	14	21	17	23	21	14	19	287
55	3	7	4	14	17	3	3	5	8	7	14	10	11	6	10	12	13	13	18	10	12	21	24	16	261
56	2	3	9	5	9	8	6	4	6	6	6	5	5	10	6	8	8	6	13	10	19	15	22	20	211
57	1	7	7	8	5	5	4	8	5	5	7	8	9	8	7	9	9	5	13	15	10	21	20	15	211
58	1	2	2	13	8	6	2	3	5	8	8	14	5	11	4	12	17	12	9	9	13	13	16	16	209
59	3	9	7	8	10	5	5	6	8	6	2	8	9	7	9	4	9	10	8	15	13	13	28	27	229
60	4	4	11	5	13	10	6	5	8	5	11	8	6	9	11	11	6	14	10	18	10	9	26	23	243
61	4	3	1	9	9	2	1	10	8	5	6	6	8	7	5	5	6	11	17	14	19	8	11	15	190
62	4	1	3	15	14	1	4	3	5	8	12	9	9	8	2	7	6	11	11	6	6	17	19	13	194
63	3	5	1	6	4	5	1	3	6	2	8	5	2	13	10	5	7	10	3	10	8	9	14	17	157
64	3	3	3	7	7	6	3	5	6	5	8	13	5	11	7	5	3	9	8	10	11	13	18	19	188
65	2	4	8	9	8	6	4	5	4	5	6	13	7	12	14	9	11	7	8	7	8	13	13	9	192
66	....	2	2	7	8	4	1	5	4	1	11	11	6	12	5	7	6	6	10	8	14	12	8	13	163
67	4	1	3	....	9	1	6	5	5	2	12	7	8	5	4	9	13	7	19	6	4	11	21	13	175
68	4	1	7	7	4	5	6	3	5	4	6	6	9	4	6	6	8	9	8	2	5	5	6	11	137
69	2	....	2	5	7	....	1	3	6	4	6	6	1	6	5	3	4	6	7	7	10	7	5	8	111
70	1	5	3	11	2	4	3	3	1	4	7	2	4	9	4	13	4	11	10	9	8	7	15	13	153
71	1	....	2	5	7	1	3	4	2	2	7	2	2	2	5	3	1	5	7	13	12	2	8	12	108
72	....	1	3	4	7	2	1	....	7	3	6	3	5	5	6	4	5	5	10	8	7	9	9	7	117
73	1	3	1	6	6	3	3	....	5	1	....	1	3	3	4	5	4	10	5	9	8	9	9	10	109
74	....	1	....	3	5	1	2	4	2	3	4	5	1	2	5	2	5	7	4	6	2	6	4	8	82
75	2	....	....	3	7	....	3	....	1	1	3	2	4	4	10	6	6	9	7	6	10	2	9	12	107
76	1	....	....	4	2	3	3	....	....	6	....	2	2	....	4	6	1	9	4	4	7	9	6	10	83
77	....	2	....	....	3	1	....	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	....	1	3	4	2	5	8	2	6	53
78	....	....	2	4	5	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	....	2	3	2	6	....	3	6	3	6	6	9	71
79	1	1	....	1	1	3	1	1	1	....	1	....	2	4	2	1	2	2	5	3	6	6	3	4	51
80	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	2	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	6	3	3	5	8	44
81	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	3	2	1	8	5	8	5	3	46
82	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2	3	21
83	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	5	1	3	....	1	3	2	22
84	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	5	....	1	1	2	17
85	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	2	....	....	1	3	2	14
86	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	1	....	10
87	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	6
88	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
89	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	6
90	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3
91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
92	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1
93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1
94	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	2
96	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Unknown	....	....	6	13	12	6	8	10	10	7	3	8	8	7	11	6	9	12	5	6	22	7	7	11	194
Total	228	439	507	813	779	430	419	406	474	476	578	567	512	561	538	509	574	639	655	687	713	696	755	825	13,780

THE OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

The original pension law provided for the payment of $4 per week to members 60 years of age, having a continuous active membership in good standing of twenty years, unable to obtain sustaining employment at the printing trade, and not

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earning more than $4 per week at the trade. At the 1910 convention the law was amended so as to render eligible to the pension members 70 years of age, having a continuous active membership in good standing of ten years. Provision was also made in the law for members totally incapacitated for work whose applications for admission to the Home had been disapproved by reason of their affliction, such members to have twenty years' continuous active membership in good standing.

The San Francisco convention, held in August, 1911, increased the pension to $5 per week and further extended the law. As it now stands the law provides for the payment of a pension of $5 per week to three classes of members:

First. Members 60 years of age who have been members in good standing for a period of twenty years, including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, and who find it impossible to secure sustaining employment at the trade. Applicants under this provision of the law must have been members in good standing at the time the pension law became effective and maintained active membership since that time.

Second. Members who have reached the age of 70 years and who have been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years and who find it impossible to secure sustaining employment at the trade.

Third. Members who are totally incapacitated for work, who have been continuous active members for twenty years, and whose applications for admission to the Home have been disapproved because their afflictions are such as to render them ineligible for entry to that institution.

During the twelve months covered by this report, the average membership of the International Typographical Union upon which per capita tax was collected was 61,350. The monthly receipts from the pension assessment averaged $27,744.53 —45.2 cents per member per month, or $5.43 per member per year. Receipts from the pension and mortuary assessments show that the total earnings of the membership during the year aggregated $66,652,431—$3,940,626 more than in the previous year. Last year the earnings averaged $1,041.18 per member on a basis of 60,231. This year the average paying membership was 61,350 and the average earnings $1,086.43.

While the wage of members increased $3,940,626 during the year—or $64 per man on the basis of the average paying membership—new and increased scales are being negotiated daily without serious friction, proprietors in most cases realizing that the wages of their employes must be increased as food prices soar. We can all be proud of the year earnings. Sixty-six and one-half million dollars is a large sum.

A summary of the receipts and expenditures of the fund for the year closing May 31, 1917, follows:

RECEIPTS.

June 1, 1916—Balance in fund		$616,300 88
May 31, 1917—One-half of 1 per cent assessment	332,934 40	
May 31, 1917—Interest	23,282 75	
May 31, 1917—Pensions returned	50 00	
Total		$972,568 03

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to pensioners	$351,505 00	
Clerical work	2,730 00	
Books and printing	213 40	
Maintenance register system	$2,243 90	
Total		$356,692 30
Balance in fund May 31, 1917		$615,875 73

A proportion of the clerical work and the maintenance of the register system of members is charged against this fund because the record is necessary for the administration of the fund. In the receipts of the fund there will be found an item of $23,282.75 as interest. The interest on the fund has always paid the expenses incident to its administration and still left a handsome revenue from that source.

In the above statement is an expenditure of $351,505 for pensions in the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917, as against an expenditure of $352,-920 in the previous year. The casual reader will probably conclude at once that the demands upon the fund have decreased, but such is not the case. As was shown in my last report, the pension payments became due in such a manner that fourteen checks were issued to each pensioner to whom they were due in the fiscal year of 1916, and during which $352,920 was expended for pensions. In the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917, thirteen pension payments were made as follows:

Four weeks ending June 24, 1916.
Four weeks ending July 22, 1916.
Four weeks ending August 19, 1916.
Four weeks ending September 16, 1916.
Four weeks ending October 14, 1916.
Four weeks ending November 11, 1916.
Four weeks ending December 9, 1916.
Four weeks ending January 9, 1917.
Four weeks ending February 3, 1917.
Four weeks ending March 3, 1917.
Four weeks ending March 31, 1917.
Four weeks ending April 28, 1917.
Four weeks ending May 26, 1917.

By the above it will be seen that each pensioner on the roll who drew the full pension received thirteen checks in this fiscal year, provided he was entitled thereto and his union made the pension reports promptly.

The first thirteen of the fourteen payments made in the fiscal year of 1916 aggregated $328,735. As shown above, thirteen payments in the fiscal year of 1917 amounted to $351,505, or $22,770 more than the same number of payments in the previous year. Thus it is apparent our expenditures for pension have not decreased but increased almost $2,000 on every payment of four weeks.

A summary of the receipts and expenditures of the pension fund from its inception to May 31, 1917, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

One-half of 1 per cent assessment, March, 1908, to May 31, 1917		$2,513,205 21
Interest		128,059 72
Pensions returned		653 50
Total		$2,641,918 43

EXPENDITURES.

Paid to pensioners	$1,975,859 00	
Clerical work	20,886 50	
Books and printing	3,132 69	
Maintenance registry system	26,154 59	
British income tax	9 92	
Total		$2,026,042 70
Balance in fund, May 31, 1917		615,875 73
Total		$2,641,918 43

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From the above it will be seen that no part of the pension assessment has been used to defray the cost of administering the fund. The interest on the fund has paid these expenses and returned a profit of $78,000 to the fund.

Since the establishment of the fund and up to May 31, 1917, 2,590 applications for the pension have been filed. Of this number 271 were handled during the last fiscal year—267 approved and four disapproved. Four petitions previously disapproved were reconsidered and approved and four withdrawn were restored to roll, making a total of 275 applications approved in the fiscal year. Fifty-five applications were received from members over 70 who applied under the ten-year membership clause. Eleven applications were received from members whose petitions for admission to the Home had been disapproved and forty-eight were from members who became eligible to the pension under the accumulative membership clause. There were 1,509 members on the roll on May 31, 1917—an increase of sixty-nine in the year.

ACTION NEEDED.

With the whole world at war conditions in our trade as well as of others are somewhat unsettled at this time, and by the date on which the convention meets at Colorado Springs it is altogether possible that a large number of members of the International Typographical Union will have been called to the service of their country. One thousand have now enlisted and are with the Canadian or United States forces. We can safely expect an increase in the number of pensioners during the next year. The amount expended for pensions is now much in excess of the revenue from the pension assessment notwithstanding the fact that the assessment, during the last fiscal year, was larger than in previous ones. With the possibility of many of our members serving in the army and navy it can hardly be expected that the collections upon the assessment will increase in the fiscal year upon which we are now entering. Should the receipts from the assessment increase the increment will not in all probability be as great as that during the past year. Viewed from all possible standpoints there is every indication that the expenditures from the fund will be in excess of its revenue in the next twelve months.

At the last convention of the International Typographical Union there was introduced a proposition which was popular because of the attending sentiment. Your secretary-treasurer alone opposed it, and because he did so one delegate took occasion to praise his stand on the subject, which was finally acted upon in such a way as not to embarrass the organization. In that particular instance I performed my duty as I saw it—no more—no less. I should be negligent and remiss in my duty if I failed to again warn the membership and especially the delegates to the Colorado Springs convention against any further extension of the pension law and advise that action be taken to protect the fund without further delay. At every convention since the pension law became operative propositions to extend the scope of the law or to increase the pension have been presented, but none of these propositions have ever provided for an increased revenue for the fund. It is quite probable that the Colorado Springs convention will have before it the usual number of propositions of this character. In fact, one local union has appointed a committee for the purpose of presenting a proposition providing for an increase in the pension. Before serious consideration is given to an amendment of this character the pension fund must be provided with a greater revenue. The organization can not assume greater responsibilities in the way of old age pensions without first enacting legislation providing the money with which to meet these obligations.

One of two avenues is open—reduce the expenditures for pensions by returning to the original pension law or by some other method, or increase the assessment. As has been stated on numerous occasions, the original law provided for the payment of a pension of $4 per week to members 60 years of age having a continuous membership of twenty years and unable to obtain work at the trade. This law, which was sound, was based upon the experience of other trade unions. We have departed far from the original law. In granting the pension to members under 60 years of age and whose applications for admission to the Home are rejected by the trustees thereof, the fund virtually became a sick benefit as well as a pension fund.

There are 110 members in this class of pensioners, representing an annual expenditure of $28,600. In the 70-year class of pensioners and with a membership of ten years there are 108 members, calling for an expenditure of $28,080 per annum. One hundred sixty-five members are receiving the pension under the accumulative membership clause of the law and their pensions amount to $42,900 per year. In other words, the amendments to the original law have increased the expenditures from the fund $99,580 per year.

As originally adopted the law provided that a member earning more than $4 per week at the printing business was debarred from the pension for that week. The law as it now stands bars a member from the pension for any week in which he earns more than two days' pay at the scale of his union. The possibilities under this law are not fully recognized by the membership of the organization. Some members on the pension roll get more or less work. In the larger cities it is possible for a pensioner to get two days' work per week and in that time earn $10 or $11. If to this is added the pension, to which he is entitled under the law, the pensioner has an income of $15 or $16 per week—often more than the member in the smaller town who works a full week or the sub who gets a day or two each week.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to present the situation clearly and forcibly. What I have said must not be construed to mean that I am in any way opposed to a further safe extension of the pension law or to the law as it now stands. If it is the will of the membership to further extend the law and to provide funds for that purpose I would be pleased indeed with action along that line, for it is difficult for a pensioner to live on his pension alone, and the men on the pension roll are all tried and true unionists who have made sacrifices for the International Union and who are entitled to everything it can give them in their declining years. A condition created by the membership and not a theory now confronts the organization. It is impossible to further extend the pension on the present revenue or to continue it indefinitely on the present basis and with an ever-increasing list of pensioners. We must look to the future of the fund and not let our desires or sentiments outweigh our business judgment. The condition presented herein has long been anticipated, and in previous reports I have warned the membership that it was coming. Now that it is here,

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something must be done to correct it, and this, to my mind, is the time for action.

The following figures show the rapidity with which the number of pensioners has increased:

Year.	Pensioners.
May 31, 1909	542
May 31, 1910	642
May 31, 1911	808
May 31, 1912	1,038
May 31, 1913	1,108
May 31, 1914	1,210
May 31, 1915	1,342
May 31, 1916	1,440
May 31, 1917	1,509

The next table shows the age of the pensioners at the time of making application for the pension, together with the number drawing the pension, disapproved, dead, etc.:

Age	Drawing Pension	Dead	Disapproved	Withdrawn	Total
33	....	....	1	....	1
39	1	1	....	....	2
41	2	1	....	....	3
42	6	2	....	....	8
43	....	3	1	....	4
44	7	2	1	....	10
45	5	7	3	....	15
46	6	1	1	....	8
47	2	2	1	....	5
48	4	2	....	....	6
49	8	3	3	....	14
50	7	5	2	....	14
51	4	2	1	....	7
52	9	5	1	....	15
53	7	10	....	....	17
54	10	3	1	1	15
55	9	8	....	....	17
56	5	2	1	....	8
57	4	6	1	....	11
58	8	5	1	....	14
59	6	7	1	1	15
60	315	147	2	10	474
61	149	72	6	7	234
62	96	42	2	8	148
63	98	28	4	6	136
64	80	39	5	5	129
65	70	35	2	2	109
66	69	37	3	3	112
67	45	43	3	2	93
68	52	38	3	1	94
69	67	49	5	3	124
70	87	47	3	....	137
71	61	37	4	....	102
72	47	44	1	2	94
73	33	36	2	....	71
74	31	20	1	....	52
75	30	35	4	....	69
76	28	24	....	....	52
77	11	22	1	....	34
78	12	24	....	....	36
79	2	18	....	....	20
80	5	18	....	....	23
81	5	5	....	....	10
82	....	6	....	....	6
83	3	3	1	....	7
84	1	5	....	....	6
85	2	2	....	....	4
86	....	1	....	....	1
88	....	3	....	....	3
92	....	1	....	....	1
Totals	1,509	958	72	51	2,590

An analysis of the ages of the pension applicants develops the notable fact that the average age of the 2,590 applicants is 65.1 years. It will be noticed that the death rate among the pensioners was 36.9 per cent of the total number of applicants.

In this connection it should be stated that all pensioners less than 60 years of age made application under that provision of the law permitting the payment of the pension to members who make application for admission to the Home and whose applications are rejected because of the disease with which they are afflicted. On May 31, 1917, there were 110 members in this class of pensioners.

The following table contains a list of the unions having members on the pension roll on May 31, 1916, together with the number of pensioners, the number since approved, who have died, been transferred, etc., and the number on the roll on May 31, 1917:

No. and Name of Union	Members on Roll May 31, 1916	Approved During Year	Additions by Transfer	Died, Withdrawn, etc.	Members on Roll May 31, 1917
1. Indianapolis, Ind	20	1	2	7	16
2. Philadelphia, Pa.	53	4	1	8	50
3. Cincinnati, Ohio.	34	6	1	7	34
4. Albany, N. Y.	18	2	...	2	18
5. Columbus, Ohio.	9	...	...	...	9
6. New York, N. Y	299	44	1	50	294
7. Pittsburgh, Pa.	10	1	1	...	12
8. St. Louis, Mo.	25	10	...	3	32
9. Buffalo, N. Y.	1	...	...	...	1
10. Louisville, Ky.	18	2	...	1	19
11. Memphis, Tenn.	3	2	1	1	5
12. Baltimore, Md.	17	3	...	1	19
13. Boston, Mass.	53	14	1	9	59
14. Harrisburg, Pa.	....	1	...	...	1
15. Rochester, N. Y.	4	1	...	1	4
16. Chicago, Ill.	96	30	2	15	113
17. New Orleans, La.	27	5	...	5	27
18. Detroit, Mich.	13	2	...	1	14
19. Elmira, N. Y.	4	1	...	1	4
20. Nashville, Tenn.	5	7	2	1	13
21. S. Francisco, Cal	38	5	1	5	39
22. Dubuque, Iowa.	3	1	1	1	4
23. Milwaukee, Wis.	4	1	...	...	5
25. Baton Rouge, La	1	...	...	...	1
27. Mobile, Ala.	....	...	1	...	1
28. Galveston, Texas	2	...	...	1	1
29. Peoria, Ill.	2	3	1	...	6
30. St. Paul, Minn.	7	6	...	1	12
32. Norfolk, Va.	5	1	...	...	6
33. Providence, R. I.	1	...	...	...	1
34. Columbia, S. C.	2	...	...	...	2
35. Evansville, Ind.	1	...	...	...	1
36. Oakland, Cal.	4	5	1	1	9
39. G. Rapids, Mich.	6	1	...	1	6
40. St. Joseph, Mo.	2	1	1	1	3
41. Augusta, Ga.	1	...	...	...	1
42. Minn'polis, Minn.	3	1	1	2	3
43. Charleston, S. C.	2	...	...	...	2
45. Leavenw'th, Kan	1	...	...	1	....
46. Sacramento, Cal.	11	2	1	2	12
47. N. Haven, Conn.	1	1	1	1	2
48. Atlanta, Ga.	11	2	...	3	10
49. Denver, Colo.	19	3	...	2	20
50. Saginaw, Mich.	3	...	...	...	3
52. Troy, N. Y.	5	3	...	1	7
53. Cleveland, Ohio.	13	1	...	1	13
54. Raleigh, N. C.	4	...	...	1	3
55. Syracuse, N. Y.	11	1	...	...	12
57. Dayton, Ohio.	2	...	...	1	1
58. Portland, Ore.	4	1	...	1	4
59. Quincy, Ill.	2	1	...	...	3
62. Utica, N. Y.	2	...	...	1	1
63. Toledo, Ohio.	6	2	...	1	7
64. Lafayette, Ind.	4	...	...	...	4
66. Portland, Me.	2	...	...	...	2
67. Lockport, N. Y.	6	...	...	...	6
69. Newark, Ohio.	2	...	...	1	1

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No. and Name of Union	Members on Roll May 31, 1916	Approved During Year	Additions by Transfer	Died, Withdrawn, etc.	Members on Roll May 31, 1917
70, Lancaster, Pa...	1	...	...	...	1
71, Trenton, N. J...	7	1	...	...	8
72, Lansing, Mich..	1	1	...	...	2
74, Belleville, Ill....	2	...	...	1	1
75, Burlington, Iowa	1	...	...	...	1
76, Terre Haute, Ind	5	...	1	1	5
78, Fort Wayne, Ind	2	1	...	1	2
79, Wheeling, W. Va	1	...	...	...	1
80, Kansas City, Mo.	8	2	...	...	10
82, Colo. Sp'gs, Colo.	3	1	...	...	4
84, S. B'nardino, Cal	3	...	...	...	3
85, St. John, N. B..	4	...	...	1	3
86, Reading, Pa.....	2	...	...	...	2
87, Houston, Texas..	6	...	2	...	8
88, Hannibal, Mo...	1	...	...	...	1
89, Chat'nooga, Tenn	8	...	...	2	6
90, Richmond, Va...	8	2	...	3	7
91, Toronto, Ont....	24	3	...	2	25
93, Macon, Ga.....	1	...	...	...	1
94, Jersey City, N. J	3	...	...	...	3
95, Helena, Mont...	1	1	...	...	2
97, Peru, Ind.....	1	...	...	...	1
99, Jackson, Mich...	1	...	...	...	1
100, Norwich, Conn..	2	...	...	1	1
101, Wash'gton, D. C	69	8	1	14	64
102, Ottawa, Ont....	2	...	...	1	1
103, Newark, N. J..	4	...	3	1	6
104, Birmingham, Ala	6	1	...	...	7
107, Rock Island, etc.	3	...	...	...	3
110, Union Hill, N. J.	....	1	...	1	....
111, Knoxville, Tenn.	1	2	1	...	4
112, Scranton, Pa....	6	...	...	1	5
113, Atchison, Kan..	2	...	...	...	2
115, Salt Lake, Utah	3	1	...	1	3
117, Springfield, Ohio.	3	...	...	1	2
118, D. Moines, Iowa	3	1	...	1	3
119, Jeff'son City, Mo	1	...	...	...	1
120, Lynn, Mass.....	2	...	...	...	2
121, Topeka, Kan....	6	1	...	2	5
122, Kalamazoo, Mich	4	1	...	...	5
124, Bloomington, Ill.	2	...	...	...	2
126, Butte, Mont.....	....	...	1	1	....
127, Hartford, Conn..	7	1	1	3	6
128, South Bend, Ind	3	1	...	1	3
129, Hamilton, Ont...	6	1	...	2	5
130, Halifax N. S....	4	...	...	...	4
133, London, Ont....	2	...	...	...	2
134, Paducah, Ky....	2	2	1	2	3
135, Oneonta, N. Y..	....	1	...	...	1
136, Duluth, Minn...	1	...	...	...	1
138, Austin, Texas...	1	...	2	2	1
141, Williamsport, Pa	3	...	...	1	2
142, Olympia, Wash..	1	...	...	1	....
144, Fresno, Cal.....	1	1	...	...	2
145, Montreal, P. Q..	3	1	...	...	4
146, Cha'l'st'n, W. Va	2	1	...	2	1
148, Wichita, Kan...	....	...	1	...	1
150, Elizabeth, N. J..	5	...	...	...	5
152, Manch'st'r, N. H	1	1	...	1	1
154, Ann Arbor, Mich	2	...	...	...	2
155, Shreveport, La..	1	...	...	...	1
158, Springfield, Mo..	1	...	...	...	1
161, Fall River, Mass	2	...	...	...	2
162, Jacksonville, Fla	5	1	1	1	6
165, Worcester, Mass.	4	1	...	2	3
166, Adrian, Mich....	....	1	...	...	1
167, Schenect'dy, N.Y	2	...	...	...	2
168, Muskegon, Mich.	1	...	...	...	1
170, Tacoma, Wash..	2	...	...	1	1
171, Elgin, Ill.....	1	...	...	...	1
172, San Antonio, Tex	5	1	2	1	7
173, Dallas, Texas...	2	...	2	1	3
174, Los Angeles, Cal	22	4	4	8	22
176, Montreal, P. Q..	3	2	...	...	5
177, Springfield, Ill...	5	...	...	...	5
180, Sioux City, Iowa	1	...	...	...	1
181, Meadville, Pa...	1	...	...	...	1
182, Akron, Ohio.....	3	1	...	1	3
183, Savannah, Ga...	....	1	...	...	1
184, Cheyenne, Wyo..	1	...	1	1	1
185, Bradford, Pa....	2	...	...	...	2
188, Waco, Texas....	4	...	...	1	3
189, Lexington, Ky...	....	1	...	...	1
190, Omaha, Neb....	6	2	1	2	7
191, Winnipeg, Man..	1	...	...	...	1
192, C. Rapids, Iowa.	....	...	1	...	1
193, Spokane, Wash..	2	1	...	...	3
194, Joliet, Ill.....	3	...	...	3	....
196, Logansport, Ind.	3	...	...	...	3
198, Fort Worth, Tex	4	1	1	1	5
199, Zanesville, Ohio.	3	2	...	...	5
200, Y'ngstown, Ohio.	1	...	1	1	1
201, Victoria, B. C..	1	...	...	...	1
202, Seattle, Wash...	7	2	3	4	8
203, C'ncil Bl'ffs, Ia.	1	...	...	...	1
205, Jamestown, N. Y	....	1	...	...	1
209, Lincoln, Neb....	....	1	...	1	....
213, Rockford, Ill....	1	...	...	1	....
216, Springfield, Mass	2	...	...	...	2
218, Sioux Falls, S. D	1	...	...	...	1
219, Canton, Ohio....	1	...	...	...	1
220, Columbus, Ga...	2	...	...	...	2
221, San Diego, Cal..	6	1	1	3	5
222, Montgomery, Ala	....	1	...	...	1
226, Vancouver, B. C.	1	2	1	...	4
230, Danville, Ill....	3	1	...	1	3
231, San Jose, Cal...	3	1	...	2	2
232, B'ghamton, N. Y	2	...	...	1	1
235, Rahway, N. J..	1	...	...	...	1
239, Carbondale, Pa..	1	...	...	...	1
240, Altoona, Pa.....	1	...	...	...	1
243, Hutchinson, Kan	1	...	1	1	1
245, Woonsocket, R. I	1	...	...	...	1
247, Chicago Swedish.	4	...	...	...	4
248, Peterboro, Ont..	1	...	...	...	1
249, Fort Smith, Ark	1	...	...	...	1
250, Beaver, Pa.....	....	1	...	...	1
254, Riverside, Cal...	2	...	...	...	2
255, Anaconda, Mont.	....	...	1	...	1
268, Gl'v'rsville, N. Y	1	...	...	...	1
269, Peekskill, N. Y..	1	...	...	...	1
271, Boise City, Iowa.	1	...	...	1	....
272, Chicago Nor-Dan	....	1	...	...	1
282, Sterling, Ill.....	1	...	...	...	1
286, Marion, Ind.....	....	...	1	...	1
289, Titusville, Pa...	2	...	...	...	2
292, Grand Junction..	1	...	...	...	1
293, Pensacola, Fla..	1	...	...	...	1
298, Massillon, Ohio..	1	...	...	...	1
299, Tampa, Fla.....	3	...	...	1	2
301, Richmond, Ind..	1	...	...	...	1
302, Quebec, P. Q....	9	1	...	...	10
304, Albuq'rque, N. M	....	...	1	1	....
305, Newburgh, N. Y	1	...	...	...	1
306, Alton, Ill.....	1	...	...	...	1
310, Lowell, Mass....	....	1	...	...	1
318, E. Liverp'l, Ohio	1	...	...	...	1
327, Lincoln, Ill.....	1	...	...	1	....
329, Waterbury, Conn	1	1	...	1	1
332, Muncie, Ind.....	1	...	...	...	1
333, Denison, Texas..	2	...	1	1	2
343, Fort Scott, Kan.	1	...	...	...	1
344, Green Bay, Wis.	1	...	...	...	1
350, Joplin, Mo.....	....	...	1	1	....
352, Phoenix, Ariz...	1	...	1	1	1
363, Jackson, Miss...	1	...	...	1	....
369, Taylorville, Ill..	2	...	...	1	1
370, El Paso, Texas..	2	...	...	...	2
391, Guelph, Ont.....	3	...	...	1	2
401, Hazleton, Pa....	1	...	...	...	1
402, Barre, Vt.....	1	...	...	...	1
403, Tulsa, Okla.....	1	2	1	1	3

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No. and Name of Union	Members on Roll May 31, 1916	Approved During Year	Additions by Transfer	Died, Withdrawn, etc.	Members on Roll May 31, 1917
410, Everett, Wash...	1	1	1	1	2
414, Marshallt'n, Ia..	1	...	...	...	1
424, Orange, N. J....	3	...	...	...	3
426, Bristol, Tenn....	1	1	...	1	1
428, Warren, Pa.....	1	...	...	...	1
434, Trinidad, Colo..	....	...	1	1	....
444, Champ'n-Urb'na	1	...	...	...	1
454, Huntington, Ind.	1	...	...	...	1
461, Cairo, Ill.....	2	1	1	1	3
465, Tucson, Ariz....	....	...	1	1	....
467, Niles, Mich.....	1	...	...	1	....
468, Yonkers, N. Y..	1	1	...	1	1
471, Sherman, Texas.	1	...	...	...	1
488, Princeton, Ind...	1	...	...	...	1
491, Pocatello, Idaho.	1	...	...	...	1
492, Bellaire, Ohio...	1	...	...	...	1
493, Henderson, Ky..	1	...	...	...	1
496, Eugene, Ore.....	....	1	...	...	1
499, Okmulgee, Okla.	1	...	...	...	1
516, Norwalk, Ohio..	1	...	...	1	....
523, T'ryt'n-Ossining	1	...	...	...	1
534, Allentown, Pa...	....	1	...	...	1
536, Auburn, N. Y...	1	...	...	1	....
543, Watsonville-Sal's	....	1	...	...	1
545, Waukesha, Wis.	1	1	...	...	2
548, Lancaster, Pa...	1	...	...	...	1
556, Wilm'gton, N. C	1	...	...	...	1
560, Charleston, Ill...	1	...	...	...	1
565, S. M'Al'st'r, Okla	1	...	...	...	1
568, Lake Charles, La	1	...	...	1	....
574, Hot Springs, Ark	2	...	...	...	2
576, San Luis Obispo	2	...	...	1	1
579, Santa Ana, Cal.	....	...	1	1	....
583, Pasadena, Cal...	2	...	...	1	1
584, Indep'dence, Kan	1	...	...	1	....
588, St. Aug'tine, Fla	....	1	...	...	1
594, Mount Carmel Ill	1	...	...	...	1
609, Winston-Salem.	1	...	...	1	....
625, Salisbury, N. C.	1	...	...	...	1
628, Somerville, N. J.	1	...	...	...	1
634, Lewiston, Idaho.	2	...	...	1	1
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo	2	...	2	3	1
644, Bluefield, W. Va.	....	...	1	...	1
649, Ardmore, Okla..	1	...	...	1	....
650, Long Beach, Cal.	1	...	...	...	1
689, Modesto-Turlock	....	...	1	1	....
762, B. H'rbor-St. Joe	....	1	...	...	1
German-American—					
1, Philadelphia, Pa.	5	...	...	1	4
2, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	...	...	...	3
3, St. Louis, Mo...	6	...	...	2	4
4, Buffalo, N. Y...	2	1	...	...	3
6, Cleveland, Ohio.	1	...	...	...	1
7, New York, N. Y	16	...	...	1	15
9, Chicago, Ill.....	3	1	...	2	2
10, Milwaukee, Wis.	3	...	...	...	3
11, Baltimore, Md..	6	2	...	2	6
12, Louisville, Ky...	1	1	...	...	2
14, Indianapolis, Ind	1	...	...	...	1
15, Evansville, Ind..	2	...	1	1	2
16, Pittsburgh, Pa..	1	...	...	...	1
21, Detroit, Mich....	....	1	...	...	1
Mailers—					
1, Boston, Mass....	....	2	...	...	2
3, St. Louis, Mo....	2	...	...	...	2
6, New York, N. Y	3	1	...	...	4
17, Cincinnati, Ohio.	1	...	...	...	1
At Large	1	...	...	...	1
Totals	1,440	271	72	274	1,509

The membership of the unions represented in the foregoing table is 49,766. The number of members (1,509) drawing the pension on May 31, 1917, represent a little more than 3 per cent of the total membership of these locals and 2.25 per cent of the total membership of the International Typographical Union (66,681).

For the amount paid to each pensioner and the total pensions paid to the members of each union having members on the pension roll during the year, the reader is referred to the following:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—C. E. Atkinson, $260; S. L. Beale, $260; J. W. Benton, $260; S. A. Christy, $260; C. A. Corey, $260; J. M. Cumback, $30; C. A. Desmond, $20; H. S. Garner, $260; H. E. Hathaway, $190; Andrew Hughes, $260; R. C. Irwin, $260; Almon Keefer, $30; Ella A. Lavelle, $260; J. H. Lovejoy, $260; T. H. Marlowe, $170; F. T. Monroe, $205; C. A. Park, $260; S. J. Pearce, $260; John Schley, $260; R. E. Sparks, $180; J. N. Vestal, $260.....$4,465 00

2, Philadelphia, Pa. — Morris Asher, $260; B. S. Benner, $260; J. T. Blake, $50; William Campbell, $260; W. McK. Carpenter, $260; J. W. Chaffer, $260; C. C. Clark, $70; G. W. Clark, $260; C. R. Clouse, $160; John Conahey, $260; John Craig, $260; W. F. Cross, $260; D. C. Doak, $260; David Davis, $95; Timothy Donohue, $260; C. D. Figner, $80; F. H. Flury, $60; R. P. Forman, $260; John Funnell, $260; J. J. Gallagher, sr., $200; T. H. Griffith, sr., $260; H. J. Hamilton, $260; C. M. Hancock, $70; F. L. Harvey, $60; J. H. Hebron, $260; T. H. Hooper, $260; C. L. Horn, $260; S. W. Hosking, $260; J. W. Keating, $65; H. C. King, $260; W. H. Lamb, $260; T. E. Lewis, $260; O. C. Markey, $260; E. M. Marsh, $225; H. A. Miller, $260; C. S. Morris, $260; J. F. Murphy, $210; C. H. Peddrick, $260; C. A. Plitt, $165; E. J. Reddy, $220; H. H. Savage, $215; Thomas Scott, $260; Richard Serviss, $260; C. L. Sinexon, $260; H. A. Stewart, $250; J. T. Stewart, $105; W. E. Sutton, $250; C. S. Swain, $260; J. M. Taylor, $155; Peter Thomas, $145; C. C. Vandegrift, $260; C. M. Wilson, $260; B. D. Woolman, $260; C. E. Wriggins, $35; C. E. Wyatt, $260 .....11,725 00

3, Cincinnati, Ohio — G. H. Angel, $260; Henry Ankenbrock, $90; Edward Blair, $80; G. W. Brown, $180; Orlando Burwell, $260; J. H. Caldwell, $20; W. F. Crugar, $90; R. H. Curl, $260; A. W. Davis, $260; Louis Drach, $260; F. F. Edinger, $55; J. P. Fitzpatrick, $260; J. M. Fowler, $55; J. E. Gaither, $260; G. S. Gardner, $260; M. E. Gary, $80; V. T. Hermann, $130; Philip Koch, $220; Harry Koogle, $260; J. F. Le Blond, $260; J. D. McClintock, $260; J. F. McKnight, $260; V. E. Miketta, $70; E. J. Murphy, $150; J. E. Murphy, $85; W. I. Rees, $260; J. H. Roberts, $260; H. C. Saffin, $200; W. H. Seaman, $140; W. S. Shirk, $215; D. A. Stinchcomb, $225; Eugene Streck, $260; H. C. Tibbles, $150; R. W. Tilney, $260; G. A. Trumbull, $260; M. W. Walter, $260; James Watson, $235; S. M. Wentworth, $260; L. C. Wilcox, $260..... 7,670 00

4, Albany, N. Y.—J. W. Akin, $260; John Bennett, $205; William Ber-

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rigan, $260; R. J. Bigley, $260; J. K. Coyle, $205; J. W. Davies, $140; Matthew Dillon, $70; Mary E. Farr, $140; W. F. Franklin, $190; A. F. Hill, $260; P. O. Keyser, $260; W. H. Lamb, $260; Joseph McAllister, $260; Henry McBride, $155; Robert Marlow, $190; A. J. Murphy, $260; J. H. Rowland, $230; J. D. Van Benthuysen, $30; James Vickers, $260.. $3,895 00

5, Columbus, Ohio — J. H. Bonnett, $260; W. M. Davey, $260; J. R. Douglass, $260; F. M. McIlvain, $260; M. F. Nash, $220; C. R. Nolan, $110; A. M. Ranney, $260; E. M. Slack, $260..... 1,890 00

6, New York, N. Y.—Julius Aarons, $250; J. D. Armstrong, $260; R. F. Aull, $260; J. W. Ayres, $240; W. L. Bassett, $260; M. P. Bauer, $250; F. A. Baxter, $180; J. M. Bell, $70; J. J. Bergin, $15; G. H. Betts, $260; James Betts, $260; C. F. Bieder, $260; Edward Bingham, $90; Stephen Binnington, $245; G. E. Blendow, $255; W. H. Bleecher, $260; E. H. Boardman, $255; Benjamin Bowker, $30; William Bowman, $260; John Bradley, $205; T. W. Brooks, $135; G. A. Bull, $260; John Burton, $260; P. J. Callaghan, $200; G. F. Campbell, $260; W. H. Capron, $260; J. T. Carney, $125; J. J. Casey, $260; E. N. Chase, $185; C. W. Clarke, $25; F. P. Clifford, $260; M. F. Clouser, $260; J. S. Coalgate, $260; E. B. Coddington, $260; Daniel Cohn, $90; G. F. Cole, $260; Daniel Collins, $260; T. F. Collins, $260; S. B. Coleman, $265; Duncan Colquhoun, $260; J. L. Comstock, $260; W. H. Conklin, $85; Joseph Connors, $255; Theodore Conrad, $260; Thomas Conway, $260; T. P. Corbett, $230; W. J. Corbett, $260; J. H. Corker, $260; T. W. Corwin, $260; James Cosgrove, $75; Levi Crapser, $260; P. A. Crowley, $65; H. A. Crygier, $260; C. J. Curran, $190; Frank Curtis, $260; G. C. Cuttle, $260; H. A. Daley, $260; W. W. Davis, $100; James Dean, $255; W. L. Deane, $85; A. J. DeBeauchamp, $60; J. H. De Hart, $260; C. F. Dell, $260; G. T. Deller, $50; P. G. V. De Martini, $290; W. C. Devon, $40; Harry Dodge, $100; J. W. Douglass, $175; W. L. Doxey, $260; Thomas Doyle, $220; A. B. Drewry, $170; W. F. Dwyer, $175; W. J. Egan, $120; J. S. Egolf, $140; Lucien Eichelberger, $110; A. M. Elliott, $255; G. R. Elliott, $260; B. W. Ennis, $260; W. H. Ferrell, $260; James Ferrier, $260; J. F. Ficke, $150; Clesson Field, $260; C. H. Fitch, $260; J. T. Fletcher, $260; J. A. Flynn, $190; C. J. Foley, $155; William Foster, $260; W. H. Frier, $260; T. I. Furlong, $260; Daniel Gallagher, $260; J. J. Gallagher, sr., $60; P. M. Gillen, $260; J. H. Gillespie, $260; Gaspard Godfrin, $260; S. E. Gorman, $60; Anna H. Gourlay, $260; R. O. Grant, $260; T. W. Gratz, $260; H. R. Griggs, $260; John Hallihan, $260; C. M. Hallock, $190; J. A. Hallock, $260; G. H. Hamilton, $165; Hugh Hannah, $205; Francis Harrison, $215; E. B. Harvey, $165; F. L. Harvey, $190; J. A. Haughton, $115; Charles Healy, $175; H. M. Heaney, $260; Christian Hebbel, $260; Henry Hedges, $260; R. G. Hermann, $260; J. W. Higbie, $260; Joseph Higgins, $15; Thomas Hill, $260; J. H. Hogan, $260; John Horris, $260; F. G. Hughes, $260; J. W. Hughes, $260; W. B. Hunter, $260; E. N. Hurd, $115; G. G. Hurst, $170; John Jackson, $260; Henry Jeffries, $260; W. J. Johnson, $260; Joseph Jones, $20; J. F. Jordon, $260; G. H. Joy, $260; R. S. Kauffman, $140; J. J. Keefe, $260; John Kelly, $250; D. Y. Kinniburgh, $260; G. C. H. Koch, $85; Hormisdas Labelle, $260; M. J. Lally, $220; J. G. Laning, $260; P. B. Lasius, $260; T. W. Latham, $260; Joseph Lawless, $260; T. J. Leddy, $260; Ernest Lefebre, $260; W. H. Leighley, $260; A. S. Leitch, $260; C. R. Le Sauvage, $165; John Leslie, $260; C. F. Leya, $20; T. F. Lilly, $85; W. T. Lincoln, $40; W. D. Livezey, $55; C. J. Lockwood, $200; T. J. Lynch, $260; Charles McCarthy, $260; J. G. McCarthy, $260; H. F. X. McCaveny, $120; B. W. McCord, $260; Samuel McCready, $85; James McDonald, $195; J. B. G. McElroy, $260; F. F. McEwen, $60; Philip McGarvey, $240; John McGuckin, $260; C. F. McGuire, $260; William McKay, $260; John McKinley, sr., $260; F. P. McLaughlin, $260; Thomas McNulty, $260; A. S. MacDonald, $260; W. E. MacDonald, $260; J. C. MacKinney, jr., $260; Philip Mahoney, $75; Thomas Malone, $260; Joseph Manwaring, $180; G. R. Marsden, $90; W. J. Marshall, $260; George Marshallsea, $200; William Martin, $260; W. M. Martin, $260; A. M. Masters, $260; S. H. Masters, $260; J. H. G. Meadows, $165; Walter Medley, $20; J. J. Meehan, $125; J. J. Metcalfe, $260; L. G. Mewshaw, $40; Frederick Meyer, $120; F. E. Milholland, $260; W. F. Mitchell, $260; M. L. Monaghan, $145; Lucien Montanye, $55; W. M. Moorhouse, $260; R. H. Morgan, $260; W. E. Morgan, $15; R. J. Morris, $185; Richard Murphy, $285; G. R. Murray, $115; J. J. Murray, $260; Katherine J. Murray, $260; J. A. Neil, $260; G. F. Newton, $50; W. H. Norman, $40; James O'Brien, $260; Patrick O'Connor, $260; R. F. O'Connor, $260; G. W. Okie, $260; T. F. Oliver, $260; M. F. Onderdonk, $200; J. J. O'Neill, $260; Henry O'Neill, $85; Edward O'Reilly, $195; Edwin Owen, $260; William Owler, $40; J. H. Palen, $80; E. C. Palmer, $155; J. H. Parker, $260; William Parks, $260; H. F. Passman, $260; H. A. Peers, $90; J. T. Pfund, $40; William Pidgeon, $200; Isaac Pinner, $45; M. L. Porter, $260; J. W. Potts, $260; J. F. Powers, $20; David Pritchard, $260; Lewis Purdy, $260; G. C. Quirk, $245; E. J. Reannie, $260; C. K. Reece, $260; J. J. Reeve, $260; P. J. Reid, $260; W. G. Reilly, $260; Thomas Rhodes, $260; H. S. Rice, $260; J. T. Riemuth, $140; August Rieth, $260; W. H. Roberts, $155; W. H. Robertson, $260; R. W.

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Robinson, $260; T. J. Robinson, $260; W. P. Robinson, $160; J. C. Rogers, $260; Emanuel Rothwell, $240; F. B. Rotrock, $260; L. F. Ruel, sr., $260; T. B. Russell, $260; M. J. Ryan, $260; J. F. Rymer, $20; R. G. Saunderson, $35; J. S. Scheidell, $15; M. A. Schultz, $260; J. E. Semming, $65; P. J. Sharkey, $260; William Shakespeare, $260; Michael Shaw, $170; Edward Sheridan, $170; E. F. Sherman, $260; D. P. Shultz, $260; G. W. Simpson, $260; Sarah E. Skinner, $140; T. E. Skipper, $240; A. G. Smith, $260; B. T. Smith, $245; J. H. Smith, $260; F. F. Sorbie, $245; J. J. Spellman, $260; J. L. Stearns, $260; Barney Stockvis, $55; D. H. Switzer, $260; B. F. Taylor, $260; V. A. Taylor, $120; C. T. Testut, $260; Eugene Tetart, $165; E. W. Thompson, $115; G. S. Thompson, $260; E. W. Thorpe, $260; Nathan Toumey, $260; John Townsend, $260; J. H. Tuttle, $260; Patrick Twomey, $225; E. A. Veroneau, $260; C. E. Vogt, $205; T. T. Wade, $260; William Waigli, $260; Joseph Wall, $135; C. A. Wallace, $140; E. J. Walsh, $260; T. J. Ward, $260; F. P. Waters, $55; G. H. Weeks, $260; Kate A. Welch, $265; Robert Welch, $170; H. L. Wells, $260; H. H. Wesnage, $220; George Westbrook, $200; W. C. Wheeler, $160; G. H. Whitaker, $185; John White, $30; J. J. Whiteway, $255; J. E. Williams, $85; Phenie Wilshear, $260; T. F. Wilson, $160; G. W. Winner, $260; George Winter, $260; J. J. E. Wood, $260; A. D. Wright, $260; Elizabeth Wright, $260; W. A. Young, $55.....$63,730 00

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—E. J. Adams, $165; Anna M. Atkinson, $260; W. H. Barnes, $260; W. H. Conner, $80; J. F. Devine, $260; J. L. Evans, $260; John Ferguson, $190; Charles Kize, $260; J. M. McRoberts, $260; S. L. Moffitt, $260; C. W. Straughan, $20; J. E. Walker, $260; J. J. Wyrough, sr., $140 ..... 2,675 00

8, St. Louis, Mo.—J. T. Appler, $275; J. H. Barnes, $260; J. T. Bulcock, $260; G. L. Carnahan, $260; Andrew Clark, $165; W. M. Clark, $260; W. F. Cosper, $260; W. C. Davis, $260; C. F. Depue, $260; A. J. Dubach, $45; F. J. Fremont, $295; M. J. Galvin, $260; William Gilchrist, $260; M. F. Grahl, $125; D. R. Hagney, $145; M. J. Hartigan, $205; W. H. Jones, $260; O. R. Lake, $260; W. H. Lewis, $260; Alfred McHenry, $260; John Mueller, $150; M. A. Murphy, $145; E. C. Myers, $230; H. J. Newton, $275; C. C. Owen, $260; S. H. Pettingill, $260; D. H. Shackelford, $260; C. M. Waelder, $125; P. F. Wagner, $80; C. H. Wells, $260; T. C. Wickenden, $260; T. R. Williams, $260; J. J. Young, $50; N. R. Young, $260.. 7,510 00

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—D. P. Horan..... 245 00

10, Louisville, Ky.—W. B. Anderson, $260; G. R. Berry, $260; J. G. Carter, $260; C. D. Culley, $255; J. F. Gowdy, $260; A. A. Hoffman, $260; W. R. Hughs, $260; R. H. Jackson, $260; C. N. Jacques, $245; J. G. Kestler, $260; James Matthews, $260; G. W. Richards, $260; Charles Roth, $135; W. A. Silverthorn, $220; John Slater, $245; R. E. Sparks, $65; Z. L. Wallis, $260; J. H. Watson, $260; T. P. Watson, $260 .....$4,545 00

11, Memphis, Tenn.—E. C. Brookshire, $260; Granville Davis, $180; W. M. Forney, $100; L. A. Palmer, $260; M. L. Vanhorn, $260; C. F. Weigandt, $60 ..... 1,120 00

12, Baltimore, Md.—Alfred Aldrich, $90; C. C. Cassell, $260; W. N. Deal, $260; M. J. Doyle, $260; C. L. Foard, $260; L. D. Goldsborough, $260; A. A. Hall, $260; J. W. Hess, $305; Joseph Joyce, $205; Martin Lyons, $260; N. B. Marriott, $190; C. F. Meyers, jr., $260; J. E. Reese, $260; G. H. Reynolds, $260; J. T. Rutledge, $205; J. Y. Stites, $260; Eugene Strohmeyer, $260; C. C. Yeakle, $215 ..... 4,330 00

13, Boston, Mass.—R. M. Barnard, $260; M. P. Bearce, $105; S. R. Bell, $260; G. S. Betts, $75; W. H. Bodfish, $260; C. E. Bramhall, $260; J. E. Bugbee, $260; T. J. Callahan, $280; C. H. Carr, $260; Georgiana Chase, $260; Lawrence Chase, $175; G. F. Clark, $150; H. J. Colman, $260; J. W. Crombie, $260; W. H. Daly, $105; S. F. Davis, $220; B. J. Dunn, $260; W. H. Emory, $260; B. B. Esau, $215; F. F. Eustis, $260; F. H. Fairfield, $260; C. P. Florentine, $260; J. H. French, $210; W. C. Grant, $260; Jeremy Gribben, $115; F. L. Haney, $260; C. F. Harrington, $235; C. P. Harris, $160; W. L. Holland, $260; C. E. Hubley, $260; M. E. Hughes, $260; George Ivey, $260; H. A. Joslin, $260; J. M. Kennedy, $260; D. B. Kinne, $260; James List, $260; H. A. Littlefield, $260; M. D. Lyons, $260; W. P. McCue, $260; Hugh McDevitt, $260; J. S. Mitchell, $260; Francis Murphy, $260; T. J. Murphy, $260; P. J. Myers, $260; R. J. Nugent, $260; Anna W. O'Donnell, $255; William Parry, $260; C. W. Pasco, $260; J. J. Piggott, $20; I. N. Pratt, $260; A. W. Preece, $75; D. N. Robinson, $260; J. G. Ryan, $260; Christopher Satchwell, $260; G. W. Seaward, $215; Samuel Sherman, $260; G. W. Sleeper, $260; J. G. Smith, $260; P. B. S. Thayer, $225; J. T. Vincent, $260; J. H. Wade, $235; W. H. Weeks, $280; W. B. Welch, $280; D. F. Welling, $260; I. F. Wilson, $195; W. DeL. Winsor, $260; C. O. Wood, $105.....15,630 00

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—C. H. Coates.... 170 00

15, Rochester, N. Y.—Frank Alexander, $260; Matthew Clinton, $260; T. O. Monoghan, $210; J. B. Spinning, $220; W. J. Winfield, $260 1,210 00

16, Chicago, Ill.—Richard Aveling, $260; J. A. Ballinger, $160; C. W. Beam, $260; H. F. Beardsley, $260; A. W. Beecher, $260; C. S. Bell, $260; H. L. Bettes, $260; E. C. Bolles, $255; G. S. Bonnell, $260; J. O. Brixey, $50; T. C. S. Brown, $260; John Buckley, $180; S. H. Burket, $235; Rufus Campbell, $260; John Carey, $260; Alexander Carlin, $140; G. A. Cassidy, $260; J. F. Chandler, $260; J. M. Chisholm, $140; J. N. Coe, $40; C. T. Cole, $205; Patrick

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Considine, $20; W. D. Considine, $260; E. J. Cox, $260; Thomas Cromlish, $260; W. G. Crow, $255; J. C. Davidson, $160; Henry Dean, $255; F. S. Denny, $260; James Doyle, $260; C. F. Dunlap, $40; J. H. Dunning, $190; F. O. Eaton, $260; F. H. Ehlen, $45; H. S. Engle, $55; M. J. Farley, $225; A. J. Farmer, $195; D. H. Findley, $260; John Fitzgibbon, $260; J. B. Fouke, $260; W. E. Fritz, $20; G. A. Furneaux, $260; C. B. George, $50; N. B. Gray, $260; I. P. Groome, $210; L. H. Grover, $260; Alice J. Haight, $260; G. B. Hartinger, $260; W. H. Harvey, $260; Walter Hawes, $125; O. J. Hazel, $260; C. J. Heeser, $150; William Hess, $125; A. C. Hollis, $80; F. S. Holmes, $25; C. F. Howe, $260; J. C. Hughes, $15; C. G. Hunt, $275; G. B. Hunter, $260; J. M. Hunter, $165; O. G. Jack, $260; G. W. Jarse, $105; J. E. Johnson, $20; C. E. Kallum, $240; Thomas Keating, $40; W. K. Kelley, $260; E. W. Kemp, $260; E. M. Kerrott, $260; W. F. Kerrott, $260; C. H. Kohlman, $260; E. J. La Barge, $260; O. O. Leabhart, $180; H. G. Leonard, $260; P. J. Lynch, $260; James McCaw, $260; Patrick McKay, $260; Edward McLaughlin, $260; M. H. Madden, $275; John Mann, $260; Philip Menges, $260; L. G. Mewshaw, $45; William Mill, $240; L. T. Morris, $260; W. F. Morrison, $260; E. J. Mullane, $235; H. H. Munger, $15; C. F. Neal, $85; Joseph Newton, $80; M. F. Nisley, $260; J. N. Nolan, $260; J. J. O'Connell, $260; R. E. O'Connor, $260; J. H. O'Donnell, $260; Thomas Oliver, $260; S. K. Parker, $15; G. B. Perham, $260; B. F. Philbrick, $260; J. L. Preshman, $260; M. E. Quinn, $260; J. S. Rice, $260; Asher Riley, $260; J. P. Robinson, $70; F. W. Scholl, $165; O. E. Schupp, $90; Henry Schwaegerle, $140; J. H. Scott, $260; L. J. Shaw, $260; J. N. Souders, $260; B. B. Spencer, $65; G. D. Stone, $260; J. V. M. Strahorn, $55; F. C. Stratton, $145; John Stuart, $260; J. E. Sweet, $260; Emil Tripp, $165; J. W. Troy, $150; Thomas Uhlein, $125; D. P. Van Hoesen, $260; W. C. Vaughn, $260; P. F. Wagner, $5; T. M. Wagner, $260; G. R. Walker, $260; F. K. Wells, $130; Nicholas Welsh, $260; H. R. West, $260; R. H. Westlake, $260; C. M. Whitman, $260.....$25,685 00

17, New Orleans, La.—Fred Alexander, $230; Henry Askew, $235; E. E. Brady, $225; B. J. Bouis, $260; William Brodie, $245; S. F. Browne, $260; W. B. Cox, $260; J. M. Craig, $255; C. J. Dakin, $120; R. P. Fleming, $260; William Freel, $225; G. J. Grau, sr., $260; T. H. Heald, $255; William Higgins, $260; J. T. King, $140; John Knox, $260; J. F. Lagroue, $260; John McBride, $255; N. T. Markey, $260; R. A. Norman, $255; F. C. Phillippe, sr., $260; I. E. Pearson, $260; A. H. Rivas, $260; A. H. Roby, $260; J. F. Sallettes, $255; H. L. Sallettes, $245; J. E. Sallettes, $245; Peter Travers, $205; T. P. White, $100; O. F. Wpodcock, $260 .....$7,130 00

18, Detroit, Mich.—C. O. Bryce, $260; H. F. Francis, $35; R. T. Gibbons, $260; D. J. Hurley, $260; V. O. Loomis, $125; D. R. McDonald, $260; J. R. McEwan, $260; J. P. McHugh, $140; J. P. McMillan, $60; J. C. Metcalf, $260; T. J. Metcalf, $260; P. J. O'Grady, $260; Alfred Sabourin, $260; J. C. Stevenson, $260; Robert Timms, $260; John Vokes, $260.. 3,480 00

19, Elmira, N. Y.—J. J. Fitzpatrick, $145; W. S. Foster, $240; F. H. Gardiner, $180; Joshua Horrocks, $280; C. J. Mayo, $265..... 1,110 00

20, Nashville, Tenn.—H. T. Balch, $260; A. G. Bostick, $50; Edward Buchanan, $185; W. W. Daniel, $65; C. W. Freeman, $260; J. W. Hopkins, $260; J. T. King, $20; W. H. Ligon, $95; Van Buren Ratterree, $165; S. B. Shearon, $260; C. H. Smart, $50; W. W. Stephenson, $260; P. F. Wagner, $5 1,935 00

21, San Francisco, Cal.—E. C. Alexander, $260; I. I. R. Allen, $170; W. J. Coffey, $260; Julius Copp, $260; F. J. Daniel, $260; P. H. Desmond, $260; C. A. Feistcorn, $260; J. P. Hartnett, $260; R. A. James, $260; S. H. Jenner, $260; J. N. Jones, $260; W. H. Jones, $260; W. T. Kennedy, $80; W. H. E. Kliem, $260; G. H. Logan, $185; J. K. McDaniel, $260; J. B. McDonnell, $260; Alex McPherson, $205; J. N. Macklin, $260; F. W. Magner, $260; Charles Mansfield, $260; J. B. Nary, $165; J. S. Niles, $235; W. P. Peacock, $260; S. J. Pedrusi, $260; John Perry, $235; Theodore Pfund, $260; Alfred Pye, $35; W. H. Roberts, $50; J. L. Russell, $260; J. L. Shearer, $110; W. J. Silver, $260; W. G. Smith, $260; O. H. Smyth, $180; Lawrence Straub, $255; J. H. Talt, $260; G. L. Taylor, $260; E. F. Warren, $20; Ralph Wetmore, $260; John Wilson, $260; A. S. Winchester, $260; W. C. T. Wright, $20.... 9,225 00

22, Dubuque, Iowa—D. W. Frazier, $140; W. P. Hickey, $55; R. M. Jackson, $215; Fremont Rickey, $115; Joseph Stemm, $20..... 545 00

23, Milwaukee, Wis.—Louis Dieringer, $75; C. E. Fetter, $260; Edward Gintz, $110; John Stippick, $135; J. A. Strong, $260..... 840 00

25, Baton Rouge, La.—D. C. Reid.... 220 00

27, Mobile, Ala.—J. T. King..... 80 00

28, Galveston, Texas—W. A. Wilkinson 260 00

29, Peoria, Ill.—G. C. Joseph, $260; C. O. Kothe, $265; G. E. Paige, $240; M. H. Snider, $255; Joseph Stemm, $10 ..... 1,030 00

30, St. Paul, Minn.—J. L. Barrett, $260; F. D. Bolles, $175; G. W. Cook, $100; M. J. Daly, $185; W. W. Day, $260; J. C. Devereux, sr., $5; W. D. Fitzpatrick, $260; L. J. Nelson, $260; C. J. O'Connor, $205; J. F. O'Donnell, $260 1,970 00

32, Norfolk, Va.—C. W. Bennett, $250; Virgil Boyd, $190; E. W. Gaines, $215; S. D. Hope, $260; G. F. Pool, $260; B. F. Rowson, $135.. 1,310 00

33, Providence, R. I.—James Moore.. 260 00

34, Columbia, S. C.—W. A. Moore, $260; J. K. P. Neatherry, $260.. 520 00

35, Evansville, Ind.—W. L. Jaus..... 280 00

36, Oakland, Cal.—J. B. Allen, $85; T.

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M. Ball, $240; F. M. Coffin, $190; J. A. Davis, $70; J. B. Donovan, $240; C. S. Drake, $190; John Jahn, $225; H. S. Rembaugh, $185; D. W. Robinson, $220; A. M. Schutt, $240 ..... $1,885 00

39, Grand Rapids, Mich. — Henry Baugher, $220; C. C. Carrier, $260; R. B. Cornell, $260; W. M. Hathaway, $260; H. J. Long, $195; G. S. Scales, $260; G. S. Toot, $260 ..... 1,715 00

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—A. W. Beale, $20; O. M. Gilmer, $260; John Watts, $260 ..... 540 00

41, Augusta, Ga.—Thomas Lauder.... 260 00

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Elvin, $30; E. G. Erickson, $260; F. O. French, $100; W. J. McGillicuddy, $135 ..... 525 00

43, Charleston, S. C.—E. J. Holton, $240; G. F. Oppel, $240..... 480 00

45, Leavenworth, Kan.—J. N. Murray.. 160 00

46, Sacramento, Cal.—W. G. Atkins, $260; Adalbert Beach, $5; A. J. Blodgett, $260; D. H. Crabbs, $40; J. E. Day, $120; W. H. H. Fellows, $260; V. E. Fortson, $245; William Halley, $245; J. S. McMahon, $260; Samuel Moote, $260; G. L. Suydam, $115; E. R. Tiel, $260 ..... 2,330 00

47, New Haven, Conn.—G. A. Barrett, $240; M. J. Brady, $260; F. H. Greene, $190 ..... 690 00

48, Atlanta, Ga.—B. F. Barfield, $165; John Blats, $180; S. W. D. Carraway, $255; T. J. Farr, $50; A. J. Harvell, $260; W. C. Huddleston, $260; G. S. McAfee, $140; G. W. Martin, $260; I. B. Pilgrim, $260; E. A. Rice, $260; J. J. Thomason, $260; F. W. Whitaker, $260; John Zuber, $260.... 2,870 00

49, Denver, Colo. — Bernard Arnold, $160; F. W. Bradley, $65; G. T. Bradley, $260; J. D. Coiner, $260; C. F. Faith, $85; J. E. Kolp, $260; James Laughlin, $260; E. C. Leslie, $260; E. H. Mangus, $260; J. W. Markell, $260; J. G. Metzger, $260; John Mishy, $110; Angelo Noce, $260; W. J. Reid, $55; E. F. Russell, $260; C. S. Semper, $260; G. S. F. Stinchcomb, $260; Joseph Stoppe, $260; D. E. Swallow, $260; C. C. Wetmore, $185; A. D. White, $260; W. W. Wilson, $85 ..... 4,645 00

50, Saginaw, Mich.—G. N. Goodrich, $260; D. W. Grimmon, $60; G. E. Merritt, $180 ..... 500 00

52, Troy, N. Y.—T. G. Angus, $260; Henry Coffeen, $260; T. J. Fitzgerald, $155; G. H. Harden, $260; D. P. Hurley, $260; A. H. Nichols, $110; John Quinn, $20; Henry Wheeler, $60 ..... 1,385 00

53, Cleveland, Ohio—L. W. Ahrens, $260; F. H. Blakely, $260; Robert Hartley, $260; C. H. Henson, $260; H. St. V. Hickey, $260; J. C. Higgins, $240; S. H. Johnson, $260; C. E. McCluskey, $260; S. J. McElheran, $260; B. F. Reed, $260; G. M. Strobridge, $260; G. B. Whipple, $260 ..... 3,100 00

54, Raleigh, N. C.—J. C. Birdsong, $260; J. J. Lewis, $260; P. W. McGowan, $160; R. D. Wicker, $260 ..... 940 00

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Charles Banes, $260; A. LaG. Cherrie, $260; W. E. Elmer, $260; M. M. Foote, $260; R. N. Hutt, $260; F. G. Kaufman, $260; C. J. Mereness, $200; D. H. Moynihan, $260; J. F. Pfeiffer, $240; C. W. Ostrander, $260; A. F. Smith, $260; J. P. Stanton, $260..... $3,040 00

57, Dayton, Ohio—J. R. Hamilton, $20; W. S. Nixon, $255..... 275 00

58, Portland, Ore. — E. L. Kellogg, $240; H. C. Lohmann, $240; J. B. Nary, $20; A. J. Zimmerman, $255 ..... 755 00

59, Quincy, Ill.—E. C. Salmon, $260; J. W. Schulte, $260..... 520 00

62, Utica, N. Y.—W. H. Hill 260 00

63, Toledo, Ohio—F. E. Barron, $260; D. P. Boyer, $260; E. M. Chase, $240; F. L. Gregory, $85; V. J. Love, $260; C. C. Ward, $245; H. L. Weil, $260; Harvey Wells, $20 ..... 1,630 00

64, Lafayette, Ind.—Paul Conner, $260; James Davidson, $260; J. Q. Hoover, $260; T. B. McGinley, $260.. 1,040 00

66, Portland, Me.—G. E. Kenworthy, $285; A. W. Melville, $280..... 565 00

67, Lockport, N. Y.—George Gath, $280; Eugene Kearns, $280; George McDonald, $280; T. C. McGurn, $280; Olin Strong, $280; Olin M. Van Buren, $280 ..... 1,680 00

69, Newark, Ohio—J. T. Collins, $165; J. P. Munn, $230..... 395 00

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Percy Carpenter... 260 00

71, Trenton, N. J.—William Buchanan, $260; J. D. Evans, $260; H. C. Hough, $260; Elwood Kitchin, $260; Manuel Kline, $260; H. W. McClurg, $260; W. H. Quick, $260; Jacob Weaver, $260..... 2,080 00

72, Lansing, Mich.—G. A. Shuttleworth, $185; C. T. Smith, $280..... 465 00

74, Belleville, Ill.—August Brethauer, $260; Oswald Hoppe, $135..... 395 00

75, Burlington, Iowa—L. J. Mesmer.. 220 00

76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Lawrence Connelly, $260; C. A. Desmond, $180; R. P. English, $120; W. E. Fritz, $120; John Nelson, $260; C. H. Shaft, $125; T. Q. Whitted, $60.. 1,125 00

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—C. P. Bohn, $260; Frank Lewis, $35; E. B. Smith, $260 ..... 555 00

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Byron Cracraft 115 00

80, Kansas City, Mo.—J. C. Aide, $75; S. R. Calvert, $260; Ella A. Cornwell, $260; J. T. Henderson, $35; G. W. Hendley, $260; J. A. James, $260; A. T. Miller, $255; J. J. Mulcare, $260; E. J. Reynolds, $260; J. S. P. Rodgers, $260.... 2,185 00

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—L. H. Davisson, $260; W. E. Fritz, $80; W. H. Kueck, $90..... 430 00

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—Wiley Brazelton, $260; L. P. Hild, $235; S. P. Waite, $260 ..... 755 00

85, St. John, N. B.—W. H. Coates, $280; Cornelius Hennessey, $280; James Porter, $280; Joseph Seymour, $150 ..... 990 00

86, Reading, Pa.—G. W. Albright, $260; J. R. Grove, $260..... 520 00

87, Houston, Texas — F. A. Arnold, $260; W. M. Forney, $40; T. A. Fowler, $260; J. J. Marion, $200; W. J. Moore, $260; G. F. Tucker, $260; J. H. Van Velzer, $260; A. C. Williams, $260..... 1,800 00

88, Hannibal, Mo.—Theodore Waelder. 250 00

89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—E. R. Ames, $260; Herman Bisplinghoff, $135; W. H. Cooke, $10; C. M. Hopkins, $235; M. A. Park, $260; T. J. Pritchett, $260; W. J. Worst, $260 ..... 1,420 00

90, Richmond, Va.—J. V. Beazley, $260; S. F. Curry, $195; J. C. Goolsby, $260; August Meyer, $260; William Miffleton, $40; W.

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H. Mullen, $260; Daniel Murphy, $260; G. W. Nunnamaker, $105; M. R. Pace, $80; J. T. Puling, $260 .....$1,980 00

91, Toronto, Ont., Can.—George Bluff, $105; Henry Chick, $245; William Clark, $260; James Coulter, $260; James Cronan, $260; G. W. Dower, $15; J. H. Dower, $260; John Edgar, $260; W. F. Harford, $260; E. J. How, $260; James Howell, $260; G. V. Howson, $260; J. A. Johnston, $260; J. W. Melross, $260; W. E. Meredith, $15; G. C. Messenger, $260; John Mills, $260; Alex Richardson, $260; W. T. Rolling, $260; C. J. Simpson, $110; Maurice Troy, $260; T. F. Walker, $260; J. S. Williams, $260; W. J. Wilson, $95; H. S. Witty, $260.... 5,525 00

93, Macon, Ga.—W. C. Josey..... 215 00

94, Jersey City, N. J.—T. F. Brady, $260; G. F. Nelson, $235; D. M. Westcott, $260 ..... 755 00

95, Helena, Mont.—W. J. Hemby, $260; George Major, $135..... 395 00

97, Peru, Ind.—C. V. Brooke 260 00

99, Jackson, Mich.—L. H. Draffin..... 260 00

100, Norwich, Conn.—A. S. Curtiss, $280; D. T. Routh, $70..... 350 00

101, Washington, D. C.—T. J. Alleger, $260; W. F. Ashley, $260; J. H. Babcock, $260; B. H. Baxter, $115; J. H. D. Buckley, $260; J. P. Chandler, $260; J. S. Clarke, $260; F. A. Cogswell, $260; John Cooley, $260; H. L. Cranford, $260; Jehiel Crossfield, $260; T. D. Davies, $260; E. W. Davison, $195; G. W. Duvall, $260; David Eccles, $260; C. L. Estill, $260; H. C. Evans, $260; J. L. Fechtig, $260; W. C. Fechtig, $260; J. J. Fenton, $260; W. J. Frizzell, $260; I. C. Haas, $240; E. M. Hack, $260; E. J. Handly, $260; F. O. Hart, $60; B. F. Hasson, $260; E. J. Heaton, $260; D. D. Hemming, $145; G. E. Hepburn, $90; Zophar Hunt, $100; W. H. Hutchinson, $260; J. V. Johnson, $260; W. M. King, $260; L. J. Laughton, $160; W. H. Livermore, $50; W. W. McCollum, $260; William McFarlane, $260; H. T. McGowan, $100; W. A. Marschalk, $260; T. A. Mitchell, $260; Edward Morgan, $145; A. A. Morton, $260; S. E. Mullan, $260; J. J. Murray, $260; W. J. Naylor, $95; B. O. Perry, $260; Jacob Persinger, $260; L. H. Post, $260; C. J. C. Puckette, $260; C. B. Ratcliffe, $260; D. P. Rowell, $260; Jeddiah Shaw, $260; Alpheus Sholl, $130; Joseph Silverberg, $195; A. St. A. Smith, $160; H. M. Smith, $260; M. V. B. Stevens, $115; J. T. Stewart, $60; N. C. Stoops, $260; Thomas Surguy, $135; H. C. Tarlton, $260; W. H. Tenley, $260; John Tuite, $160; Andrew Turnbull, $260; J. E. Wayson, $20; E. M. Wheat, $65; H. D. Whitcomb, $200; B. C. White, $55; J. C. Wilson, $260; W. C. Wood, $260. 15,010 00

102, Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Joseph Des Roches, $260; John Mooney, $40 300 00

103, Newark, N. J.—J. A. Bellisle, $260; E. N. Chase, $40; M. W. Dibble, $235; M. D. Flynn, $260; C. M. Hancock, $180; L. A. Martin, $260; J. S. Smith, $260..... 1,495 00

104, Birmingham, Ala.—R. W. Cleveland, $260; J. M. Dean, $260; S. R. Freeman, $260; J. H. Garrison, $185; J. T. King, $20; G. G. Lanier, $260; J. F. C. Stateson, $260 .....$1,505 00

107, Tri-City—E. J. Bronson, $260; C. E. Henderson, $260; J. L. Salisbury, $260 ..... 780 00

110, Union Hill, N. J.—A. L. Hale..... 80 00

111, Knoxville, Tenn.—J. S. Hayes, $260; G. S. McAfee, $100; G. H. McCormack, $135; Robinson Stubley, $135 ..... 630 00

112, Scranton, Pa.—H. G. Bacon, $260; J. H. Eaton, $175; Thomas Henry, $260; W. H. Neuber, $260; Marshall Preston, $260; J. H. Ross, $260 ..... 1,475 00

113, Atchison, Kan.—J. C. Root, $260; Robert Tompkins, $260 ..... 520 00

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—J. E. Bosch, $260; H. P. Sconberg, $260; F. J. Webley, $155..... 675 00

117, Springfield, Ohio—W. O. Mead, $20; B. F. Redd, $260; J. H. Sellers, $260 ..... 540 00

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Terrance Cavenaugh, $260; J. C. Elvin, $95; W. D. Ferree, $260; J. S. Nichols, $260; Joseph Stemm, $45... 920 00

119, Jefferson City, Mo.—W. H. Bosse.. 260 00

120, Lynn, Mass.—Samuel Gale, $280; C. R. Shorey, $280..... 560 00

121, Topeka, Kan.—A. C. Covell, $95; D. H. Crabbs, $100; George Crow, $80; L. A. Ernich, $260; N. W. Laubach, $260; J. W. Maxwell, $235; T. Q. Whitted, $200. 1,230 00

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—S. E. Colegrove, $145; S. T. Joyner, $260; W. R. McCracken, $260; W. S. Mosher, $260; F. A. Walker, $140..... 1,065 00

124, Bloomington, Ill.—F. M. Doxsee, $260; T. J. Egan, $260..... 520 00

126, Butte, Mont.—W. H. Roberts..... 45 00

127, Hartford, Conn.—W. J. Carey, $120; C. E. Crittenden, $260; M. W. Dibble, $20; W. A. Hills, $260; F. A. Hodge, $260; J. R. Johnston, $75; E. T. Morse, $195; J. S. Ryan, $260; L. H. Sherwood, $260 ..... 1,710 00

128, South Bend, Ind.—W. A. Barr, $260; F. M. Jerome, $150;; John Lardner, $260; William Schermann, $260 ..... 930 00

129, Hamilton, Ont., Can.—J. J. Burns, $260; A. T. Coutts, $260; Rees Evans, $260; G. J. Gillies, $50; George Henderson, $260; W. J. Reid, $20; Joseph Tinsley, $260. 1,370 00

130, Halifax, N. S., Can.—J. G. Brunt, $260; C. A. Harris, $260; Cornelius O'Keefe, $260..... 780 00

133, London, Ont., Can.—J. P. Conway, $260; William Irving, $260. 520 00

134, Paducah, Ky.—M. H. Danaher, $45; H. C. Green, $235; C. W. Straughan, $20; E. M. Willis, $260 ..... 560 00

135, Oneonta, N. Y.—J. D. Van Dycke. 270 00

136, Duluth, Minn.—R. L. West..... 260 00

138, Austin, Texas—W. M. Forney, $120; C. E. Jones, $20; C. E. McLaughlin, $115 ..... 255 00

141, Williamsport, Pa.—J. L. Foster, $280; C. B. Gibson, $100; Cyrus Heller, $280..... 660 00

142, Olympia, Wash.—T. W. Lowe..... 140 00

144, Fresno, Cal.—G. A. Kupfer, $50; F. C. Waters, $260..... 310 00

145, Montreal, Que., Can.—M. H. Cardinal, $260; P. C. Daigneault, $260; Joseph Drapeau, $95; F. X. Godin, $260..... 875 00

146, Charleston, W. Va.—E. W. England, $95; C. H. Finney, $240; J. A. Jarrett, $70..... 405 00

148, Wichita, Kan.—A. C. Covell..... 80 00

150, Elizabeth, N. J.—Frederick Ahl-

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brecht, $260; John Coleman, $260; E. K. Drake, $260; Thomas Myles, $260; F. H. Stanford, $260..... $1,300 00
152, Manchester, N. H.—H. S. Hamilton, $280; J. F. Millard, $105..... 385 00
154, Ann Arbor, Mich.—G. P. Stauch, $45; H. A. Sweet, $280..... 325 00
155, Shreveport, La.—D. C. Heine, ... 260 00
158, Springfield, Mo.—J. M. Stevens... 260 00
161, Fall River, Mass.—Lucy Ney, $260; R. H. Pittman, $260..... 520 00
162, Jacksonville, Fla.—C. D. Burns, $260; A. B. Camplejohn, $260; F. E. Clinton, $260; T. J. Farr, $195; W. H. Martin, $30; R. R. Rogers, $260; P. F. Wagner, $75. 1,340 00
165, Worcester, Mass.—C. E. Ayres, $280; Milton Sagendorph, $280; George Van Wagoner, $280..... 840 00
166, Adrian, Mich.—F. J. Buck..... 40 00
167, Schenectady, N. Y.—F. H. Haskens, $260; Augustine Martin, $260.... 520 00
168, Muskegon, Mich.—V. C. Loomis... 120 00
170, Tacoma, Wash.—W. J. Honey, $40; G. R. Moore, $225..... 265 00
171, Elgin, Ill.—W. H. Seymour..... 260 00
172, San Antonio, Texas—Amos Black, $180; A. E. Hart, $230; J. J. Johnson. $260; C. E. Jones, $95; Adolph Kloepper, $260; J. J. Marion, $60; William Moorhead, $260; John Thomson, $230..... 1,575 00
173, Dallas, Texas—C. E. Jones, $20; J. F. Peske, $70; R. W. Philips, $25; R. M. Spurgin, $280..... 395 00
174, Los Angeles, Cal.—G. E. Adams, $60; J. U. Ballard, $260; C. E. Battey, $260; Adalbert Beach, $160; G. W. Bowman, $260; J. S. Bradley, $260; R. E. Brown, $260; W. C. Calhoun, $160; W. R. Chipley, $260; A. C. Covell, $80; D. H. Crabbs, $20; F. H. Cunningham, $260; J. M. Dormer, $70; C. E. Fisk, $260; F. O. Green, $260; J. H. Hanson, $40; A. C. Hollis, $180; J. M. James, $260; I. H. Leihy, $260; H. P. Mackenna, $260; C. F. Mertz, $260; H. D. Ponney, $275; D. K. Reed, $260; J. E. Root, $80; Alexander Rose, $185; Cathmor Stamps, $80; O. T. Thomas, $260; J. M. Vann, $260; T. P. White, $160 ..... 5,710 00
176, Montreal, Ont., Can.—John Bradley, $260; E. J. Larose, $200; Arthur Marcotte, $260; S. W. Read, $95; David Smith, $260... 1,075 00
177, Springfield, Ill.—J. H. Alley, $260; C. S. Bradley, $95; Peter Casserly, $260; Thomas Mason, $185; R. E. Wright, $260..... 1,060 00
181, Meadville, Pa.—J. T. McCoy..... 260 00
182, Akron, Ohio—James Chaffant, $70; D. L. Geesaman, $260; J. P. MacDonagh, $260; W. B. Taneyhill, $260 ..... 850 00
183, Savannah, Ga.—W. H. McFeeley.. 250 00
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. F. Faith, $5; W. H. H. Reid, $260..... 265 00
185, Bradford, Pa.—L. O. Chadwick, $280; J. L. Clancy, $280..... 560 00
188, Waco, Texas—J. J. Devanney, $120; J. C. Hill, $260; J. R. Spencer, $260 ..... 640 00
189, Lexington, Ky.—J. A. Bartol..... 115 00
190, Omaha, Neb.—W. C. Ellis, $260; J. C. Elvin, $120; Herschel Heilig, $130; W. H. Ingalls, $260; K. W. Runkles, $260; G. E. Taylor, $260; D. H. White, $190.... 1,480 00
191, Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Samuel Vivian 240 00
192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—W. W. Wilson 120 00
193, Spokane, Wash.—F. L. Blanchard, $280; A. W. Mason, $170; E. D. Rowland, $280..... 730 00
196, Logansport, Ind.—W. W. Beck, $260; Thomas Clayson, $255; J. R. Moore, $260..... $775 00
198, Fort Worth, Texas—A. I. Corum, $180; J. J. Devanney, $60; Richard Ginty, $95; E. B. Rubart, $260; W. O. Stillman, $260; C. W. Whyte, $250..... 1,105 00
199, Zanesville, Ohio—N. M. Beckley, $205; George Heinz, $80; W. H. Loughead, $260; D. P. Mercer, $260; J. A. Miner, $260..... 1,065 00
200, Youngstown, Ohio—C. E. Kennedy, $260; W. E. Fritz, $40..... 300 00
201, Victoria, B. C., Can.—Archibald King 260 00
202, Seattle, Wash.—A. F. Booth, $270; J. R. Burton, $260; C. W. Coombs, $260; K. V. Lagerstedt, $260; J. M. Maxwell, $75; J. B. Nary, $60; W. H. Roberts, $20; J. G. Sayer, $140; C. C. Stewart, $260; G. R. Washburn, $20; W. C. T. Wright, $220..... 1,845 00
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—J. M. Holoday 280 00
205, Jamestown, N. J.—August Johnson 130 00
209, Lincoln, Neb.—J. G. Sayer..... 45 00
213, Rockford, Ill.—T. J. Cleaver..... 115 00
216, Springfield, Mass.—Rosa G. Grenier, $260; D. H. Phillips, $260..... 520 00
218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—A. E. Caldwell. 250 00
219, Canton, Ohio—W. L. Lemmon..... 260 00
220, Columbus, Ga.—J. W. Lewis, $260; J. H. Perry, $260..... 520 00
221, San Diego, Cal.—J. V. Bell, $260; W. B. Dennett, $260; Thomas Ellis, $220; Harry Gilruth, $260; J. H. Hanson, $80; Frank Hathaway, $260; W. T. House, $30; H. P. Macloon, $105..... 1,475 00
222, Montgomery, Ala.—W. H. Monroe. 40 00
226, Vancouver, B. C.—J. A. Fulton, $260; W. H. Lewis, $255; J. M. Maxwell, $105..... 620 00
230, Danville, Ill.—E. S. Harper, $135; J. P. Sailer, $160..... 295 00
231, San Jose, Cal.—G. W. Brower, $200; Robert Collins, $260; M. J. O'Brien, $260; H. W. Rogers, $65 ..... 785 00
232, Binghamton, N. Y.—F. S. Chamberlain, $260; J. J. Wyrough, $75.. 335 00
235, Rahway, N. J.—C. A. Mandeville.. 260 00
239, Carbondale, Pa.—H. J. Baer..... 260 00
240, Altoona, Pa.—U. J. Jones..... 240 00
243, Hutchinson, Kan.—S. C. Ellis, $100; W. H. Quarterman, $260..... 360 00
245, Woonsocket, R. I.—F. E. Kelly... 260 00
247, Chicago Swedish—J. J. Engberg, $260; G. A. Hard, $220; Gabriel Hjertquist, $260; Arvid Lundberg, $260 ..... 1,000 00
248, Peterborough, Ont.—William Cowie 240 00
249, Fort Smith, Ark.—R. A. Skinner.. 260 00
250, Beaver Valley, Pa.—H. T. Patten.. 85 00
254, Riverside, Cal.—G. H. Bailey, $260; G. F. Miller, $260..... 520 00
255, Anaconda, Mont.—W. J. Hemby... 20 00
268, Fulton County, N. Y.—W. H. Doubleday 260 00
269, Peekskill, N. Y.—W. H. Eisenmann 280 00
271, Boise City, Idaho—A. W. Beale... 240 00
272, Norwegian-Danish—G. C. Shervey . 90 00
277, Missoula, Mont.—W. H. Roberts... 20 00
282, Sterling, Ill.—Lucien Dunbar..... 280 00
286, Marion, Ind.—G. E. Adams..... 175 00
289, Titusville, Pa.—E. P. Bennett, $260; C. F. Leibrick, $260..... 520 00
292, Grand Junction, Colo.—J. G. Jenison 260 00
293, Pensacola, Fla.—T. C. Robinson.... 235 00
298, Massillon, Ohio—E. M. Bechtel.... 260 00
299, Tampa, Fla.—C. I. Beeman, $50; David Gibbons, $260; T. E. Ormsby, $260..... 570 00
301, Richmond, Ind.—O. K. Parker.... 210 00
302, Quebec, Que.—George Barbeau,

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$270; F. H. Blouin, $260; Louis Chevrette, $260; Victor Cote, $260; Ulric Dugal, $260; Jacques Martineau, $260; Sam Perreault, $260; Michel Poitras, $260; Benjamin Sauvageau, $260; Camille Trudel, $260 ..... $2,610 00

304, Albuquerque, N. M.—J. H. Hanson 40 00
305, Newburgh, N. Y.—F. E. Broas.... 260 00
306, Alton, Ill.—S. H. Malcolm..... 260 00
310, Lowell, Mass.—R. R. Harper..... 200 00
318, East Liverpool, Ohio—W. H. Carpenter 165 00
327, Lincoln, Ill.—J. M. Sharp..... 40 00
329, Waterbury, Conn.—A. C. Bentley, $205; C. P. Harris, $100..... 305 00
332, Muncie, Ind.—J. W. Perkins..... 260 00
333, Denison, Texas—J. J. Devanney, $20; H. E. Hildebrand, $260; B. C. Murray, $290..... 570 00
343, Fort Scott, Kan.—N. B. Manning. 280 00
344, Green Bay, Wis.—H. S. Marvin.. 280 00
350, Joplin, Mo.—A. I. Corum..... 80 00
352, Phœnix, Ariz.—James Cahill..... 240 00
363, Jackson, Miss.—B. F. Heimbach.... 85 00
369, Taylorville, Ill.—W. T. Martin.... 260 00
370, El Paso, Texas—W. T. Bobbott, $260; J. M. Cole, $260..... 520 00
391, Guelph, Ont.—O. M. Anderson, $260; George Copp, $260; H. G. Moebus, $30..... 550 00
401, Hazleton, Pa.—F. S. Eickholtz..... 260 00
402, Barre, Vt.—Edward Elliott..... 260 00
403, Tulsa, Okla.—C. C. Clark, $120; G. B. DePue, $260; C. E. Jones, $80; L. C. Zeller, $185..... 645 00
410, Everett, Wash.—A. J. Blair, $260; G. E. Riggins, $190; W. H. Roberts, $20 ..... 470 00
414, Marshalltown, Iowa—W. H. Swander 260 00
424, Orange, N. J.—P. B. Carson, $260; W. M. Hamler, $260; J. M. Law, $255 ..... 775 00
426, Bristol, Tenn.—G. S. McAfee, $20; J. M. Salts, $160..... 180 00
428, Warren, Pa.—Joshua Smallman.... 260 00
434, Trinidad, Colo.—J. H. Hanson..... 20 00
444, Champaign-Urbana, Ill.—F. M. Snyder 260 00
454, Huntington, Ind.—C. L. Davis.... 260 00
461, Cairo, Ill.—T. J. Helton, $180; C. W. Straughan, $120; F. H. Thurman, $260..... 560 00
465, Tucson, Ariz.—J. H. Hanson..... 20 00
467, Niles, Mich.—A. C. Thomas..... 25 00
468, Yonkers, N. Y.—J. L. Craft, $120; J. C. Gatter, $175..... 295 00
471, Sherman, Texas—G. N. Holtz..... 260 00
488, Princeton, Ind.—H. T. Carlisle.... 260 00
491, Pocatello, Idaho—F. L. Tillotson.... 260 00
492, Bellaire, Ohio—W. J. Ferren..... 260 00
493, Henderson, Ky.—Virginius Hutchen 260 00
499, Okmulgee, Okla.—J. S. Faith..... 260 00
516, Norwalk, Ohio—S. P. Bennett.... 240 00
523, Tarrytown-Ossining, N. Y.—Edwin Billington 255 00
534, Allentown, Pa.—I. F. Walter..... 140 00
536, Auburn, N. Y.—Theodore Kelsey.. 180 00
543, Watsonville-Salinas, Cal.—D. H. Crabbs 20 00
545, Waukesha, Wis.—G. O. Austin, $10; John Cross, $175..... 185 00
548, Lancaster, Ohio—D. F. Shriner.... 260 00
556, Wilmington, N. C.—W. S. Royster. 260 00
560, Charleston, Ill.—C. W. Harr..... 260 00
565, McAlester, Okla.—J. C. Haynes.... 35 00
574, Hot Springs, Ark.—F. T. Lindsay, $260; W. A. Riley, $260..... 520 00
576, San Luis Obispo, Cal.—S. D. Armstrong, $260; D. W. Robinson, $30 290 00
579, Santa Ana, Cal.—J. H. Hanson.. 20 00
583, Pasadena, Cal.—James Taylor, $260; I. F. Walter, $120..... 380 00
584, Independence, Kan.—S. C. Ellis... 100 00
588, St. Augustine, Fla.—J. W. Stamps. 95 00
594, Mount Carmel, Ill.—W. P. Suttle.. 260 00
609, Winston-Salem, N. C.—L. M. Keith $140 00
625, Salisbury, N. C.—J. B. Collins.... 260 00
628, Somerville, N. J.—A. H. Laughton 280 00
634, Lewiston, Idaho—R. D. Blair, $260; R. W. Rheubottom, $120..... 380 00
635, Poplar Bluff, Mo.—C. A. Desmond, $60; J. J. Devanney, $60; C. E. Jones, $40; C. W. Straughan, $80 240 00
637, Portsmouth, Ohio—J. R. Matthews. 20 00
644, Bluefield, W. Va.—C. W. Straughan 20 00
649, Ardmore, Okla.—J. W. Golledge.. 160 00
650, Long Beach-San Pedro, Cal.—W. M. Hawkins 80 00
689, Modesto-Turlock, Cal.—W. C. T. Wright 30 00
762, Benton Harbor-St. Joseph, Mich.—A. C. Thomas..... 200 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

1, Philadelphia, Pa.—J. H. Erdmann, $260; J. M. Kaelin, $180; K. J. C. Koeller, $260; P. F. Kraemer, $260; Otto Simonis, $260..... 1,220 00
2, Cincinnati, Ohio—Adolph Dreemann, $260; Julius Hasenzahl, $180; G. A. Schwendler, $260..... 700 00
3, St. Louis, Mo.—Rudolph Menning, $5; Henry Murjahn, $260; Herman Ruppelt, $260; Wenzel Schoenecker, $260; John Voit, $260.... 1,045 00
4, Buffalo, N. Y.—C. J. H. Goerner, $255; W. L. Krombein, $260; John Lehmann, $195..... 710 00
6, Cleveland, Ohio—Mathias Barbian.. 240 00
7, New York, N. Y.—Frederich Allmendinger, $260; Adolf Danziger, $260; Bernhard Hettel, $260; Louis Krafft, $260; John Kuestner, $260; Siegfried Oestriech, $260; Norbert Prinz, $260; Ignatz Regen, $260; George Reutter, $260; C. F. J. Schneevoigt, $260; Moriz Schoenfeld, $260; George Seitz, $260; Jacob Slomka, $260; Julius Strack, $190; August Unternehrer, $260..... 3,830 00
9, Chicago, Ill.—Martin Alt, $55; Hugo Boehm, $240; Henry DeWitt, $260 555 00
10, Milwaukee, Wis.—Valentine Burkard, $260; Jacob Hunger, $220; William Lindner, $250 ..... 730 00
11, Baltimore, Md.—C. E. Grothey, $90; Herman Heise, $90; Adam Kaufmann, $260; A. M. Kellermann, $260; Henry Kolbe, $260; Henry Norwig, $260; Joseph Sody, $260; William Vollmer, $155..... 1,635 00
12, Louisville, Ky.—Robert Bahlau, $260; Emil Beyer, $65..... 325 00
14, Indianapolis, Ind.—William Heidenrich 280 00
15, Evansville, Ind.—George Odenbach, $260; John Rohner, $255; E. W. Voss, $260 ..... 775 00
16, Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. J. Salm..... 260 00

MAILERS.

1, Boston, Mass.—Henry Midnight.... 235 00
3, St. Louis, Mo.—J. H. Ahlmeyer, $260; N. W. Parker, $260..... 520 00
6, New York, N. Y.—Frank Anglim, $260; Michel Donohue, $120; E. B. Riddle, $260; James Wright, $260 900 00
17, Cincinnati, Ohio—J. J. O'Brien.... 260 00
At Large—Lewis Burtnett..... 260 00

Total $351,505 00

TUBERCULOSIS WAR.

Unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union are still taking an active part in the world-wide campaign against the "great white plague." The film, "A Curable Disease," in which the Home at Colorado Springs is featured, and

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which was purchased some years ago, succumbed to constant use and traveling. A new one was procured and is in constant demand. In connection with this film there is used a set of stereopticon slides containing views of the Home and grounds and statistics regarding the International Union. Especially in the smaller cities the film and slides have met with much success. The story they tell is a new one to the public who are not familiar with the work of trade unions and particularly our own organization. Continued efforts to stamp out this dread disease and improve sanitary conditions in workrooms should be made. There was expended in the tuberculosis war during the fiscal year the sum of $533.75, divided as follows:

Postage	$50 00
Pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	387 25
Film, "A Curable Disease"	96 50
Total	$533 75

OUR MEMBERSHIP.

The receipts for per capita tax show an average paying membership of 61,350 for the twelve months ending May 31, 1917. This is an increase of 1,119 over the year 1916, and 1,779 over 1915, a total increase of 18,993 members in the past ten years. At the close of business on May 31, 1917, register numbers were held by 66,681 members, of which 62,509 were affiliated with local unions, the remainder being in unorganized towns or out of the business and in possession of traveling cards.

There are registered at headquarters 9,820 persons who previously held membership in the organization, but who now stand suspended or expelled, and 2,876 who are in possession of honorable withdrawal cards. The number of members lost through suspension is so large as to warrant our earnest attention. Men who stand suspended and who are working at the trade should be reclaimed. They are a menace to any local union that may be involved in trouble.

An honorable withdrawal card can only be issued to a member leaving the trade. Very often a member takes a card of this kind, leaves the trade for a few months, only to return to it, deposit his withdrawal card and find his continuous membership broken. Local unions are urged to impress upon members asking for withdrawal cards the importance of continuous membership.

The following table shows how the average membership paying per capita tax during the past year compares with former records:

Year.	Members.
1891	*25,165
1892	*28,187
1893	30,454
1894	*31,379
1895	*29,295
1896	28,838
1897	28,096
1898	28,614
1899	30,646
1900	32,105
1901	34,948
1902	†38,364
1903	42,436
1904	‡46,165
1905	46,734
1906	44,980
1907	42,357
1908	43,740
1909	44,921
1910	47,848
1911	51,095
1912	53,807
1913	55,614
1914	58,537
1915	59,571
1916	60,231
1917	61,350

* Includes pressmen and bookbinders.

†Including stereotypers and electrotypers, seven months.

‡Including photo-engravers, seven months.

In the next table are recorded the issuance of twenty-four charters, the suspension of two and the surrender of ten.

CHARTERS ISSUED.

No. and Name	Date of Charter	Members
462, New Philadelphia, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1916	10
544, Douglas, Ariz	Nov. 18, 1916	10
763, Johnson City, Tenn	June 13, 1916	14
764, Havre, Mont	June 23, 1916	10
765, Detroit, Mich. (Hungarian)	Aug. 24, 1916	10
766, Bisbee, Ariz	Sept. 1, 1916	10
767, Cushing, Okla	Sept. 25, 1916	10
768, Sturgis, Mich	Sept. 26, 1916	14
769, Plattsburgh, N. Y	Sept. 28, 1916	10
770, Owatonna, Minn	Oct. 13, 1916	11
771, Keene, N. H	Dec. 19, 1916	15
772, Hastings, Mich	Jan. 9, 1917	9
773, Raton, N. M	Jan. 30, 1917	10
774, Piqua, Ohio	Feb. 7, 1917	10
775, Laramie, Wyo	Feb. 23, 1917	13
776, Idaho Falls, Idaho	Mar. 1, 1917	13
777, Robinson, Ill	Mar. 6, 1917	9
778, Ridgway, Pa	Mar. 16, 1917	8
779, La Grande, Ore	Mar. 23, 1917	8
780, Bend, Ore	Apr. 2, 1917	8
781, Silver City-Deming, N. M	Apr. 17, 1917	12
782, Orlando, Fla	May 15, 1917	15
Mailers—		
54, Tacoma, Wash	Apr. 25, 1917	6
55, Topeka, Kan	May 1, 1917	24
Total		269

CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

No. and Name	Date of Surrender	Members
*110, Union Hill, N. J	May 16, 1917	
555, Fernie, B. C., Can	Nov. 13, 1916	2
670, Winfield, Kan	Sept. 9, 1916	6
678, Pullman, Wash	Apr. 11, 1917	11
725, Taylor, Texas	Jan. 10, 1917	5
741, Oswego, N. Y	Feb. 26, 1917	12
745, Terrell, Texas	May 14, 1917	3
754, Elizabeth City, N. C	Mar. 8, 1917	4
Mailers—		
48, Elizabeth, N. J	Nov. 26, 1916	3
Newspaper Writers—		
4, New York, N. Y	Jan. 30, 1917	14
Total		60

*Amalgamated with Hoboken, N. J., Union No. 323.

CHARTERS SUSPENDED.

No. and Name	Date of Suspension	Members
Mailers—		
49, Austin, Texas	Apr. 24, 1917	7
51, Norfolk, Va	May 19, 1917	4
Total		11

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SUMMARY.

Membership of unions chartered		269
Membership of unions surrendered	60	
Membership of unions suspended	11	71
Net increase from this source		198
Subordinate unions June 1, 1916		754
Chartered during year ended May 31, 1917		24
Total		778
Surrendered and suspended		12
Number of local unions May 31, 1917		766
Increase in number of unions		12
Typographical unions—English		703
Typographical unions—German-American		19
Mailers' unions		39
Newspaper writers' unions		4
Typefounders' unions		1
Total		766

There was an increase of twelve in the number of local unions holding charters from the International Union in the fiscal year.

UNIONS BY STATES.

The following list shows the number of English typographical unions in each state and the number of German-American typographical unions, mailers' unions, newspaper writers' unions and typefounders' unions on May 31, 1917:

Alabama	5	Montana	13
Arizona	7	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	5	Nevada	5
California	32	New Foundland	1
		New Hampshire	5
CANADA.		New Jersey	20
Alberta	4	New Mexico	5
British Columbia	8	New York	45
Manitoba	2	North Carolina	10
New Brunswick	2	North Dakota	5
Nova Scotia	1	Ohio	53
Ontario	17	Oklahoma	21
Quebec	3	Oregon	9
Saskatchewan	5	Pennsylvania	45
		Philippine Islands	1
Colorado	12	Porto Rico	1
Connecticut	13	Rhode Island	5
Delaware	1	South Carolina	4
District of Columbia	1	South Dakota	4
Florida	9	Tennessee	8
Georgia	9	Texas	34
Hawaiian Islands	1	Utah	3
Idaho	6	Vermont	3
Illinois	51	Virginia	8
Indiana	27	Washington	13
Iowa	18	West Virginia	7
Kansas	16	Wisconsin	16
Kentucky	8	Wyoming	5
Louisiana	5		
Maine	5		703
Maryland	4	GERMAN-AMERICAN	19
Massachusetts	21	MAILERS	39
Michigan	25	NEWSPAPER WRITERS	4
Minnesota	11	TYPEFOUNDERS	1
Mississippi	5		
Missouri	12	Total	766

THE BOND INVESTMENT.

The International Union now has invested in government, state, county and municipal bonds the sum of $674,466.98 divided among the several funds as follows:

Mortuary fund	$168,711 00
Pension fund	505,755 98
Total	$674,466 98

These securities are the best to be found on the market and if necessary could be quickly converted into cash. Some of the bonds were purchased slightly below par, others at par and still others at a premium. Bonds valued at $28,000 matured during the year and were converted into cash. New York city corporate bonds having a par value of $30,000 were purchased to replace them—the price of the bonds with premium and accrued interest being $31,211.65. Liberty loan bonds of the United States in the sum of $50,000 were subscribed for but had not been delivered or paid for at the close of the fiscal year. Where a premium was paid a portion of the annual interest on the bonds is credited against the investment so the bonds will appear at par value on the books of the International Union when they mature. This method of procedure and the maturing of bonds accounts for the difference between the listing of some of the bonds in this and previous statements. The entire investment is on a basis of about 4 per cent.

MEMBERSHIP OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

It is important that each local should know the numerical strength of those about it. This is made possible by the following table, in which is set forth the membership in good standing and in arrears, the total membership of each union, and the amount in its treasury. The data presented was compiled from the quarterly reports for the three months ended April 30, 1917. In instances where unions failed to report, the membership given is based upon the last remittances for per capita tax, such unions being designated by a star (*). Recently formed locals have also been added to the list, the membership being based upon the number of charter members or receipts from per capita tax. Such unions are indicated by a dagger (†):

Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
1. Indianapolis	$1,094.41	561	29	590
2. Philadelphia	6,122.48	873	197	1,070
3. Cincinnati*		607		607
4. Albany	7,988.44	510	1	511
5. Columbus	3,682.01	335	10	345
6. New York	70,627.65	7,625		7,625
7. Pittsburgh	2,720.34	701	54	755
8. St. Louis	22,184.47	1,134	80	1,214
9. Buffalo	1,499.43	464	8	472
10. Louisville*		296		296
11. Memphis	1,214.22	193	5	198
12. Baltimore	6,302.36	709		709
13. Boston*		1,877		1,877
14. Harrisburg	184.33	181	10	191
15. Rochester	257.29	256	13	269
16. Chicago	65,597.12	4,573		4,573
17. New Orleans	147.79	162	45	207
18. Detroit	7,366.23	748		748
19. Elmira	896.96	90	18	108
20. Nashville	3,608.75	215	10	225
21. San Francisco	8,491.69	930	15	945
22. Dubuque	151.46	64		64
23. Milwaukee	2,948.46	471		471
24. Jackson	27.04	13		13
25. Baton Rouge	49.15	15	2	17
26. Petersburg	74.90	9	5	14
27. Mobile	617.73	59	2	61
28. Galveston	612.43	73	1	74
29. Peoria	237.12	134		134
30. St. Paul	2,562.70	392	3	395

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Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
31, Fond du Lac	$145.88	29	2	31
32, Norfolk	587.17	107	13	120
33, Providence	478.33	188	27	215
34, Columbia	260.26	89	...	89
35, Evansville	883.44	69	...	69
36, Oakland	3,558.06	201	22	223
37, Honolulu	17.50	33	...	33
38, Haverhill	.....	10	7	17
39, Grand Rapids.	1,741.82	187	6	193
40, St. Joseph	282.81	102	13	115
41, Augusta	339.77	44	2	46
42, Minneapolis	7,431.68	534	34	568
43, Charleston	175.96	49	8	57
44, Rome	168 24	17	...	17
45, Leavenworth	397.85	30	2	32
46, Sacramento	1,957.77	234	...	234
47, New Haven	876.77	130	18	148
48, Atlanta	260.34	259	11	270
49, Denver*	.....	471	...	471
50, Valley City	95.58	69	...	69
51, Lawrence	320.01	55	8	63
52, Troy	967.99	133	...	133
53, Cleveland	5,102.57	740	68	808
54, Raleigh	2,030.96	74	6	80
55, Syracuse	878.92	260	20	280
56, Stockton	156.70	61	...	61
57, Dayton	1,681.92	183	4	187
58, Multnomah	5,009.76	363	...	363
59, Quincy	83.77	65	1	66
60, Roanoke	87.70	26	3	29
62, Utica	1,176.12	163	7	170
63, Toledo	3,201.27	240	40	280
64, Lafayette	150.31	56	...	56
65, Virginia City.	407.56	32	...	32
66, Portland*	.....	112	...	112
67, Lockport	177.25	15	30	45
68, Keokuk	101.23	13	4	17
69, Newark	35.43	37	...	37
70, Lancaster	173.41	104	2	106
71, Trenton	1,054.82	127	6	133
72, Lansing	1,005.88	84	10	94
73, Ottumwa	94.94	35	...	35
74, Belleville	115.25	20	4	24
75, Burlington	362.21	41	...	41
76, Terre Haute	922.05	114	...	114
77, Erie	240.22	109	5	114
78, Fort Wayne	740.61	139	25	164
79, Wheeling	2,647.24	106	...	106
80, Kansas City	4,296.84	456	72	528
81, Bay City	114.62	32	1	33
82, Col'rado Sp'gs	138.45	77	2	79
83, Heb.-Amer.	46.26	200	...	200
84, S. Bernardino	114.40	35	1	36
85, St. John	360.20	83	3	86
86, Reading	4,153.85	140	9	149
87, Houston	979.95	191	22	213
88, Hannibal	5.08	20	...	20
89, Chattanooga	283.96	83	12	95
90, Richmond	341.92	170	25	195
91, Toronto	5,286.14	1,138	...	1,138
92, Little Rock	406.45	116	2	118
93, Macon	2.58	47	2	49
94, Jersey City	478.06	107	4	111
95, Helena	786.59	41	2	43
96, Glens Falls*	.....	33	...	33
97, Peru	90.77	15	4	19
99, Jackson	594.95	57	2	59
100, Norwich	72.30	33	...	33
101, Washington	3,787.84	1,685	123	1,808
102, Ottawa	926.51	415	6	421
103, Newark	2,088.25	437	...	437
104, Birmingham	1,556.35	168	16	184
105, Goldfield	.....	5	...	5
106, Madison	208.12	30	9	39
107, Tri-City	612.58	183	2	185
108, Hagerstown	93 79	22	...	22
109, Pittsfield	140.38	36	4	40
111, Knoxville	141.81	48	5	53
112, Scranton	6,880.19	152	17	169
113, Atchison	20.49	17	...	17
114, Annapolis	$25.18	10	...	10
115, Salt Lake	3,512.56	154	6	160
116, Kenosha	52.39	20	1	21
117, Springfield	930.86	139	...	139
118, Des Moines	827.78	282	...	282
119, Jefferson City.	73.55	40	...	40
120, Lynn	1,020.47	100	17	117
121, Topeka	2,133.61	168	2	170
122, Kalamazoo	120.23	52	8	60
123, Wilmington	699.28	53	15	68
124, Bloomington	30.68	69	...	69
125, Durham	43.70	13	...	13
126, Butte	1,575.74	83	2	85
127, Hartford	806.88	206	...	206
128, South Bend	141.91	65	22	87
129, Hamilton	540.77	141	21	162
130, Halifax	392.33	70	11	81
131, N. Y. B.-Slav	245.03	22	17	39
132, Camden	436.56	56	12	68
133, London	295.11	89	...	89
134, Paducah	.73	27	...	27
135, Oneonta	85.00	20	7	27
136, Duluth	571.14	118	24	142
137, Johnstown	35.66	18	...	18
138, Austin	814.73	81	5	86
139, Stratford	36.73	18	6	24
140, Bismarck	117.51	23	...	23
141, Williamsport	94.28	50	1	51
142, Olympia	81.04	23	...	23
143, Danbury	116.39	24	2	26
144, Fresno	1,287.91	78	4	82
145, Jac.-Cartier	417.14	194	37	231
146, Charleston	298.29	86	...	86
148, Wichita	618.64	93	3	96
149, Saratoga	182.40	19	2	21
150, Elizabeth	663.70	68	1	69
151, Oil City	86.07	27	4	31
152, Manchester	332.59	53	14	67
153, Meridian	12.50	29	6	35
154, Ann Arbor	171.20	35	...	35
155, Shreveport	370.72	54	...	54
156, Bowling Gr'n	8.99	14	...	14
158, Springfield	124.35	48	7	55
159, New London	117.79	18	7	25
160, Columbia	18.03	11	5	16
161, Fall River	127.45	70	5	75
162, Jacksonville	156.56	48	21	69
163, Superior	182.92	32	1	33
164, Kewanee	13.20	14	...	14
165, Worcester	648.58	151	40	191
166, Adrian	76.47	16	1	17
167, Schenectady	1,224.26	87	...	87
168, Muskegon	176.67	33	...	33
169, New Albany	31.35	17	...	17
170, Tacoma	1,767.15	120	15	135
171, Elgin	70.28	24	17	41
172, San Antonio	1,679.94	128	17	145
173, Dallas	271.65	220	...	220
174, Los Angeles	2,990.96	520	...	520
175, Pueblo	265.87	60	1	61
176, Montreal	1,048.08	410	158	568
177, Springfield	571.41	150	2	152
178, Passaic	81.74	30	...	30
179, Leadville	93.61	10	...	10
180, Sioux City	428.17	120	22	142
181, Meadville	25.16	23	...	23
182, Akron	604.64	100	14	114
183, Savannah	1.30	37	4	41
184, Cheyenne	109.35	21	...	21
185, Bradford	505.48	23	14	37
186, Fargo	351.98	53	...	53
187, W'kes-Barre*	.....	106	...	106
188, Waco*	.....	69	...	69
189, Lexington	131.06	37	14	51
190, Omaha	2,308.56	270	20	290
191, Winnipeg	6,340.63	486	...	486
192, Cedar Rapids.	202.26	86	3	89
193, Spokane	3,589.09	208	2	210
194, Joliet	182.86	79	...	79
195, Paterson	426.88	97	...	97

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Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
196, Logansport ..	$77.56	34	...	34
198, Fort Worth...	682.47	102	...	102
199, Zanesville ...	546.04	43	1	44
200, Youngstown .	765.82	96	4	100
201, Victoria	448.06	86	6	92
202, Seattle	6,512.26	431	...	431
203, Bluff City....	366.70	35	...	35
204, Kingston	56.12	29	2	31
205, Jamestown ..	216.17	48	...	48
206, Sedalia	154.61	19	5	24
207, Eureka	42.98	24	...	24
208, Cambridge ..	14.81	16	5	21
209, Lincoln	510.01	144	...	144
210, Capital	469.04	40	2	42
211, Oshkosh	413.38	25	6	31
212, Pawtucket ...	20.75	49	10	59
213, Rockford	696.05	59	16	75
214, Pendleton ...	12.25	9	...	9
215, Decatur	154.63	61	1	62
216, Springfield ...	980.55	205	19	224
217, Murphysboro	26.83	10	...	10
218, Sioux Falls..	70.41	44	2	46
219, Canton	516.46	92	...	92
220, Columbus	192.40	23	1	24
221, San Diego....	899.83	124	...	124
222, Montgomery .	303.45	21	...	21
223, Marysville* ..	.....	27	...	27
224, Brockton	1,256.07	66	40	106
225, McKeesport ..	55.92	24	1	25
226, Vancouver ...	5,276.06	179	40	219
227, Cripple Creek.	7.20	7	1	8
229, Crawf'dsville	125.40	18	5	23
230, Danville	536.69	51	1	52
231, San Jose.....	1,470.59	70	10	80
232, Binghamton .	133.31	116	13	129
233, Niagara Falls	270.85	62	2	64
234, Corsicana	3.47	15	3	18
235, Rahway	327.23	25	...	25
236, Ogden	257.78	36	...	36
237, Sandusky ...	156.54	30	5	35
238, Steubenville .	41.71	25	7	32
239, Carbondale ..	219.00	10	10	20
240, Altoona	155.00	49	1	50
241, Twin Falls*..	.....	9	...	9
242, York	375.56	48	13	61
243, Hutchinson ..	71.80	46	8	54
244, Cumberland ..	101.61	23	4	27
245, Woonsocket ..	12.80	31	...	31
246, Winona	56.90	20	4	24
247, Chicago Swed.	96.39	34	5	39
248, Peterborough	40.04	39	6	45
249, Fort Smith...	160.63	33	11	44
250, Beaver Valley	115.87	30	7	37
251, Muscatine ...	85.06	20	...	20
252, Bridgeport ..	1,169.58	113	11	124
253, Holyoke	141.97	61	...	61
254, Riverside	.67	23	...	23
255, Anaconda	354.80	49	2	51
256, Great Falls..	890.98	54	...	54
257, Lisbon	4.71	12	...	12
258, Easton	370.21	95	7	102
259, Waltham* ...	.....	15	...	15
260, Findlay	41.66	21	...	21
261, N. Y. Italian	25.79	49	18	67
262, Uniontown ..	273.00	29	...	29
263, Asheville	23.61	34	6	40
264, Sheridan*	.....	13	...	13
265, Ottawa	82.10	14	9	23
266, Elkhart	55.51	25	...	25
267, Frankfort ...	45.09	25	1	26
268, Fulton County	223.56	22	9	31
269, Peekskill	34.58	12	...	12
270, Newcastle ...	11.59	40	1	41
271, Boise City....	283.54	57	6	63
272, Chicago N.-D.	98.92	14	3	17
273, Red Lodge...	1.40	3	...	3
274, Amsterdam ..	67.10	25	1	26
276, New Bedford.	120.33	48	31	79
277, Missoula	66.45	32	...	32
278, Escanaba	19.76	14	...	14
280, Marietta	$156.23	33	3	36
281, Marlboro	8.66	8	1	9
282, Sterling	156.26	11	6	17
283, Oklahoma C'y	193.13	180	3	183
284, Anderson	54.28	30	...	30
286, Marion	187.76	30	1	31
287, Frankfort ...	99.17	10	2	12
288, Galesburg ...	622.52	38	2	40
289, Titusville ...	18.24	8	1	9
290, Hamilton	9.79	14	...	14
291, Aurora	607.90	39	15	54
292, Grand J'ction	19.00	13	2	15
293, Pensacola ...	145.26	15	10	25
294, Waukegan ..	44.42	14	5	19
295, Newport	34.09	6	...	6
296, Lima	497.22	59	7	66
297, Concord	102.76	20	15	35
298, Massillon	92.73	18	...	18
299, Tampa	541.01	62	16	78
300, Port Huron..	108.82	29	...	29
301, Richmond ...	13.10	35	4	39
302, Quebec	569.34	131	32	163
303, Cleburne	.50	9	5	14
304, Albuquerque .	98.41	34	...	34
305, Newburgh ...	54.91	34	20	54
306, Alton	40.40	25	1	26
307, New Br'swick	132.53	30	...	30
308, Watertown ..	11.24	20	7	27
310, Lowell	241.67	75	13	88
311, Grand Forks..	360.48	29	1	30
312, E. Las Vegas	8.55	6	...	6
313, Texarkana ...	.97	19	...	19
314, Meriden	283.52	28	6	34
315, Poughkeepsie	76.61	51	...	51
316, North Adams.	58.95	32	...	32
317, Woodstock ...	16.61	10	...	10
318, E. Liverpool..	2.12	27	...	27
319, Taunton	42.65	16	11	27
320, Pottsville	114.70	35	5	40
321, Connellsville .	108.38	14	4	18
322, Kingston	17.11	14	7	21
323, Hoboken	93.79	96	...	96
324, Racine	359.02	36	12	48
325, Cohoes	69.23	20	1	21
326, Rutland	1.10	14	3	17
327, Lincoln	53.13	12	1	13
328, Streator	222.74	21	...	21
329, Waterbury ..	1,256.61	59	8	67
330, Chicago Bohe.	746.94	78	...	78
332, Muncie	674.63	55	2	57
334, Clinton	32.14	25	2	27
336, Oneida	168.10	17	1	18
337, Nanaimo	28.52	11	2	13
338, Charlotte	6.08	27	...	27
339, Beaumont ...	238.52	46	1	47
340, Nelson*	.....	14	...	14
341, Spartanburg .	19.53	18	...	18
342, Canton	53.47	13	1	14
343, Fort Scott*...	.....	10	...	10
344, Green Bay...	213.04	20	13	33
345, Olean	22.89	23	4	27
347, Wabash*	.....	17	...	17
348, Girard	31.91	14	...	14
349, Waterloo	280.69	52	12	64
350, Joplin	644.66	50	6	56
351, Sharon	26.52	37	...	37
352, Phoenix	922.61	72	...	72
353, Newp'rt News	20.45	22	...	22
354, Edwardsville	.68	12	3	15
355, Bellingham .	676.00	35	4	39
356, Jacksonville*	.....	23	...	23
359, S. Ste. Marie	30.12	11	1	12
362, Traverse City	5.51	8	5	13
363, Jackson	79.48	22	1	23
364, Coshocton ...	108.26	14	3	17
365, Derby	57.50	5	...	5
367, Globe	160.31	20	...	20
368, Litchfield	59.15	24	...	24
369, Taylorville ..	70.90	12	...	12
370, El Paso.....	151.59	83	...	83

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Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership: In good stand'g	Membership: In arrears	Membership: Total
371, Rome	$3.41	10	2	12
372, Clarksburg	84 30	23	5	28
374, Du Bois*	.....	17	...	17
375, Prescott	233.29	15	1	16
376, Minot	120.27	23	3	26
377, Atlantic City*	.....	53	...	53
378, Brantford*	.....	34	...	34
379, Ithaca	288.52	37	5	42
380, Augusta	31.12	6	12	18
381, Boone	49.13	10	9	19
383, Martins Ferry	12.09	15	2	17
385, Greenville	48.56	17	3	20
386, Little Falls	28.89	5	11	16
387, Mount Vernon	63.35	20	7	27
388, Walla Walla	704.60	23	2	25
389, Vallejo	27.86	10	3	13
390, Pontiac	13.01	15	...	15
391, Guelph	30.35	23	13	36
392, Pittston	89.73	17	...	17
394, Santa B'rbara	74.82	21	...	21
395, Vincennes	36.33	22	1	23
397, Greensboro	222.88	26	1	27
398, Billings	106.25	36	...	36
399, Plainfield	36.61	27	13	40
400, Sunbury	12.96	9	...	9
401, Hazleton	243.90	23	5	28
402, Barre	17.59	19	2	21
403, Tulsa	238.65	112	4	116
404, Tyler*	.....	11	...	11
405, Santa Fe	11.85	14	4	18
406, Mason City	123.97	19	4	23
408, Ottawa	160.69	12	...	12
409, Lorain	90.48	16	3	19
410, Everett	80.79	35	...	35
411, Galt	10.95	11	4	15
412, Kokomo	67.60	27	...	27
413, Prince Rupert	223.02	11	...	11
414, Marshalltown	45.48	23	1	24
415, Butler	8.39	23	7	30
416, St. Catharines	20.90	25	5	30
417, Fort William	19.75	12	1	13
418, Dodge City†	.....	9	...	9
419, Anniston	34.62	14	...	14
420, Mansfield	17.03	26	1	27
421, Chatham	35.89	8	2	10
422, Natchez	1.34	8	...	8
424, Orange	825.53	53	7	60
425, Canon City	16.24	16	...	16
426, Bristol	48.23	13	...	13
427, Vicksburg	89.41	25	...	25
428, Warren	100.12	30	2	32
429, Battle Creek	66.45	20	7	27
430, Miami	393.21	40	...	40
431, Manitowoc	77.51	12	...	12
432, Stillwater	13.30	5	...	5
433, Dover	19.64	14	2	16
434, Trinidad	60.34	14	1	15
435, Americus	21.16	9	...	9
436, Clarksville	59.76	6	2	8
437, Franklin	38.53	24	7	31
438, Paris	26.72	18	7	25
439, Bakersfield	21.45	29	...	29
440, N. Y. Hun	152.16	29	8	37
441, Salem	79 17	28	...	28
442, La Salle-Peru	45.96	19	9	28
443, Mascoutah	16.89	16	4	20
444, Champaign	49.41	40	13	53
446, Bangor	40.90	28	...	28
447, Pine Bluff	62.17	19	...	19
448, La Crosse	327.54	27	6	33
449, Calgary	651 32	143	3	146
450, Columbus	68.69	13	...	13
451, Medicine Hat	17 17	14	3	17
452, New K'ns'gt'n	22.65	24	3	27
453, Norwich	28.23	19	8	27
454, Huntington	.54	16	8	24
456, Washington	64.79	40	2	42
458, Carlinville	3.75	9	...	9
459, St. Thomas	23.92	22	...	22
461, Cairo	130.73	27	...	27
462, N. Ph'd'lphia*	.....	12	...	12
463, Middletown	$204.55	16	16	32
464, Vinita	107.70	5	...	5
465, Tucson	352.17	32	1	33
466, West Chester	17.60	12	...	12
467, Niles	44.09	8	...	8
468, Yonkers*	.....	51	...	51
470, Pittsburg	86.86	24	1	25
471, Sherman	78.93	19	...	19
472, Palestine	7.83	12	2	14
473, Moberly	30.63	12	8	20
474, Ashtabula	35.49	15	5	20
475, Fostoria*	.....	12	...	12
477, Niles	10.91	9	...	9
478, San Juan	87.11	11	3	14
479, Centralia	11.50	5	...	5
480, Tiffin*	.....	26	...	26
481, Iola	43.20	12	...	12
482, Athens*	.....	7	...	7
483, Logan*	.....	11	...	11
484, Muskogee	671.59	44	8	52
485, Westerville	1.34	9	2	11
487, Middletown	49.85	12	4	16
488, Princeton	.....	10	4	14
489, Livingston	53.08	6	8	14
490, Shawnee	182.90	11	2	13
491, Pocatello	36.40	13	...	13
492, Bellaire	404.29	22	...	22
493, Henderson	6.59	11	...	11
494, Abilene	76.58	17	...	17
495, S. Fram'gham	167.35	45	...	45
496, Eugene	58.68	19	2	21
497, Alliance	59.67	19	...	19
499, Okmulgee	28.47	20	4	24
500, Fremont*	.....	12	...	12
501, Clearfield	55.40	7	3	10
502, Chillicothe	39.11	15	...	15
503, Stamford*	.....	20	...	20
504, Charleroi	86.37	11	11	22
505, Wichita Falls	123.33	22	...	22
506, Ely	.56	9	...	9
507, Princeton	133.37	18	...	18
508, Brazil*	.....	9	...	9
509, Greenville	45.25	15	...	15
510, Lynchburg	17.34	19	..	19
511, Batavia	10.23	3	25	28
512, Pontiac	94.16	21	3	24
515, Iowa City*	.....	11	...	11
516, Norwalk	78.77	17	5	22
518, Marion	108.94	10	1	11
519, Visalia	25.80	17	4	21
520, Mattoon	55.45	15	1	16
521, Palo Alto	6.70	17	1	18
522, Morristown	91.35	16	6	22
523, Tarrytown	75.53	14	19	33
524, Freeport	70.32	24	...	24
525, Amarillo	133.98	20	1	21
526, Oskaloosa	41.67	18	...	18
527, New Rochelle	35.32	17	...	17
528, Corpus Christi	30.90	16	5	21
529, Norwalk	34.33	10	4	14
530, Waverly	39.20	8	2	10
531, Gainesville	7.56	13	...	13
532, Auburn	28.20	45	...	45
533, Huntington	93.43	38	3	41
534, Allentown	236 08	41	10	51
535, Flint	20.26	33	...	33
536, Auburn	187.54	37	9	46
537, Mineral Wells	35.08	13	...	13
538, Washington	26.28	10	...	10
541, Vernon	58.10	14	4	18
542, Shelbyville	17.36	7	4	11
543, Watsonville	10.84	24	...	24
544, Douglas	6 82	17	...	17
545, Waukesha	30.19	7	...	7
547, Kankakee	97.90	24	3	27
548, Lancaster	9.47	13	...	13
550, Lewistown	421.08	13	1	14
551, Lethbridge	264.03	17	...	17
552, Ada*	.....	8	...	8

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Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
553, Windsor	$43.67	14	3	17
554, Pana	1.36	9	...	9
556, Wilmington ...	123.11	44	...	44
558, Eau Claire*..	.....	22	...	22
559, Medford	108.40	15	3	18
560, Charleston ...	3.64	7	...	7
561, Huron	36.87	8	1	9
562, Harrisburg ..	76.44	15	1	16
563, Rock Springs*	.....	18	...	18
564, Aberdeen ...	52.56	12	7	19
565, S. McAlester.	1.24	12	1	13
568, Lake Charles.	70.25	17	...	17
569, Painesville* ..	.....	9	...	9
571, Chickasha ...	17.34	8	...	8
572, Marshall	16.45	9	...	9
573, Aberdeen	496.06	26	1	27
574, Hot Springs..	61.04	16	3	19
575, Port Arthur..	62.38	15	2	17
576, S. Luis Obispo	25.64	12	2	14
577, Santa Rosa*..	.....	23	...	23
578, Coffeyville ..	16.86	15	...	15
579, Santa Ana....	46.90	20	3	23
580, Burlington* ..	.....	38	...	38
581, Fort Madison.	32.93	9	...	9
583, Pasadena ...	119 51	42	3	45
584, Independence	69.05	17	...	17
585, White Plains.	35.66	22	4	26
586, Greeley	40.45	19	...	19
587, Guthrie	3.70	14	3	17
588, St. Augustine	51.08	17	...	17
589, Santa Cruz...	29.25	15	5	20
590, Gary	309.50	28	2	30
591, Pekin*	.....	12	...	12
592, Fort Collins..	.41	13	1	14
593, Brainerd	16.32	9	4	13
594, Mount Carmel	9.06	6	6	12
595, Athens	41.10	12	3	15
596, Houghton ...	75.01	31	...	31
597, Martinez	44.49	8	7	15
598, Morgantown*	.....	23	...	23
599, Herrin	8.00	12	10	22
600, Petaluma ...	33.16	13	...	13
601, Warren	15.28	24	3	27
602, Greenville ...	21.12	15	1	16
603, Deadwood ...	27.17	7	1	8
604, Edmonton ...	418.23	91	3	94
605, Emporia	36.63	13	...	13
607, Wellsburg* ..	.....	8	...	8
608, Chanute	146.64	12	...	12
609, W'nst'n-S'l'm	8.36	30	...	30
611, Reno	238.86	34	...	34
612, Appleton	104.07	21	8	29
613, Enid	58.65	31	...	31
614, North Yakima	32.21	22	6	28
615, Manistee	17.37	6	1	7
616, Tonopah*	.....	13	...	13
617, Wallace	77.55	12	...	12
618, Watertown ..	20.76	9	3	12
619, Sapulpa	10.66	14	1	15
622, Owensboro ...	87.54	14	1	15
623, Fitchburg ...	62.06	26	12	38
624, San Mateo...	33.00	17	7	24
625, Salisbury	1.46	7	...	7
626, Manila*	.....	9	...	9
627, Moose Jaw...	74.70	36	...	36
628, Somerville ...	28.93	22	...	22
629, Bowling Gr'n.	58.20	7	...	7
630, St. Cloud....	27.53	19	9	28
631, Miles City*...	.....	14	...	14
632, N. W'tminster	1.09	17	7	24
633, Lawton	28.10	9	...	9
634, Lewiston	.83	14	2	16
635, Poplar Bluff..	.68	9	...	9
637, Portsmouth ..	117.75	26	1	27
638, Salina	61.65	13	...	13
640, Berlin	18.77	10	...	10
641, Ennis	5.09	6	1	7
642, Hackensack .	227.83	17	21	38
643, Waterville ...	87.23	19	2	21

Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
644, Bluefield	$56.30	16	2	18
645, Elyria	27.15	11	6	17
646, Shamokin ...	44.84	28	1	29
647, Hattiesburg* .	.....	10	...	10
648, Bartlesville ..	75.32	14	1	15
649, Ardmore*	.....	25	...	25
650, Long Beach..	68.40	28	3	31
652, Clev'land Hun	18.86	17	8	25
654, El Reno.....	.....	10	...	10
656, Bozeman* ...	.....	16	...	16
657, Regina	1,697.47	98	4	102
658, Perth Amboy.	128.41	24	3	27
659, Madisonville	61.90	12	...	12
660, Tallahassee ..	46.92	17	2	19
661, Chandler	9.55	5	...	5
663, Saskatoon* ..	.....	66	...	66
664, Fredericton ..	15.15	14	2	16
667, Chico	8.95	10	4	14
668, Greensburg ..	34.87	18	7	25
669, Durant	4.18	8	...	8
671, Morris	77.91	8	...	8
675, Marion	42.95	35	...	35
677, Dunkirk	31.18	16	...	16
679, New Britain..	62.05	25	6	31
680, Wenatchee ..	9.88	15	...	15
681, Mount Morris.	60.13	24	5	29
682, Astoria*	.....	19	...	19
683, Baker	47.45	8	...	8
684, Portsmouth ..	27.20	11	7	18
685, Parsons*	.....	16	...	16
686, Newburyport	34.22	9	2	11
687, Greenfield ...	32.41	11	3	14
688, Temple	124.16	23	1	24
689, Modesto	39.45	26	...	26
690, Devils Lake..	28.53	10	1	11
692, Ellensburg ...	59.11	11	1	12
694, Centralia	32.06	11	1	12
695, Hallettsville .	80.26	12	...	12
696, Paragould ...	20.49	10	1	11
697, Waycross	4.56	8	3	11
698, Coalgate	4.00	10	1	11
699, Bremerton ...	3.53	6	2	8
700, Brandon	8.55	6	9	15
703, St. Johns*....	.....	14	...	14
704, Van Wert*...	.....	7	...	7
705, Prince Albert.	32.83	9	...	9
707, Imperial Val..	191.15	21	7	28
708, Boulder	86.28	14	1	15
709, W. P'lm B'ch*	.....	14	...	14
710, Sheboygan ...	76.78	23	...	23
711, Northampton	10.27	8	3	11
713, Fort Dodge...	255.85	40	...	40
715, Pottstown ...	56.65	7	...	7
716, Michigan City	31.52	15	1	16
717, W. Warwick.*	.....	13	...	13
718, Kamloops* ...	.....	6	...	6
720, Mount Vernon	26.57	20	2	22
721, Asbury Park.	107.35	22	7	29
722, La Junta.....	15.32	12	1	13
723, Kalispell	9.90	8	7	15
724, Hillsdale	1.63	9	...	9
726, Swift Current	27.10	9	...	9
727, Hibbing	153.45	27	10	37
728, Xenia	32.10	12	...	12
729, San Rafael...	58.15	11	...	11
730, Bucyrus	49.84	16	...	16
733, Kittanning* .	.....	15	...	15
734, Antigo	7.10	11	...	11
735, Casper*	.....	13	...	13
736, Internat. Falls	.....	2	6	8
737, Brownwood* .	.....	30	...	30
738, Richmond ...	3.78	8	1	9
739, Faribault ...	51.38	7	...	7
740, Drumright ..	7.75	10	...	10
742, Longview* ...	.....	6	...	6
743, Middletown ..	8.88	8	3	11
744, Alexandria ..	11.39	15	...	15
746, Staunton* ...	.....	8	...	8
747, Urbana	32.00	17	2	19

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Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
748, Belton*	.....	5	...	5
749, Fredericksb'g	$39.70	4	2	6
750, Provo	34.70	4	4	8
751, Punxsuta'ney	30.97	8	1	9
752, Hillsboro	50.45	10	1	11
753, Kirksville	5.55	9	2	11
755, Bridgeport	49.96	6	6	12
756, Rocky Mount	17.08	7	1	8
757, Big Spring	23.24	6	...	6
758, Oatman	4.99	11	...	11
759, Mart Marlin	9.82	7	...	7
760, Arcadia	5.98	10	...	10
761, Goldsboro*	.....	10	...	10
762, Benton H'rbor	9.17	14	2	16
763, Johnson City	27.42	6	6	12
764, Havre	39.44	13	...	13
765, Detroit Hun	22.90	10	2	12
766, Bisbee	34.39	15	2	17
767, Cushing*	.....	7	...	7
768, Sturgis	39.57	9	2	11
769, Plattsburgh*	.....	12	...	12
770, Owatonna	38.36	10	...	10
771, Keene	9.85	10	3	13
772, Hastings	9.65	9	...	9
773, Raton	3.03	6	1	7
774, Piqua*	.....	12	...	12
775, Laramie	13.15	11	...	11
776, Idaho Falls	18.95	13	...	13
777, Robinson	11.74	6	1	7
778, Ridgway	14.22	11	...	11
779, La Grande	4.40	8	...	8
780, Bend†	.....	7	...	7
781, Silver City†	.....	12	...	12
782, Orlando†	.....	9	...	9
783, Mt. Vernon†	.....	10	...	10
Total	$415,344.07	56,434	3,345	59,779
Mailers				
1, Boston	$543.00	153	...	153
2, Chicago	55.00	204	...	204
3, St. Louis	581.19	77	1	78
5, Toronto	570.41	57	1	58
6, New York	4,731.47	376	219	595
7, Kansas City	105.26	47	1	48
8, Denver	143.72	33	2	35
9, Los Angeles	195.31	49	1	50
10, Indianapolis	431.62	48	...	48
11, Newark	238.13	17	...	17
12, Cleveland	968.86	44	2	46
13, Portland	252.24	23	...	23
14, Philadelphia	4.09	5	2	7
15, Omaha*	.....	17	...	17
16, Louisville	92.65	29	...	29
17, Cincinnati	653.38	59	...	59
18, San Francisco	1,108.98	72	3	75
19, Memphis	22.97	23	...	23
21, Salt Lake	258.07	9	...	9
22, Pittsburgh*	.....	12	...	12
23, Milwaukee*	.....	17	...	17
25, Butte	166.00	9	...	9
26, Albany	34.58	6	6	12
30, Oklahoma C'y	27.32	21	2	23
31, Nashville*	.....	6	...	6
32, Seattle*	.....	15	...	15
33, Utica*	.....	9	...	9
34, Atlanta	122.77	36	...	36
35, Toledo	11.16	12	7	19
37, Girard	9.23	6	1	7
39, Montreal	63.01	11	10	21
40, Detroit	80.38	12	13	25
42, Fort Worth	45.50	5	...	5
43, El Paso	40.21	6	...	6
50, Sacramento*	.....	7	...	7
52, Richmond*	.....	9	...	9
53, Dayton*	.....	5	...	5
54, Tacoma†	.....	6	...	6
55, Topeka†	.....	24	...	24
Total	$11,556.51	1,576	271	1,847

Name of Union	Amount in Treasury	Membership		
		In good stand'g	In arrears	Total
German-American				
1, Philadelphia	$2,146.19	58	1	59
2, Cincinnati	1,175.70	37	...	37
3, St. Louis	2,454.43	57	...	57
4, Buffalo	1,048.59	27	...	27
5, Rochester	316.75	7	...	7
6, Cleveland	1,113.66	27	1	28
7, New York	9,053.85	256	...	256
8, Newark	957.01	24	...	24
9, Chicago	3,765.70	95	1	96
10, Milwaukee	2,442.12	67	1	68
11, Baltimore	407.31	23	...	23
12, Louisville	394.69	12	...	12
13, St. Paul	884.73	20	1	21
14, Indianapolis	282.66	11	...	11
15, Evansville	514.83	10	...	10
16, Pittsburgh	971.87	25	2	27
19, Columbus	397.42	9	...	9
20, Davenport	316.60	6	...	6
21, Detroit	1,107.35	24	...	24
Total	$29,751.46	795	7	802
Newspaper Writers				
1, Boston	$138.80	11	9	20
8, Scranton	22.37	23	7	30
9, Milwaukee	17.53	6	2	8
11, Philadelphia	2.25	10	...	10
Total	$180.95	50	18	68
Typefounders				
1, Jersey City	$3.35	13	...	13
Total	$3.35	13	...	13
Summary				
Holding trav. cards	.....	2,113	2,059	4,172
Typograph'l unions	$415,344.07	56,434	3,345	59,779
German-American	29,751.46	795	7	802
Mailers	11,556.51	1,576	271	1,847
Newspaper writers	180.95	50	18	68
Typefounders	3.35	13	...	13
Total	$456,836.34	60,981	5,700	66,681

PRESCOTT MEMORIAL FUND.

At the last convention several resolutions were introduced in regard to erecting a memorial to former President William B. Prescott. These propositions were referred to the committee on resolutions, which reported as follows:

Your committee on resolutions is in harmony with Propositions Nos. 141 and 142, relative to subscriptions for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of William B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical Union from 1891 to 1898, who died in Chicago, January 25, 1916; and your committee recommends that the executive council issue a call to local typographical unions for subscriptions to the proposed memorial.

Your committee recommends further that this memorial be in the nature of a simple granite shaft to be erected over the final resting place of William B. Prescott, in Toronto, Can., and that in the base of the shaft the names of the donors be sealed.

It is further suggested that if these recommendations are concurred in by the convention, the memorial project be acted upon by all unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union; that they be given full publicity in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and that individual members actively interest themselves in an effort to show appreciation of the work of one whose mission in life

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is inseparably linked with the high ideals of the International Typographical Union.

Shortly after the close of the convention the executive council called its action to the attention of all local unions and suggested that members be given an opportunity to contribute to the Prescott memorial fund. Up to the close of the fiscal year on May 31, 1917, the following sums had been collected by subordinate unions and forwarded to headquarters:

1,	Indianapolis Ind.	$18 20
2,	Philadelphia, Pa.	15 50
5,	Columbus, Ohio	10 00
6,	New York, N. Y.	130 55
8,	St. Louis, Mo.	50 00
9,	Buffalo, N. Y.	50 00
10,	Louisville, Ky.	28 80
13,	Boston, Mass.	180 00
16,	Chicago, Ill.	130 00
18,	Detroit, Mich.	12 90
21,	San Francisco, Cal.	23 45
23,	Milwaukee, Wis.	20 30
28,	Galveston, Texas	7 20
30,	St. Paul, Minn.	10 60
32,	Norfolk, Va.	5 45
33,	Providence, R. I.	21 95
34,	Columbia, S. C.	1 50
39,	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10 00
40,	St. Joseph, Mo.	13 50
45,	Leavenworth, Kan.	1 00
46,	Sacramento, Cal.	5 00
53,	Cleveland, Ohio	75 00
59,	Quincy, Ill.	6 70
62,	Utica, N. Y.	7 25
63,	Toledo, Ohio	17 50
73,	Ottumwa, Iowa	5 00
80,	Kansas City, Mo.	20 55
82,	Colorado Springs, Colo.	8 95
86,	Reading, Pa.	9 00
91,	Toronto, Ont.	71 85
96,	Glens Falls, N. Y.	5 75
101,	Washington, D. C.	10 00
104,	Birmingham, Ala.	18 00
112,	Scranton, Pa.	11 70
117,	Springfield, Ohio	47 80
120,	Lynn, Mass.	15 00
121,	Topeka, Kan.	10 00
124,	Bloomington, Ill.	7 50
143,	Danbury, Conn.	2 50
152,	Manchester, N. H.	1 60
165,	Worcester, Mass.	10 00
173,	Dallas, Texas	10 00
174,	Los Angeles, Cal.	45 00
176,	Montreal, P. Q.	16 00
193,	Spokane, Wash.	7 50
198,	Fort Worth, Texas	5 00
199,	Zanesville, Ohio	2 30
206,	Sedalia, Mo.	4 00
231,	San Jose, Cal.	10 00
232,	Binghamton, N. Y.	5 00
236,	Ogden, Utah	4 30
247,	Chicago (Ill.) Swedish	1 00
252,	Bridgeport, Conn.	25 00
286,	Marion, Ind.	3 00
302,	Quebec, P. Q.	10 00
305,	Newburgh, N. Y.	3 40
315,	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2 75
329,	Waterbury, Conn.	5 00
356,	Jacksonville, Ill.	1 10
370,	El Paso, Texas	5 00
391,	Guelph, Ont.	2 40
410,	Everett, Wash.	3 90
411,	Galt, Ont.	2 45
433,	Dover, N. J.	1 00
456,	Washington, Pa.	5 70
484,	Muskogee, Okla.	3 10
533,	Huntington, W. Va.	4 00
541,	Vernon, B. C.	5 00
604,	Edmonton, Alta.	6 80
637,	Portsmouth, Ohio	5 00
652,	Cleveland (Ohio) Hungarian	2 50
657,	Regina, Sask.	25 00
683,	Baker, Ore.	1 00

MAILERS.

3,	St. Louis, Mo.	$5 00
6,	New York, N. Y.	200 00
40,	Detroit, Mich.	5 00
	Individual subscriptions	6 00
	Total	$1,556 75

The amount in the fund is not sufficient to erect a shaft that would be creditable to the International Union or do justice to the memory of its late president. The executive council will probably bring this matter before the Colorado Springs convention for action.

STRIKES.

In the matter of strikes the year has been a most remarkable one. Disputes to the number of three resulted in strikes, involving 135 members. Of these disputes one was quickly won; one was partially won—only two offices now being out—and the third was in progress when the year closed but with little prospect of an early or favorable conclusion. Ninety-three of the members participating in the strike returned to work when settlements were made and forty-two were in the strikes pending at the close of the year.

A BUSINESS ORGANIZATION.

In previous reports and under this caption I have commented on the business of the organization and the cost of conducting the same. The International Union is engaged in selling the labor of its members and its sales of labor for the past fiscal year were $66,652,431—$3,940,626 in excess of those of the preceding year. In the handling of such a volume of business expenses must necessarily be incurred. It is pleasing to note that the cost of conducting the business of the International Union is remarkably small as compared with the expenses of mercantile concerns.

The grand total expended last year for all purposes was $1,022,982.34. Of that sum $812,099.72 was paid to local unions in benefits and for the support of the Home, leaving $210,882.62 expended for all office expenses, officers' salaries and traveling expenses, expenses of organizers, committees, convention expenses, printing constitutions, officers' reports, convention proceedings, printing and distributing THE JOURNAL—in short, all expenses except benefits paid to local unions—or about .0032 per cent on its total labor sales of $66,652,431. Instead of a selling cost of 25 to 30 per cent on its business as allowed by mercantile concerns the International Typographical Union does business for a small fraction of 1 per cent.

The International Typographical Union is the most liberal of all trade unions. Other organizations charge for constitutions, officers' reports, convention proceedings and organizing literature. The International Typographical Union sends each local union and prepays the charges thereon as many copies of the International constitution as it desires, and furnishes in the same manner literature and publicity documents. It mails a copy of the officers' reports to each member and likewise supplies him with a copy of the convention proceedings. These things are all provided for in the law, as is our per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and the expenses of the delegates to these bodies. Eliminating the expenses

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like those above mentioned as made by law, it is found that receipts from interest on the several funds, registration and other fees from persons outside the organization seeking admission thereto, the sale of supplies, etc., are sufficient to cover all expenses for clerk hire, postage, expressage and the other items properly chargeable to the operation of headquarters. In short, no member directly pays one cent for the expenses incurred in conducting the business of the headquarters of the International Typographical Union when he pays his per capita tax and the pension and mortuary assessments. The revenue of the International Union from the sources mentioned above is sufficient to pay what is ordinarily known as "overhead charges" of the organization.

EXTENSION OF REGISTER SYSTEM.

On this subject I beg to again quote from my report to the Providence convention as follows:

EXTENSION OF PLAN.

Frequently your secretary-treasurer is asked whether or not an individual member is in good standing with his local union and it is impossible to answer this query. The present record of members at headquarters only shows the date and place of the initiation of a member, his transfer from one union to another, the local with which he is connected and his suspension, expulsion, reinstatement or reinitiation. Local books alone show the payments of dues by individual members and their standing. Often local records are accidentally destroyed or lost in some other way. This usually occurs in the smaller jurisdictions where officers frequently change. A master record at headquarters showing the earnings of each member, the amount paid by him for local and International dues and assessments and the date of each payment would give the parent organization data of inestimable value for the present and future. The installation of such a record would require a monthly report from each local union containing the name of every member and his payments to the various funds. Such a report would greatly add to the labor of local secretaries who are now doing an immense amount of work and in most instances without compensation. To maintain such a record at headquarters would also necessitate the employment of a larger number of bookkeepers and possibly increase our expenses for clerical work about $5,000 per year. Are we ready for this step?

It was my intention to urge upon the convention this year the carrying out of such a plan as is contemplated in the foregoing, but with a probability of the nation being at war for the next three or five years, I hesitate to suggest anything that might increase the expenses of the organization. We may find it necessary to retrench in every way in the next and succeeding years, but this subject is one that should have thought.

THE FUTURE.

For the third time in the history of the International Union the United States is at war. Many of its members served with credit in the wars of 1861-65 and 1898 and one thousand are with the Canadian and American forces in the present European struggle which has involved the whole world. Foreign trade unions have felt the effects of the war and have lost a very large number of members in battle. We must realize that some of the brave boys who are called to the service will not return, but will find their last resting place "Somewhere in France" and with honored dead of other countries. No one can tell what the future has in store for us. We can only accept what comes and meet each new situation calmly and with a united front. This is not the time for internal strife or bickering. Radical legislation must be avoided and diplomacy and judgment must be used in meeting new conditions. Let us be sure we are right and then go ahead. This policy will leave the International Union stronger and better than ever when "grim-visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled brow."

CONCLUSION.

The finances of the International Typographical Union are in a healthy condition, its members are generally employed and it is at peace with all but a few employers. An arbitration agreement has just been signed with the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America which should greatly strengthen the organization in the book and job branch of the trade. I congratulate the membership upon this condition of affairs which has come from hard and well directed work. Membership in the International Union is an asset of which every cardholder can well be proud.

Thanking the officers and members of subordinate unions for their many courtesies and co-operation, I am Fraternally yours,

J. W. Hays

Secretary-Treasurer.

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REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

To the Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Following the custom established several years ago, your executive council submits herewith some of the matters that have claimed its attention during the past year and some of the things that will be up for consideration and determination at the Colorado Springs convention.

OLD AGE PENSION AND MORTUARY BENEFITS.

Once more the executive council presents for the information of the delegates to the convention extracts from the laws and decisions thereon affecting the old age pension and the mortuary benefits of the organization:

OLD AGE PENSION FUND.

SEC. 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in good standing for a period of twenty years, including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of $5 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

SEC. 7. Applications for pensions shall be made on blank forms prepared and furnished from International headquarters, which shall require answers to all questions, and the setting forth in full of all facts required to establish the right of the applicant to the benefits of the pension. Such blank shall also include a form of certificate that the application has been read in full at a regular meeting of the local union of which the applicant is a member, and has been approved by a majority vote of those in attendance upon such meeting. Said application shall be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and should no objection be made within thirty days from the date of said publication the member shall then be placed on the pension roll. Should objection be raised, the case shall be investigated by the executive council and the council shall act thereon in such manner as in its judgment seems proper.

SEC. 8. Any member earning more than two days' pay in any one week at the printing trade at the scale of the union with which he is affiliated shall not be entitled to the pension for that week.

SEC. 9. Any resident member at the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs who is expelled from said Home shall not be eligible to the old age pension until one year after such expulsion.

SEC. 10. Secretaries of subordinate unions shall forward every four weeks to the International secretary-treasurer a true and correct list of applicants entitled to pensions. One receipt of such list the International secretary-treasurer shall transmit the amount due to the local secretary for distribution.

SEC. 11. Any beneficiary who has knowingly testified falsely concerning his or her qualifications as a worthy applicant for said pension shall be debarred from receiving pension for such time as the executive council may deem fit.

SEC. 12. The executive council shall have the power at all times to review any pension case, and if in its opinion circumstances warrant it, the beneficiary may be debarred from further participation in the pension fund.

SEC. 13. In order to meet exigencies that may arise, the executive council is authorized and empowered to make such changes in administering the old age pension fund as it may deem wise after said plan has been established.

SEC. 14. Any member of the International Typographical Union in good standing at time of enlisting in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war shall be considered as having been a continuous contributing member during such enlistment, providing he re-established membership as soon as possible after his discharge from said war.

DECISIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL GOVERNING PAYMENT OF THE OLD AGE PENSION

The pension applications passed upon favorably by the executive council of the International Typographical Union are approved subject to the following conditions:

1. The council approves all pension applications on the understanding that the applicant, eligible in all other particulars and requirements, "finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment."

2. Where members, applicants for the pension, are residents of institutions maintained by the nation, state, county or municipality, they shall not be eligible for the pension while at such institutions. This ruling does not apply to fraternal homes or institutions established by fraternal societies for the benefit of their members.

3. Where members, applicants for the pension, also draw a pension from the nation, state, county or municipality, or from employers or other sources, and are not residents of publicly supported institutions, they shall be eligible for the pension.

4. An inmate of an institution maintained by the state who spends ninety days of each year at his home outside the institution is a resident of said institution until he completely severs his connection with it, and is not entitled to the old age pension during the ninety days he is on his furlough.

5. Residents of the Union Printers Home shall not be eligible for the pension while at that institution.

6. Members who earn more than two days' pay at the printing trade at the scale of the union with which they are affiliated, shall not be entitled to the pension for that week.

7. Pensioners must at all times be in possession of a current working card, with the proper International due stamp attached, showing all International dues and assessments to have been paid.

8. The pension is to be paid every four weeks, checks therefor to be payable to the interested member and transmitted to him through the secretary of his union.

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9. Holders of traveling cards desiring to apply for the pension must deposit their cards with a local union, and file their petitions through it.

10. All members who are receiving the old age pension must regularly pay International per capita tax, amounting to 50 cents per month, and in addition thereto 30 cents per month as the pension assessment, and 30 cents per month as the mortuary fund assessment, the total monthly payment to the International Union from such members to be $1.10.

11. The pension law as it now stands does not give local and International officers any control over pensioners as regards the use of their pensions. In the opinion of the council a pensioner is at liberty to spend his money in any way he sees fit. If a pensioner is not totally incapacitated for work on account of his age and incapacitates himself by constant debauchery it would then become the duty of the local officers to make a specific report on his case and ask the executive council for a ruling. All members on the pension roll who are able to work, and who can obtain work, are expected to accept it.

12. Members of the International Typographical Union not working at their trade, and otherwise eligible to the pension under our laws, but having employment in positions paying salaries that are presumed to represent sustaining employment —that is, holding a position that if filled by any other person would be regarded as sustaining employment—are not entitled to receive the pension.

DECISIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AS TO MEMBERSHIP OF APPLICANTS FOR THE OLD AGE PENSION AND ADMISSION TO THE UNION PRINTERS HOME.

1. Any member suspended or expelled for nonpayment of dues and subsequently readmitted as a new member on the payment of the regular initiation fee of the local union will not be entitled to the old age pension until twenty years after the date of his last admission.

2. A member who stands suspended can reestablish continuous membership when he is reinstated by paying all International dues and assessments he owed at the time of his suspension, and International dues and assessments from the time he was suspended up to and including the date of his reinstatement, and the legal reinstatement fee, provided he was not, during the time of his suspension or expulsion, guilty of ratting or any violation of union rules and regulations, and provided further that reinstatement is not sought for the purpose of obtaining the old age pension.

3. The council holds that members who make application for the pension under the accumulative membership law must have established continuous membership prior to the taking effect of the old age pension law—January 1, 1908—in order to entitle such applicants to the pension. In other words, continuous membership can not now be established by the payment of arrearages for the purpose of acquiring a right to the beneficial features of the International Typographical Union.

4. All residents of the Home, under the law, must be active members in good standing and during the time they stay at the Home should be considered as continuous active members of the organization. The law exempts members at the Home from the payment of International per capita tax and specifically states that they shall be considered as members in good standing. A member, therefore, completing his twenty years' continuous active membership at the Home would be entitled to the old age pension should he leave the Home, provided he can meet the requirements of the law in every other particular.

5. Section 6, article v, of the by-laws of the International Typographical Union, provides for the payment of the old age pension to any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years and who has been in good standing for a period of twenty years, or any member who has reached the age of 70 years and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment. It was never intended by the law that a member could make application for the pension immediately upon reaching the age of 60 years and with a view to receiving the pension at some future date, or at widely intermittent periods. The pension fund was provided for the relief of members who can meet its requirements relative to age and membership and who, through the infirmities of age and other causes, are unable to obtain sustaining employment. A member who is out of employment for a month or so and who has had regular employment prior to that time, is still able to work, and with good prospects of again securing employment within a reasonable period, can not be considered as coming under the provisions of the law and can not make application for the old age pension, go upon the pension roll and draw the pension whenever he happens to be out of work. To place a different construction upon the law would make it an out-of-work benefit rather than an old age pension. Neither is the pension fund intended as a sick benefit. It was adopted for the relief of members whose opportunity for securing sustaining employment has vanished or is at that point, or nearly so, so far as the printing business is concerned.

DECISIONS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RELATIVE TO THE PAYMENT OF PER CAPITA TAX, THE OLD AGE PENSION AND MORTUARY ASSESSMENTS BY MEMBERS NOT FOLLOWING PRINTING TRADE AND PROPRIETOR MEMBERS.

Active members whose cards are deposited with a local union and who are not seeking work at the printing business or who are following other pursuits must pay dues and assessments monthly as follow:

1. Local dues as the laws of the local union provide.
2. Fifty cents per month as International per capita tax.
3. Thirty cents per month as the old age pension assessment.
4. Thirty cents per month as the mortuary assessment.

The above applies to all members who are not actively seeking work at the printing business or who are following other pursuits.

Proprietor Members.

Members who are running printing offices must pay local dues as the laws of the union to which they belong require. In addition to this they must pay 50 cents per month per capita to the International Typographical Union, and the pension and mortuary assessments at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent for each on the scale of the local union, but in no case can they pay less than 30 cents per month on each assessment.

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Members Working at Printing Trade.

Active members whose cards are deposited with a local union and who are seeking work at the printing trade must pay dues and assessments monthly as follows:

1. Local dues as the laws of the local union provide.
2. Fifty cents per month as International per capita tax.
3. One-half of 1 per cent on total earnings as the old age pension assessment.
4. One-half of 1 per cent on total earnings as the mortuary assessment.

If through dulness of trade a member of this class is idle he is not liable for the pension and mortuary assessments during the time he is out of work, because he does not earn anything in that period, but he must produce evidence to the local secretary that he is actually seeking work at the printing trade.

If through temporary illness (temporary illness being construed to mean an illness of not more than one month's duration) a member of this class is idle he is not liable for the pension and mortuary assessments during that time; but if such illness continues beyond one month then he must pay 30 cents per month as the mortuary assessment and 30 cents per month as the pension assessment in addition to International Typographical Union per capita tax.

Where a member works a day or more in the mechanical department of an office and the remainder of his time in another department or at an outside pursuit, he shall be classed as working at the trade and pay dues as above and the assessments for full time upon the scale of the union for the class of mechanical work performed.

Members of Union Printers Home or on Old Age Pension Roll.

Active members whose cards are deposited with a local union and who are residents of the Union Printers Home are by law exempted from the payment of International Typographical Union per capita tax, and by an action of the executive council, subsequently endorsed by convention action, they were exempted from the payment of the old age pension assessment and are not eligible for the pension while residing at the Home. In the past the death benefit of $75 has been paid on the death of a resident of the Home when the expense of burial was not paid from the Home funds. In all instances where burial is made in the Home plot in Evergreen cemetery, Colorado Springs, the Home fund is charged with the burial expenses, and the burial benefit is not paid. In the future, on the death of a resident of the Home, the executive council will continue to pay a death benefit of $75, provided the expenses of burial are not paid from the Home funds; this $75 burial benefit to be paid from the mortuary fund of the organization. This action is based on the exemption of residents of the Home from the payment of the mortuary assessment. If, however, any resident of the Home arranges to pay, through his local union (or the union to which he belongs pays for him), the sum of 30 cents per month from January 1, 1912, as the mortuary assessment, the International Typographical Union will then pay the mortuary benefit on the basis of the mortuary benefit law, as found in sections 15 to 20, article v, International by-laws, deducting the burial expenses when interment is made in the Home plot. To protect a member at the Home the union with which he is affiliated should remit local dues and carry him on its rolls as an active member.

All members who are receiving the old age pension must regularly pay International per capita tax, amounting to 50 cents per month, and in addition thereto 30 cents per month as the pension assessment, and 30 cents per month as the mortuary assessment, the total monthly payment to the International Union from such members to be $1.10.

Members Holding Traveling Cards and in Country Towns or Not Working at Trade.

Members holding traveling cards and located in unorganized towns must renew them through headquarters as International law provides. The holders of traveling cards so situated must pay International dues and assessments as follows:

1. Fifty cents per month as International per capita tax.
2. One-half of 1 per cent on total earnings as the old age pension assessment.
3. One-half of 1 per cent on total earnings as the mortuary assessment.
4. If not seeking work at the printing trade, following other pursuits or engaged in business for himself, the cardholder must pay 60 cents per month as the pension and mortuary assessments in addition to per capita tax.
5. Any member holding a traveling card and working at the trade in an unorganized town and failing to report his earnings will be charged 60 cents per month as the pension and mortuary assessments.

Members Depositing or Renewing Traveling Cards.

Whenever a member who is following the trade presents a traveling card within date upon which dues and assessments have accumulated, the secretary receiving the card shall collect per capita tax at the rate of 50 cents per month, and the old age pension and mortuary assessments at the rate of 30 cents per month each. If the card has expired it must be renewed as is provided in section 83, International Typographical Union general laws for 1916.

Payment of Benefits.

The amount of the mortuary benefit paid in each case will be based upon the number of years the deceased had been a continuous active member in good standing at the time of death as shown by the records of the International Typographical Union and the death claim papers, which must be prepared as provided in the law. Benefits will be paid as follows:

Seventy-five dollars on the death of a member in good standing who joins the union subsequent to January 1, 1912, who was 50 years of age when initiated, regardless of the number of years of membership. (Section 20 of the mortuary benefit law.) A member who becomes such subsequent to January 1, 1912, after reaching the age of 50 years, by depositing an honorable withdrawal card, comes under the provisions of this section.

Seventy-five dollars on the death of a member in good standing who at the time of demise had been a continuous active member for one year or less.

One hundred dollars on the death of a member who at the time of demise had been a continuous active member for more than one and less than

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two years, provided the deceased was not 50 years of age when last becoming an active member.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars on the death of a member in good standing who at the time of demise had been a continuous active member two years and less than three years, provided the deceased member was not 50 years of age when last becoming an active member.

Two hundred dollars on the death of a member in good standing who at the time of demise had been a continuous member for three years and less than four years, provided the deceased member was not 50 years of age when last becoming an active member.

Three hundred dollars on the death of a member in good standing who at the time of demise had been a continuous active member for four years and less than five years, provided the deceased member was not 50 years of age when last becoming an active member.

Four hundred dollars on the death of a member in good standing who at the time of demise had been a continuous active member for five or more years, provided the deceased member was not 50 years of age when last becoming an active member.

If the deceased had been suspended and reinstated, no benefit will be paid if death occurs within three months after such reinstatement. (See section 16 of the mortuary benefit law.)

New Form of Working Cards.

At the Cleveland convention section 63 of the general laws was amended to read as follows:

"Section 63. Every member must demand, and shall receive, on payment of the proper sum, due stamps or a working card for each month's dues paid. The card shall show the sum paid for per capita tax, local dues, old age pension and mortuary assessments, and such other assessments as may be levied by the local or International Union, and the date of said payments. It shall be optional with subordinate unions to choose either the adhesive stamps or working cards hereinbefore mentioned, but in every instance an adhesive stamp shall be attached or a stamped working card issued for each month's dues paid, and the stamp or card canceled to show the particular month's dues paid."

Secretaries of subordinate unions should see that the provisions of this section are complied with. Sample working cards, so arranged as to make this possible with very little trouble, can be secured from headquarters. These cards can then be procured from Secretary-Treasurer Hays or they can be printed by local unions.

INVESTMENT OF I. T. U. FUNDS.

Section 3, of article v, of the International Typographical Union by-laws, reads as follows:

The executive council shall take immediate steps to secure the funds of the International Typographical Union in excess of $50,000 (the amount of the bond of the secretary-treasurer), by investing such excess in bonds of the United States, or in approved, non-taxable state, county, township, city or school bonds, the said investments to be made by the president and secretary-treasurer under the order of and with the approval of the executive council: Provided, That if the executive council deems advisable, it may order the president and secretary-treasurer to deposit the funds of the International Typographical Union in any reputable bank or banks to be selected by the executive council, and accept as security for such deposits bonds from any approved surety company of good reputation, and such deposit bonds shall be made payable to the president and secretary-treasurer and their successors as trustees for the International Typographical Union and its members, and for any breach of said bonds the president and secretary-treasurer and their successors shall be authorized in their name as such president and secretary-treasurer as trustees for the International Typographical Union and its members to bring suit against any defaulting bank and its surety or sureties.

Under the provisions of this section, the executive council has from time to time invested various sums from the funds of the International Typographical Union in bonds of approved stability and at the present time there is in the possession of the International Union government, state, county and city bonds as listed in the report of the secretary-treasurer to the amount of $674,466.98. These bonds are deposited in safety deposit vaults in the Fletcher American National Bank at Indianapolis, Ind.

A list of the bonds, together with the rate of interest which the organization realizes thereon, follows:

Hawaiian government public improvement bonds of a par value of $100,000 at a price of 102, the total investment for the same being $102,000, together with $777.78 accumulated interest, making the total price of this issue $102,777.78. In this case, as in all other cases, the amount paid as accumulated interest was returned to the International Typographical Union on its first interest day. These bonds yield an income to the International Typographical Union of about 3¾ per cent.

Hawaiian government public improvement bonds of a par value of $50,000 at a price of 102, the total price being $51,000, together with accumulated interest amounting to $211.11, making the total investment at that time in this issue $51,211.11. These bonds yield the International Typographical Union about 3¾ per cent interest.

Chicago West Park commissioners' bonds of a par value of $125,000, at a price of $124,687.50, together with $1,368.88 accumulated interest, making the total investment in this issue at that time $126,056.38.

New York city corporate stock bonds of a par value of $100,000 at the price of $100,750, together with $472.22 accumulated interest, making the total investment in this issue at that time $101,222.22.

Both the Chicago and New York bonds net the International Union 4 per cent interest.

State of Massachusetts gold 3 per cent registered bonds of a par value of $50,000 at the net price of $42,625, together with $433.33 accumulated interest, making the total investment in these bonds at that time $43,058.33. These are 3 per cent bonds, but at the price paid they net the International Union 3⅞ per cent.

City of Buffalo (N. Y.) parks, registered, of a par value of $50,000, at a net price of $51,125, together with $354.17 accumulated interest, making the total investment in these bonds at that time $51,479.17. These bonds net the International Union about 4 per cent.

City of Milwaukee library, park and school bonds of a par value of $50,000 at the net price of $50,603.15, together with accumulated interest to the amount of $601.64, making the total investment in these bonds at that time $51,204.79. These bonds net the International Typographical Union

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4.15 per cent interest. Of these bonds $13,000 has matured and been paid.

$10,000 of the city of Ottawa, Ont., on a 4¼ per cent income basis.

2,000 pounds sterling city of Victoria (B. C.) debentures, which yield an income of 4.4 per cent.

$10,000 Province of Ontario bonds which net the International 3.9 per cent.

2,000 pounds sterling city of Toronto 3½ per cent bonds at a price which nets the International Union about 4.3 per cent.

$10,000 city of Calgary (Alta.) 4½ per cent bonds at a price that nets the International 4⅝ per cent.

$25,000 San Francisco Geary street railway bonds at a market price which nets the International Union about 4.3 per cent.

$10,000 city of Nashville (Tenn.) 5 per cent bonds at a price which nets the International Union 4.8 per cent.

$16,000 Porto Rican registered 4 per cent bonds at a price which nets the International Union 3.8 per cent.

$13,000 Saskatoon (Sask.) 5 per cent municipal bonds at a price which nets the International Union 5⅜ per cent.

$10,000 Vigo county (Ind.) funding bonds at a price which nets the International Union 4 per cent.

$6,000 South Bend (Ind.) 4 per cent school bonds at a price which nets the International Union 4 per cent.

$9,000 city of Indianapolis bonds at a price which nets the International Typographical Union 4 per cent.

$25,000 city of Colorado Springs bonds at a price which nets the International Union 4 per cent.

$3,000 San Francisco Geary street railway bonds at par which yield 4½ per cent.

$30,000 New York city corporate bonds at a price of $31,211.65. These are 4¼ per cent bonds, but at the price paid they net the International about 4 per cent.

After the close of the fiscal year the executive council purchased Liberty Loan bonds in the sum of $50,000. These bonds had not been delivered at the time of closing this report.

Where bonds were purchased at a premium, a portion of the yearly interest received thereon is credited against the investment, to the end that these bonds will appear on the books of the organization at par value when they mature.

THE TYPOTHETAE ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

The committee which framed the first arbitration agreement between the typographical union and the employers in the book and job branch, adopted May 23, 1917, included the following representatives of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America: William Green, New York; J. W. Hastie, Chicago; E. F. Hamm, Chicago; Frederick Alfred, New York; G. H. Gardner, Cleveland; G. Frederick Kalkoff, New York; Hiram Sherwood, New York; Morton B. Hirsh, Philadelphia; Louis D. Woodward, St. Louis. Marsden G. Scott, Walter W. Barrett, Hugo Miller, Charles N. Smith and John W. Hays, comprising the executive council, represented the International Typographical Union. The agreement, adopted by a vote of 26,757 to 14,282, and effective August 4, 1917, follows:

This agreement, made and entered into this .... day of ...., 19.., between ..... and their successors, constituting the International arbitration committee of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, hereinafter referred to as the Closed dhop Division, party of the first part, duly authorized to act for and in behalf of the employers who are members of the Closed Shop Division, and who may become parties to this agreement, and

..... President,
..... First Vice-President,
..... Second Vice-President,
..... Third Vice-President,
..... Secretary-Treasurer,

and their successors, constituting the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America, hereinafter referred to as the International Typographical Union, party of the second part, duly authorized to act for and in its behalf, is for the purpose of establishing industrial peace in union composing rooms and departments thereof, of commercial printing and publishing establishments not classed as daily newspaper offices, within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union of North America, and is as follows:

Section 1. On and after ...., 1917, and until December 31, 1926, any member of the Closed Shop Division who is conducting a union department under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union shall have the guarantee hereinafter set forth when the requirements of this international arbitration agreement are observed. This agreement shall cover all contracts with local unions, whether in writing or oral understandings. Oral understandings shall be understood as applying to instances wherein union scales are being paid, but where there are no written agreements covering specified periods of time. Such oral understandings which are not for a definite period may be terminated by either side on thirty days' notice in writing. This agreement shall embrace all contracts of either form which are in effect on December 31, 1916, and contracts of subsequent date which have been approved by the president of the International Typographical Union.

Sec. 2. To acquire the protection of this agreement, an individual arbitration contract must be executed in quadruplicate in the form prescribed in this agreement. The holder of such individual arbitration contract shall be entitled to the protection guaranteed by the provisions of this agreement and the terms of the individual arbitration contract in respect to any contract such member may have with a local union of the International Typographical Union.

Sec. 3. Subject to the conditions hereinbefore prescribed, every member of the Closed Shop Division who is a party to this agreement and holding an individual arbitration contract shall have the following guaranteeing:

(a) He shall be protected against walkouts, strikes or boycotts by the members of the union or unions with which he has contracted relations under this agreement, and against any other form of concerted interference by them with the usual and regular operation of any of his departments of labor.

(b) In the event of a difference arising between an employer having an individual arbitration contract and any local union a party thereto, all work shall continue without interruption pending proceedings looking to conciliation or arbitration, either local or international, and the wages, hours and working conditions prevailing at the time the difference arises shall be preserved unchanged until a final decision of the matter at issue shall be reached.

(c) All differences which can not be settled by

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conciliation shall be referred to arbitration in the manner stipulated in this agreement.

Sec. 4. All differences arising under an existing written contract, or an oral understanding, which involve the interpretation to be placed upon any part or parts of this agreement, shall be submitted to the chairman of the international arbitration committee of the Closed Shop Division and the president of the International Typographical Union, together with the arguments and briefs of both parties and an agreed statement of facts in the controversy, accompanied by a joint letter of transmittal, certifying that each party is familiar with the contents of all documents. In case these two officials can not reach a decision upon the issues involved, their differences shall be submitted to the International Board of Arbitration.

Sec. 5. All differences other than those specified in section 4 of this agreement, including disagreements over local union rules and regulations or arising in negotiations for a new scale of wages, including hours of labor and working conditions, as well as in renewing or extending an existing scale, or in respect to a contract, which can not be settled by conciliation, shall be referred to a local board of arbitration in the manner stipulated in the code of procedure as set forth in exhibit "B."

Sec. 6. The question whether a department shall be union or non-union shall not be classed as a "difference" to be arbitrated. Union departments shall be understood to mean such as are made up of union employes and in which the union has been formally recognized by the employer.

Sec. 7. If either party to a local arbitration shall be dissatisfied with a decision by a local board, appeal may be taken to the International Board of Arbitration, to be constituted as hereinafter provided. Such appeal may also be taken to the International Board of Arbitration by either party if for any cause a decision shall not have been rendered by a local board within ninety days after the questions to be arbitrated have been duly determined under the code of procedure.

Sec. 8. Local union laws not affecting wages, hours or working conditions and the laws of the International Typographical Union in effect January 1, 1916, shall not be subject to the provisions of this arbitration agreement, but all changes in and any new International Typographical Union laws thereafter adopted that affect wages, hours or working conditions shall not be operative until accepted by the International Board of Arbitration. All differences regarding or arising under such laws shall be referred to the International Board of Arbitration. Provided, that International or local laws enacted subsequent to the execution of an individual arbitration or local contract shall not affect either contract during its life, except by mutual agreement.

Sec. 9. The International Board of Arbitration shall consist of three members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union, or their proxies, and three members of the International Arbitration Committee of the Closed Shop Division, or their proxies, duly authorized to act for and in behalf of the employers who are members of the Closed Shop Division and who may become parties to this agreement. The International Board of Arbitration shall meet at such time and place as may be determined by it. Due notice of time and place of meeting of the International Board of Arbitration shall be given all interested parties. If the board as thus constituted is unable, after considering a case at two meetings, to reach a decision, the membership of the board may be increased, by unanimous vote, by the addition of a seventh and disinterested member, who shall act with them at the earliest possible date after his appointment, and only on the matters that made his selection necessary.

Sec. 10. The award of the International Board of Arbitration in all cases shall include a determination of all the issues involved; it shall cover the full period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement; any change in the wage scale may be made effective from the date the issue first arose, at the discretion of the board. An award by a majority of the International Board of Arbitration shall be final, and shall be accepted as such by the parties to the dispute.

Sec. 11. At the request of either party to an arbitration, the International Board of Arbitration shall determine whether evasion, collusion or fraud has characterized either the local or international proceedings, or whether either party has failed to comply with, or refuses to fulfill its obligations under a decision, or has omitted to perform any duty prescribed therein, or has secured any unfair or fraudulent advantage, or has evaded any provision of this agreement or any rule of the code of procedure, or is not acting in good faith. At the conclusion of such inquiry it shall be wholly within the power of the International Board of Arbitration to reject all that has been previously done and order a rehearing before the International Board of Arbitration, or before a new local board; or it may find against the offending party or annul the individual arbitration contract. In the event of either party to a dispute refusing to accept and comply with a decision of a local board which is not appealed, or with a decision of the International Board of Arbitration, or with any of the provisions of this International arbitration agreement, as determined by a decision of the International Board of Arbitration, all aid and support to the employer or the local union refusing acceptance and compliance shall be withdrawn by both parties to this agreement. The acts of such recalcitrant employer or union shall be publicly disavowed and the aggrieved party shall be furnished by the other with an official document to that effect.

Sec. 12. The form of individual arbitration contract set forth in Exhibit "A" and the code of procedure set forth in Exhibit "B" are hereby made a part of this agreement and shall be as binding on the parties hereto as if the same were set forth at length herein.

Sec. 13. This agreement shall remain in effect from the .... day of ...., 1917, to the thirty-first day of December, 1926, inclusive, but amendments may be proposed at any meeting of the International Board of Arbitration by either party hereto, and on acceptance by the other party to this agreement shall become a part hereof.

Sec. 14. Believing that the establishment of industrial peace in the departments of printing offices covered by this agreement will prove of mutual benefit to employers and employes and to the commercial printing industry, and realizing that trade customs and shop practices in some respects are not uniform in all the cities which the arbitration agreement is intended to include, it is agreed that the trade customs and shop practices now in effect in union printing offices in each jurisdiction shall not be disturbed or changed by the enforcement of any rules not in effect in such jurisdiction, except by mutual agreement between the parties to local scales and contracts in effect on the date when this agreement shall be made effective.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have affixed their respective signatures in quadruplicate this .... day of ....., 19..

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Representing the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

.....
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.....
.....

Representing the International Typographical Union of North America.

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"EXHIBIT "A."

Individual Arbitration Contract.

It is agreed between ....., party of the first part, and ..... Union No. ....., of ....., party of the second part, by its president, duly authorized to act in its behalf, as follows:

Section 1. In the event of any difference arising between the parties to this contract which can not be adjusted by conciliation such difference shall be submitted to arbitration under the code of procedure provided by the International Arbitration Agreement of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America effective ....., 1917, between the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America and the International Typographical Union of North America.

Sec. 2. This contract shall cover any contract between the parties of the first and second parts, whether the same is in writing or an oral understanding, subject to the conditions expressed in the International Arbitration Agreement, effective ....., 1917, between the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America and the International Typographical Union of North America.

Sec. 3. It is expressly understood and agreed that the International Arbitration Agreement and Code of Procedure, both hereto attached, between the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America and the International Typographical Union of North America shall be integral parts of this contract and shall have the same force and effect as though set forth in the contract itself.

Sec. 4. The parties hereto specifically authorize the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America and the International Arbitration Committee of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America to give public disavowal to any failure to comply with this contract as provided in section 11 of the International Arbitration Agreement.

This contract shall be in full force and effect on the ..... day of ....., 19.., and continue until the 31st day of December, 1926, inclusive.

In witness whereof the undersigned employer and the president of the ..... Union No. ..... have hereunto affixed their respective signatures this ..... day of ....., 191..

.....

.....

Employer.

Witness as to employer:

.....

.....

President ..... Union No..

Witness as to President:

.....

Secretary ..... Union No...

The Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, by the chairman of its International Arbitration Committee, duly authorized to act in its behalf, hereby underwrites the obligations assumed by the party of the first part under this agreement, and guarantees their fulfillment.

.....

Chairman International Arbitration Committee United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

Witness as to Chairman:

.....

The International Typographical Union of North America, by its president, duly authorized to act in its behalf, hereby underwrites the obligations assumed by the party of the second part under this agreement, and guarantees their fulfillment.

.....

President International Typographical Union of North America.

Witness as to President:

.....

EXHIBIT "B."

Code of Procedure.

Section 1. Any employer who is a member of the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America who desires to secure protection afforded under the terms of the International Arbitration Agreement, shall notify the president of the local union operating in the department he wishes the contract to cover, of his desire to secure an individual arbitration contract to be effective from ....., to December 31, 1926, inclusive. If the issuance of an individual arbitration contract as above is satisfactory to the said union, the parties shall execute in quadruplicate an individual arbitration contract, as set forth in Exhibit "A." Employers securing individual arbitration contracts shall have continuous protection for the department to which said contracts apply during the period covered by such contracts.

Conciliation.

Sec. 2. There shall be selected by the respective parties concerned, from within the localities affected by the issues raised, such number of representatives of the employers as the employers may deem desirable, not exceeding three, and an equal number of representatives of the local union, said representatives to constitute a standing local board of conciliation.

Sec. 3. In case of a vacancy, absence or refusal of any member of this standing local board of conciliation to act, another member shall be appointed in his place.

Sec. 4. To this standing local board of conciliation shall be referred all differences which may arise under any local contract, or alleged violations thereof, and such board shall meet when any question of difference shall have been referred to it for a decision by either party to this agreement. A majority vote of the standing local board of conciliation, each party represented therein being at all times entitled to cast the full vote of its representation thereon, shall be final and binding, and the decisions of the standing local board of conciliation shall include any financial claim if such be involved in a dispute brought to it for decision.

Sec. 5. Should the standing local board of conciliation be unable to reach a decision in a dispute at the end of ten days after the same has been brought to its attention, the dispute shall be referred to a local board of arbitration as hereinafter provided: Provided, however, that the standing local board of conciliation, by unanimous vote, may extend the time limit of ten days to twenty days if in its opinion an agreement can be reached in that time.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of renewing or extending contracts covering scale provisions affecting wages, hours and working conditions, the standing local board of conciliation may be enlarged or changed as the parties to this contract may unanimously agree upon. When thus enlarged, for the purpose stated above, this committee shall be known as the Scale Conference Committee. It shall meet within thirty days after notice by either party in writing of proposed changes to be made in renewing or extending existing contracts, and if unable to reach a decision within sixty days after its first meeting, unless further time is agreed to by both parties to the contract, the issues in dispute for the renewal or extension of said contracts shall be referred to the local board of arbitration.

Sec. 7. An issue is raised at the time a written request is made by either party presenting in detail changes in conditions desired.

Sec. 8. When an issue has been raised either party in interest may bring the same to the attention of the standing local board of conciliation as provided in section 4. The party upon whom the original demand is made may present a counter proposition, provided it be submitted in writing and in detail, which counter proposition shall be submitted as soon as possible, and in any event within sixty (60) days.

Sec. 9. Should the standing local board of conciliation fail to reach a decision as provided in sec-

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tions 5 and 6, each party shall prepare its statement, embracing the conditions that it seeks to establish. Each statement must be complete in itself, and shall include only the propositions and counter propositions originally submitted to the standing local board of conciliation; and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the chairman of the International Arbitration Committee of the Closed Shop Division and the president of the International Typographical Union, accompanied by a letter of transmittal, to be signed jointly by the parties in interest, certifying that they are acquainted with the contents of both statements. The chairman and president shall thereupon determine the questions or subjects which can be properly submitted to arbitration, and shall promptly notify by joint letters the interested parties of their decision. In case the two officials can not agree, their differences shall be submitted to the International Board of Arbitration.

LOCAL ARBITRATION.

Sec. 10. Within thirty (30) days after questions for arbitration have been determined a local board of arbitration composed of residents of the locality in which the controversy arises must be formed, the members thereof, not exceeding three representatives for each party to the controversy, to be named by each side, respectively. The board as thus constituted shall select a secretary from among its members. The original members shall then choose an additional member, who shall be a disinterested party and shall act as chairman of the board. If the chairman of the local board shall not have been selected within thirty (30) days after the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, he shall be named by the chairman of the International Arbitration committee and the president of the International Typographical Union, or their proxies, upon the request of either of the interested parties. The two officials named, or their proxies, may for this purpose visit the locality if they deem it necessary. Any expense thus incurred shall be defrayed equally by the parties to the controversy. The chairman of the local board shall preside, put motions, etc., and shall be entitled to vote on all propositions which may properly come before the board in open session. He shall declare a motion carried only when at least a majority of the arbitrators shall have voted affirmatively thereon. At the conclusion of the hearing the chairman shall retire and the other members of the board shall go into executive session and immediately take up a consideration of the issues involved. If in executive session a tie vote occurs on any proposition, or if there are any differences, questions or propositions which do not receive the votes of a majority of the original members of the board, the chairman shall be called in to cast the deciding vote on all unsettled questions or propositions.

Sec. 11. After the local board of arbitration has been organized, it shall proceed forthwith to conduct its hearings under the following rules:

1. It may demand duplicate typewritten statements of grievances.
2. It may examine all parties involved in any differences referred to it for adjudication.
3. It shall employ such stenographers, etc., as may be necessary to facilitate business, and to provide a record for use in the event of an appeal, said record to be properly paged and indexed.
4. It may require affidavits on all disputed points.
5. It shall have free access to all books and records bearing on points at issue.
6. Equal opportunity shall be allowed for presentation of evidence and argument.
7. In event of either party to the dispute refusing to appear or present its case after due notice, it may be adjudged in default and decision shall then be rendered against such party.
8. All evidence communicated to the board in confidence shall be preserved inviolate and no record of such evidence shall be kept, except for use on appeal, in which case such inviolability shall be preserved.
9. The party making the original demand shall have the right to present its case and evidence without interruption, excepting that when oral evidence is introduced cross-examination of witnesses shall be allowed. The opposing party shall have the same right in turn. The first party shall then have the right to present evidence strictly in rebuttal and the opposing party shall be allowed to present counter-evidence strictly in surrebuttal. When objection is made by either party to the admission of any evidence offered by the other party, the board by vote shall decide as to the admissibility of the evidence in question.
10. In case of the inability of either side to present evidence at the moment, the order may be varied to the extent of allowing such evidence to be presented at such session as may be agreed upon by the parties to the controversy, or as may be ordered by the local board of arbitration. No evidence shall be received or considered that was not presented at a regular open session of the board, except that it shall be allowable for the members of the board, in any case, to visit any office in a body to see the operation of labor therein, or for any other necessary purpose, to aid in arriving at a just decision.
11. Oral argument may be limited to one speech on each side after all evidence has been presented. Written pleadings, instead of oral arguments, shall be allowed whenever agreed upon by the parties to the controversy or whenever ordered by the local board of arbitration.
12. There shall be an agreement by at least a majority of the members of the board as to the exact time and place of hearing, of which both parties shall be notified in season. The sessions shall be continuous, except for necessary intermissions, until the hearing is concluded.

Sec. 12. When a hearing is concluded the board shall, without unnecessary delay, and as set forth in section 10 of this code, go into executive session, from which all persons except the original members of the board shall be excluded, for the determination of its award. In its deliberation the transcript of the stenographic report shall be accepted as the best evidence of what occurred at the hearing, unless it be shown that gross errors exist in said transcript. Should the original members of the board be unable to decide upon the award, the chairman shall be called in, as provided in section 10 of this code. The award of the board must be formulated and signed by all the members thereof at a regular executive session, after there has been full opportunity for consideration and discussion, the date and time of such session having previously been determined at a full meeting of the board. If any member of the board dissents from the award and wishes to file a dissenting opinion, he shall give immediate notice to that effect, and shall, within forty-eight (48) hours after the award has been decided upon and before it has been promulgated, formulate his reasons for dissenting, and such opinion must be signed by him before final adjournment at a regular executive session, arranged for as above provided. Such dissenting opinion, when thus signed, must be attached to the award.

Sec. 13. The board shall not be compelled to set forth its reasons for making the award, but may do so in the written award only. In framing its award the findings shall be expressed in detail, to the end that no misunderstanding shall afterward occur. An award of a local board shall be for not less than one year nor for more than three years; provided, however, that the provisions of the local agreement shall not be violated thereby.

Sec. 14. All expenses of a local arbitration board shall be divided equally between the union and the other interested party or parties.

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INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Sec. 15. When either party to a local arbitration shall desire to appeal to the International Board of Arbitration written notice to that effect must be given to the other party within five (5) days after the local decision has been rendered, and the appeal shall be filed with the International Board of Arbitration within thirty (30) days after such decision. When an appeal is under consideration by the International Board of Arbitration, it shall not take evidence, but both parties to the controversy may appear personally or may submit the records and briefs of the local hearing and make oral or written arguments in support of their several contentions. They may submit an agreed statement of facts or a transcript of testimony, properly certified to before a notary public by the stenographer taking the original evidence or depositions.

Sec. 16. The International Board of Arbitration must act when its services are desired by either party to an appeal as above, and shall proceed with all possible dispatch in rendering such services.

Sec. 17. So far as applicable, the rules of procedure governing local arbitration boards shall govern the International Board of Arbitration.

Sec. 18. Should either party to a local or International arbitration desire to make an allegation against the other, as provided in section 11 of the International arbitration agreement, the complaint shall be prepared in writing and in quadruplicate. A copy thereof shall be delivered by registered mail to the chairman of the International Arbitration Committee of the Closed Shop Division, to the president of the International Typographical Union of North America, and to the party against whom the complaint is made.

Sec. 19. All awards of the International arbitration board shall be for not less than one year nor for more than three years; provided, however, that the provisions of the local agreement shall not be violated thereby.

Sec. 20. All expenses attendant upon the settlement of any case before the International Board of Arbitration shall be adjusted in each case in accordance with the directions of the International Board of Arbitration.

Sec. 21. These rules and this code may be amended at any meeting of the International Board of Arbitration in accordance with the method prescribed in section 13 of the International arbitration agreement.

ARBITRATION DECISIONS.

Four meetings of the International Board of Arbitration were held during the past year. The minutes of these meetings, containing the decisions rendered, are as follows:

June Meeting.

The International Board of Arbitration met in the office of Chairman H. N. Kellogg, of the special standing committee, in Indianapolis, Ind., June 21, 22 and 23, 1916.

There were present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Chairman H. N. Kellogg, Charles H. Taylor, jr., of the Boston Globe, and W. S. Jones, of the Minneapolis Journal.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union President M. G. Scott, Vice-President W. W. Barrett and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

The first matter given consideration was a dispute between St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 and the St. Louis Times regarding the number of situations that should be given out in the composing room of that paper. E. E. Bradley appeared representing the St. Louis Times and Charles Hertenstein appeared representing St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.

The Union being the moving party in this case, Mr. Hertenstein opened and his argument was followed by that of Mr. Bradley, after which a general discussion was had, and the board then proceeded to give consideration to another case from St. Louis, the same being a dispute between St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 and the St. Louis publishers regarding the reproduction of an advertisement appearing in a rotogravure supplement. Mr. Hertenstein appeared representing St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 and Mr. Bradley appeared representing his publication. After the arguments in this case, and at 12:30 the board adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The International Board of Arbitration met at 2 P. M. as per adjournment, with all members present.

The board resumed consideration of the St. Louis dispute between the St. Louis Times and St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 regarding the number of men that should be employed in the composing room of that paper, and the following decision was rendered:

This case relates to the number of machine operators to be employed in the composing room of the St. Louis Times.

The contention is one which should have been adjusted locally. The records show that the time worked by machine operators on a number of days greatly exceeded the maximum day established by the scale. It is the opinion of the board that operators should not be compelled to work nine and ten hours except in emergencies. It has not been shown that emergencies existed in the office mentioned in this appeal, and the board recommends that on the days when there is a large volume of work for machine operators an extra man or men be employed. This does not apply to 'regular extras' mentioned in section 18 of the contract.

The board then gave further consideration to the contention between St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 and the St. Louis publishers regarding the reproduction of an advertisement in a rotogravure section, and rendered the following decision:

In this case the union claims that a Coca-Cola advertisement that appeared in the rotogravure section of the Post-Dispatch should be paid for 'at the ready print rate.' The claim is denied.

The International Board of Arbitration then gave consideration to a dispute between Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80 and the Kansas City Post regarding the claim of members of the union for back pay for certain Sunday work upon that publication, and rendered the following decision:

In this case the union claims back pay to the amount of $85.32 for men working on Sundays during the interim between the date on which the union notified the Post of its claim and the International Arbitration Board's decision August 30, 1915. The contention of the union is sustained.

The board then gave consideration to a dispute between the Indianapolis News management and Indianapolis Mailers' Union No. 10 that had been before it on previous occasions. The dispute arose regarding the jurisdiction over mailing machines known as the typograph and the addressograph machines. The board being unable to reach a decision, this case was passed for further consideration.

At 5 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M.

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JUNE 22, 1916.

The International Arbitration Board met at the office of Chairman Kellogg at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with Messrs. Kellogg, Jones and Brown representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Mr. Brown having been substituted on the board for Mr. Taylor while the board gave consideration to an appeal from a decision of the local arbitration board on a dispute between the Boston Mailers and the Boston local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Vice-President Charles N. Smith, of the International Typographical Union, and representing the Mailers' Trade District Union, was substituted for Mr. Barrett during the hearing of this case.

Mr. Bogart, of the Boston American, appeared before the board representing the Boston publishers and supporting the appeal. Mr. Spillane, of the Boston Mailers' Union, appeared representing the organization and advocating the endorsement of the decision of the local board.

At 1 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2:30 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, and resumed consideration of the Boston Mailers' case, Mr. Spillane arguing for the union. After the hearing of a rebuttal by Mr. Bogart and a sur-rebuttal by Mr. Spillane, the board went into executive session, and a general discussion took place upon the case in question. The board was unable to reach a decision on this case, and it was laid over, in the meantime being referred to Vice-President Charles N. Smith, representing the Mailers' Trade District Union, in order that he might make an effort at an adjustment.

At 6. P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M.

JUNE 23, 1916.

The board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, Charles H. Taylor, jr., resuming his place on the board, as did W. W. Barrett, representing the International Typographical Union.

The only questions coming before the board at this session were questions of dispute between Chairman H. N. Kellogg, of the joint standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union, regarding points subject to arbitration in scale disputes. The results of this conference were not in the nature of decisions, and at their conclusion the board adjourned.

October Meeting.

The International Arbitration Board of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union met at 10 A. M. on October 31, 1916, in the office of Chairman Kellogg, in Indianapolis, Ind.

There were present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association H. N. Kellogg and Charles H. Taylor, jr. Announcement was made by the publishers' representatives that the third representative of the publishers was seriously ill at his home in Minneapolis and could not be present.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union President M. G. Scott, Vice-President Hugo Miller and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

There being no case ready for consideration, the board adjourned to 10 A. M., November 1, 1916.

NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

The International Arbitration Board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, Bruce Haldeman, of Louisville, Ky., being present as the third representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The board took up an appeal case from a local arbitration decision rendered in a dispute between the Newark local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Newark Typographical Union No. 103.

There appeared before the board representing the Newark local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association Eugene W. Farrell, of the Newark Evening News; Henry Joseph Auth, of the Newark Star-Eagle, and Louis Hannock, of the Newark Sunday Call. Henry Gottlob and William Dolson appeared representing Newark Typographical Union No. 103.

The appeal having been made by the publishers, the case was opened by them, and their arguments were followed by those of the representatives of the union.

At 11:45 A. M. the board adjourned to 2 P. M. for lunch and to give opportunity for a conference between the representatives of the two sides from Newark.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, and resumed consideration of the Newark appeal case, Mr. Gottlob, of Newark Typographical Union, having the floor. Mr. Gottlob informed the board that the representatives of the two parties from Newark had been unable to reach an agreement on all of the points at issue, and the case was therefore still before the board.

At 4:45 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M. on November 2, 1916, the hour being made 2 P. M. in order that the representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association could take up an arbitration case pending with the Stereotypers' International Union.

NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

The board met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, Mr. Rembold, of Cincinnati, taking the place of Bruce Haldeman as a representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association on the board.

Charles H. Taylor, jr., of the Boston Globe, and representing the publishers' association on the board, and Charles N. Smith, vice-president of the International Typographical Union and representing the Mailers' Trade District Union, reported that Mr. Smith had visited Boston and succeeded in securing an adjustment of the dispute between the Boston local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Boston Mailers' Union that was before the International Arbitration Board at its last meeting.

The secretary of the board read a letter from St. Louis regarding the reproduction in a photoengravure section advertisement of one of the St. Louis papers. The board decided that a previous decision on this subject was made on a specific act and that it had no further effect, and any case outside of that must be brought in the usual manner and carried through in the usual way.

The board then took up a dispute between the

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Indianapolis local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1 as to the right of a foreman to compel a regular to work after he has put on a competent sub. Hilton U. Brown and Frank Eckert appeared for the Indianapolis publishers and Messrs. Hattery and Ankenbrock appeared for Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1. This case was brought by the publishers, and Mr. Eckert opened the argument for the Indianapolis local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. After Mr. Eckert closed, Mr. Brown made a further statement for the publishers. Mr. Hattery opened the case for Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1, and he was followed by Mr. Ankenbrock along the same line. Rebuttal and sur-rebuttal arguments were made, and after a general discussion the following decision was rendered:

Owing to the personal elements involved in this case the board dismisses it without prejudice to either side and recommends that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in emergencies in Indianapolis be continued.

Members of the union should respond to emergency calls for additional help by employers when made to the officers of the union, but employes whose positions are covered by competent substitutes can not be disciplined by foremen for failure to respond.

At this time Vice-President Smith, of the International Typographical Union, took the place of Vice-President Miller as the representative of the union, and a case that had been pending for some time before the board and involving a dispute between Indianapolis Mailers' Union and the Indianapolis local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was taken up. After some discussion this case was referred to Vice-President Smith, of the International Typographical Union, with the request that he attempt to reach an adjustment thereon.

Further consideration was then given to the dispute between the Newark local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Newark Typographical Union No. 103, but no decision was reached, and by agreement the case was passed over to the next meeting.

The board then adjourned.

February Meeting.

The International Arbitration Board of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union met on February 28, 1917, in the office of Chairman Kellogg, of the special standing committee, in Indianapolis, Ind.

There were present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, H. N. Kellogg, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn., and Charles H. Taylor, jr., of Boston, Mass.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union President Marsden G. Scott, Vice-President W. W. Barrett and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

Vice-President Smith, of the International Typographical Union, was present during the hearing of the various cases.

The first matter to come before the board was an appeal case from a local arbitration board decision on a dispute between the Milwaukee local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23.

The Milwaukee local of the publishers' association was represented before the board by John Poppendieck, jr., and John W. Campsie.

Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 was represented before the board by John P. Keating and O. E. Thomas.

Mr. Poppendieck opened the discussion for the Milwaukee publishers, his remarks being followed by Mr. Keating, representing No. 23. Rebuttal and sur-rebuttal arguments were made and some informal discussion then took place

At 12:20 the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present.

An appeal from a decision of a local arbitration board in Elizabeth, N. J., on a dispute between the Elizabeth Journal and Elizabeth Typographical Union was taken up on appeal.

William F. Estep appeared before the board arguing the contention for Elizabeth Union.

Augustus S. Crane appeared before the board representing the Elizabeth Journal. The union being the mover in the case, Mr. Estep presented the case for that organization, after which Mr. Crane made an argument for the Elizabeth Journal. Rebuttal and sur-rebuttal arguments were heard, when some informal discussion took place, after which the board went into executive session.

At 5 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., March 1, 1917.

MARCH 1, 1917.

The board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, and resumed consideration of the Milwaukee appeal case.

After spending some time on the above case the board took up a dispute between the Evening Express Publishing Company, of Portland, Maine, and Portland Typographical Union No. 66.

At 12 o'clock, noon, the board adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 P. M. with all members present, and resumed consideration of the Portland case, which was finally passed over, as was the Elizabeth case, to be taken up at a future time.

A contention existing in Boston was referred to Messrs. Kellogg and Scott.

The board then took up a scale contention between the Pueblo Star-Journal and Pueblo Typographical Union. This case had been before the board on previous occasions and the board at this time rendered the following decision:

In this case the publisher of the Star-Journal asked for a readjustment of the scale. The board having been unable to reach a decision upon the briefs and arguments submitted, action has been deferred from time to time in order to permit the parties to the controversy to present oral arguments. The publisher and the union have been unable to arrange for a time mutually convenient for the presentation of these oral arguments, and the board has been requested to dispose of the case upon the papers submitted.

The appeal is dismissed.

These sections govern the renewal of the Pueblo scale:

It is further agreed by and between the parties hereto, that either party hereto, desiring any changes in the provisions hereof, may open the same for revision by giving thirty (30) days' written notice prior to the expiration of this contract, which said notice shall clearly and fully specify the changes desired to be made by either party, and

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no notice shall be effective which does not so specify such matters, and no matter shall be considered by either party, except such notice be served within the time specified above, and contain the specific matter desired to be considered, except such matters as may mutually be agreed upon by the parties hereto, when such matters are opened up for discussion.

If no such notice be served upon either party by the other, then this contract is to remain in full force and effect from year to year.

The board therefore decides that the existing scale shall continue in effect until January 1, 1918.

The sections quoted above indicate the procedure which should be followed if the scale is to be amended at that time.

The board then took up a dispute between Indianapolis Typographical Union and the Indianapolis local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, on a reproduction case and rendered the following decision:

Referring to the contention regarding the reproduction of a photo-engraved plate of an advertisement of the Globe-Outlet Company, the case is dismissed without prejudice to either side.

Photo-engraved plates of local advertisements originally set in type, shall be reproduced within the time limit required by the local contract. Photo-engraved plates or cuts used in advertisements, in whole or in part, made from drawings or lettered designs, not originally set in type, are to be classed as plate matter. The reproduction of such lettered designs may be submitted to local arbitration.

The board then took up a dispute that had been before it for some time from Newark, N. J. This case also was passed over to a future meeting.

At 4:30 P. M. the board adjourned to 10 A. M., March 2, 1917.

MARCH 2, 1917.

The board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, all members being present.

The board then gave some consideration to a controversy brought before it from Portland, Maine, and President Scott and Chairman Kellogg were authorized to issue a joint letter in an effort to secure an adjustment of this matter.

Some time was given to a discussion of a controversy between Chairman Kellogg, of the publishers' committee, and President Scott, of the International Typographical Union, on a condition that had come up in Fort Smith, Ark., since the last meeting of the board.

At 12, noon, the board adjourned.

April Meeting.

The International Board of Arbitration met in the office of the Boston Globe, World building, New York city, April 24, 1917, at 10 A. M.

There were present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association H. N. Kellogg, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. S. Jones, Minneapolis, Minn., and C. H. Rembold, Cincinnati, Ohio.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union President Scott and Vice-President Smith.

After further consideration of the controversy over the pay of an apprentice employed in the office of the Portland (Maine) Evening Express in 1916, the board reached the following decision:

NEW YORK, April 24, 1917.

Portland Typographical Union No. 66 vs. W. H. Dow, business manager the Evening Express, Portland, Maine.

In the case of the claim by apprentice Hamilton for twelve dollars ($12) per week from January 1, 1916, the board decides that he is entitled to the sum mentioned from March 1, 1916, to December 31, 1916, inclusive, less what he received as wages during the period. Respectfully submitted,

H. N. KELLOGG,
W. S. JONES,
C. H. REMBOLD,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
J. W. HAYS,
CHARLES N. SMITH.

The appeals from the award of the local board of arbitration in the Newark, N. J., newspaper scale was given further consideration. The board being unable to reach a decision, Chairman Kellogg and President Scott were authorized to proceed under the provisions of the last sentence of section 10 of the International agreement, provided further efforts to adjust the controversy were unsuccessful.

The following communications were taken up for consideration:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 30, 1917.

Hopewell H. Rogers, President American Newspaper Publishers' Association, care Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR MR. ROGERS—Since the beginning of the European war more than 500 members of our subordinate unions in Canada have enlisted for the overseas service. Many members of the International Typographical Union responded to President Wilson's call when the state military organizations were sent to guard the border in Texas last year.

At our annual convention held in Baltimore last August the delegates adopted a rule to protect the situations of these members as follows:

"Section 127. In cases where members * * * enlist for active service in time of war, or members of the national guard who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman. Provided, that upon again reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them."

While the rules of the union are definitely recognized in many of our contracts with employers, the fact that this rule was adopted subsequent to the meetings at which the new International arbitration agreement for 1917-1922 was completed has created a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety in the minds of many of the officers and members of our subordinate unions.

I therefore suggest that the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union can be of material assistance to our government at this time if the executive officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will recommend that your members accept this rule while the necessity for it exists.

I am in receipt of a number of letters on this subject from members of our local unions, and it will be a pleasure to be able to assure them that the executive officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association will accept the suggestion which we have presented.

With best wishes, I am Yours sincerely,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, 635 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—I have your letter of March 30 in reference to the rule adopted at the last annual convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Baltimore in August, and I shall immediately take this question up with the directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the special standing committee, and hope to give you a more definite reply in the very near future. Yours very truly,
H. L. ROGERS,
President American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 3, 1917.

H. N. Kellogg, Chairman Special Standing Committee, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. KELLOGG—I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter sent to President Rogers, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Supplementing the statement as to the number of members of the International Typographical Union now in active service in Europe, this union has paid mortuary benefits in twenty-four cases where members have been reported as killed in action or as missing and unaccounted for and officially recorded as dead.

In view of the critical situation which confronts the United States government in its international relations, the representatives of this International Union on the International Board of Arbitration offer the following resolution and move its adoption by the International board:

"Whereas, It is the sense of the members of the International Board of Arbitration that the parties to the arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union should cooperate in every emergency which confronts the United States government in its international relations; and,

"Whereas, Sections 9 and 14 of the arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union provide that the laws of the International Typographical Union enacted subsequent to the execution of contracts entered into under the International agreement shall not become operative unless accepted by both parties to such contracts; and,

"Whereas, The Baltimore convention of the International Union adopted a rule intended to protect the situations of members who enlist in the government service in time of war, as follows:

" 'In cases where members are admitted as residents of the Union Printers Home, or who enlist for active service in the regular army or navy in time of war, or members of the national guard who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman: Provided, That upon again reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them.'

"Resolved, That the above rule is hereby accepted by the International Board of Arbitration as a proper provision to be incorporated in all contracts hereafter entered into between members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and subordinate organizations of the International Typographical Union under the arbitration agreements of 1912-1917 and 1917-1922; and,

"Resolved, That the International Board of Arbitration hereby recommends the acceptance of this rule by all parties to existing contracts entered into by employers and unions under the 1912-1917 agreements."

The representatives of the International Typographical Union request that a mail vote of the members of the International Board be taken on the adoption of the resolutions above submitted.

The votes of the undersigned are hereby recorded as in favor of the adoption of these resolutions.

Sincerely yours,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
WALTER W. BARRETT,
JOHN W. HAYS,
Representing I. T. U. Executive Council.
By M. G. SCOTT, President.

The action of the board was as follows:

First. That the International Board of Arbitration hereby accepts the following as a proper provision to be included in local contracts entered into under the International Arbitration Agreement on and after May 1, 1917:

"Section —. In cases where members of the International Typographical Union enlist for active service in time of war, or members of the national guard who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman. Provided, That upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them."

Second. The International Board, in accepting the above section, includes under its provisions apprentices who are registered as such at the time of their enlistment or enrollment.

Third. The International Board recommends that publishers and local unions parties to existing contracts entered into under the International Agreement shall amend such contracts to include the section quoted.

Fourth. The International Board specifically directs attention to the fact that the board has no authority to declare that this provision shall be included in any local contract signed prior to May 1, 1917, unless included therein or attached thereto by and with the signed acceptance of both parties to such local contract.

Fifth. It is agreed and understood that if during the absence of an employe there has been a reduction in the force which includes the situation held by such employe, the union can not require the employer to restore a situation which does not exist.

Sixth. The International Board authorizes and instructs Chairman Kellogg and President Scott to prepare a statement to publishers and to subordinate unions covering in further detail the understanding of the board on this subject.

At 12 o'clock noon the board adjourned.

J. W. HAYS, Secretary.

Recommendations Made by President Scott and Chairman Kellogg.

Complying with the instructions of the International Board of Arbitration, the undersigned recommend that the following memorandum be attached to all contracts between employers and typographical unions made prior to May 1, 1917, and be included in contracts entered into subsequent to that date:

It is agreed between the employer (or employers) and the union, parties to this contract, that the situations of employes who enlist or are enrolled for service in time of war may be filled during their absence by the foreman of the department in which they are employed. Provided, That upon reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these employes shall be restored to them.

This provision shall not be construed as requiring the employer to restore a situation which may have been abolished through a reduction in the force, as provided in section 121 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union for 1916, the understanding being that employes covered by this provision shall suffer no loss of priority rights or standing during their absence.

If in restoring apprentices to their situations the total number employed shall exceed the number allowed by the local contract, the parties to this agreement will exert every reasonable effort to make provision for any apprentices who may be displaced.

The above provisions are not intended to require a foreman to fill the situation of an employe who is absent for the reason above given or to compel the re-employment of an employe who because of any physical disability may be unable to perform the duties required in the situation formerly held by him.

We earnestly recommend the acceptance of the above as complying with the spirit of the action taken by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Board of Arbitration.

Very respectfully,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
President International Typographical Union.
HENRY N. KELLOGG,
Chairman Special Standing Committee,
American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

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IN CONCLUSION.

This is the third report of the executive council since it has been increased from three to five members. This report contains but a few of the more important matters with which the council has dealt. A number of other things that have occupied considerable time of the council will be discussed at the convention. The reports of the various officers of the organization show what the general work has been, how it has been carried on and the results.

The executive council desires to express its appreciation for the help received from the membership in its efforts to conduct the affairs of the International Union in a conservative manner, and at the same time protect the interests of all concerned. Respectfully submitted,

MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
WALTER W. BARRETT,
HUGO MILLER,
CHARLES N. SMITH,
J. W. HAYS,
Executive Council.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIED PRINTING TRADES ASSOCIATION

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association held three regular meetings during the year. The sessions were held in four different cities, namely, Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.; New York city and Cleveland, Ohio. The proceedings of all the meetings of the board for the year are set forth in full in the following pages:

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, Held at the Hotel Falmouth, Portland, Me., July 10, 11 and 12, 1916.

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association met in regular session in the State of Maine room at the Hotel Falmouth, Portland, Me., on Monday, July 10, 1916.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union, President Marsden G. Scott, Vice-President Hugo Miller, Vice-President Charles N. Smith, and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

There was present representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, President George L. Berry.

There was present representing the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, President James J. Freel.

There was present representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, President A. P. Sovey.

There was present representing the International Photo-Engravers' Union, President Matthew Woll.

President Woll called the meeting to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and the following in addition to the members of the Board of Governors were reported as being present:

John F. Maguire, representing the Boston Photo-Engravers' Union.

A. P. Williams, a representative of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

William L. Reardon, president of the Portland Allied Printing Trades Council and a member of the stereotypers' union.

The secretary read the following communication:

CHICAGO, July 7, 1916.

J. W. Hays:

MY DEAR HAYS—This will introduce our E. F. Kloter, who is representing our brotherhood in an effort to bring about a closer co-operation between the printing trade and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Any assistance you can render him will be greatly appreciated by

Yours sincerely,
F. J. MCNULTY.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. Kloter be invited to address the board on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

William L. Reardon, president of the Portland Allied Printing Trades Council, addressed the board as follows:

A banquet will be tendered this evening by the typographical union. There will also be a sail in the harbor tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. There will be an open meeting on Wednesday evening next, at which we expect the following speakers: President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union; President George L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; President A. P. Sovey, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; President Matthew Woll, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union; President James J. Freel, of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

It is the intention of the local allied printing trades council to have this open meeting for the benefit of the non-union people in the trade, and we sincerely hope that you gentlemen will attend that meeting, because it will be of great value to the people interested, I am sure. That is the program, so far as I know.

It has been intimated and conveyed to me from various sources that this session would be a four-day session. Believing that to be true we arranged for the Wednesday evening meeting. I was surprised when President Freel told me that such was not the case. We went ahead and it is impossible now I believe to make the meeting for Tuesday evening, because our circulars have been distributed and it is a question whether we could reach some people or whether we could hold the meeting or not should we change the date.

I would like to make a statement before the board as to the condition of affairs in this city when you wish it.

The board decided to hear Mr. Reardon at once.

Mr. Reardon said:

I want it understood that what I have to say is not said to depreciate the efforts made by local men in the past in regard to the allied printing trades council in this city, but there is an unfortunate state of affairs here. The twenty-fifth of last May I was elected president of the council. The previous meeting to that was held in June, 1914. They had no money and no stationery of any kind. Their organization was merely a nominal one, and practically cut no figure in labor matters in this city. For that reason I say I do not want to discount the efforts of those who tried to keep the thing together.

We have absolutely no money. It was necessary after the meeting of May 25 to reorganize and get

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funds in order that we could make some show of activity. I saw the president of the local typographical union, and he assured me of the hearty support and co-operation of the local typographical union. He backed it up with a contribution from the union of twenty dollars. We received a donation of ten dollars each from the stereotypers' and pressmen's unions. There is no question in my mind now but what we are going to go ahead and do business, and are going to have some finances to do business with.

I want to speak in regard to the conditions in the city. I came here about three years ago to organize the stereotypers. As a result we got every stereotyper practically in the state of Maine into one union. I do not think there is any exception in that particular. A year ago last June or two years ago last June I was successful in negotiating an agreement with the publishers in this city, getting a closed shop. They wanted to give the wages, wanted to give the hours, but they did not want to close the shops. They cited the local typographical union. The management showed me a piece of paper with two or three paragraphs where the local typographical union received the scale of prices, the hours were satisfactory, but they would not close up the shop. After some considerable negotiations we got the scale signed and closed up the shops.

I was elected in May; we have been holding meetings weekly and we hope to make some progress. We are just beginning to gather the ends of the threads and weave them into some kind of a fabric. Anything the members of this board can do at the meeting to cement the work and interest those in the audience to co-operate is going to redound to the benefit of the men we want to reach, and it will also add to the credit we deserve as union men and men interested in the labor movement in this city.

In regard to the political situation, we have now in the hands of the printer a circular that we intend to send to different nominees. I had expected to have this today but the printer promised me that I could have a copy for tomorrow morning. I was fortunate in reaching two nominees; one pledged me his word that he would not only have the label, but that he was in hearty sympathy with the labor movement in this city. That is the nominee for district attorney.

I have come to this conclusion—the people would be better off if they knew better; they are not bad fellows. They do not seem to have any idea of the fitness of things; in one office alone I know that they refused to buy tickets for the banquet. They have an idea that it should be given to them. They won't spend a few cents to support the movement. Spend money—they don't believe in that. The local typographical union is going to predominate so far as numbers are concerned tonight.

A man says, "What is the use of the organization? He can't do any better than he is doing." He doesn't stop to think that he may work somewhere else some day; he doesn't see that.

A. F. Williams, a representative of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders, addressed the board as follows:

It is little that I can say in regard to the local conditions further than Brother Reardon has told you. I attended the meeting of the allied printing trades council last Thursday evening and was quite surprised at the methods which they had been using in conducting their affairs in the past.

Two years ago I visited this town and got in touch with the secretary of the allied printing trades council. I found they had not held a meeting of the council for two years. Previous to that the meetings, when held, were held in the homes of some of the members, and the only way to have a meeting was to have a little liquid refreshment sent from Boston.

A great many of those employed in the different shops are men who have worked in the one shop nearly all their lives. In the bookbinding industry we have men who have worked in only one shop; their employers give them two weeks' vacation with pay; if a man is sick his pay is granted to him, and it is very hard to do any organization work under the present conditions.

We feel that if we could get the men employed in the printing houses present on Wednesday evening, that you gentlemen could probably show them why they should be members of the organization, but I think there should be more life injected into the allied printing trades council in this town.

John F. Maguire, representing the Boston Photo-Engravers' Union, then addressed the board, as follows:

I would like the attention of the board brought to the unorganized condition in this territory and the result it has on the big cities. When they have any labor difficulties in Boston this is the city they send work to. There was a strike five years ago and they sent a pile of work up here. There are not many men, that is true, but there are something like five two-men shops here; this is detrimental.

In New Hampshire the typographical union is having a showout with the Rumford Press; they say the press is going to buck the union; they are competing with other cities and employers are kicking about unfair competition.

I think an effort should be made to clean up these unorganized territories and eliminate this unfair competition and the conditions we are forced to meet when we have any trouble in large cities.

It was agreed by the board that consideration be given to the reports later during the session of the board.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read a communication from Secretary Brady, of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York, regarding a bill that had been presented to that council for attorney's fees by Myles Walsh.

It was moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to notify Mr. Brady that the board reaffirms its previous decision in the matter, namely that the board has nothing to do with this case.

A communication referring to non-union printing of law briefs in New York, with a list of the customers for this class of work, received from the New York Allied Printing Trades Council, was brought to the attention of the board.

It was the decision of the board that this is a matter that properly comes under the work of the New York Allied Printing Trades Council.

A communication from Tacoma regarding the right of an office using the allied trades label to place the same on a rubber stamp was read.

On motion, the board decided that the allied printing trades council label could not be reproduced on rubber stamps.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read the following communication:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 1, 1916.

F. Donahoe, Secretary A. P. T. C., 298 Wellington street, N., Hamilton, Ont.:

DEAR MR. DONAHOE—I have your letter of June 29, reading as follows:

"Kindly let me know by return mail if the allied council of Hamilton has the ruling as to the termination of agreements; the reason I am asking for such information is that stereotypers, electrotypers and web pressmen expires September 1, 1916; news, ad and machine operators, May 1, 1917; job and job pressmen, December 31, 1917. Let me know your opinion if it would be advisable to hold them all over as to such time so as to have them all terminate at the same time.

"Trusting to hear from you immediately, as two unions meet Monday, July 3, and thanking you in advance for your valuable information, I am."

An allied printing trades council has nothing

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whatever to do with the wage contracts of the unions represented in the council. Each local union represented in the Hamilton council must make its own wage agreements and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of its respective international union. In some cities the various unions comprising the allied printing trades council, by mutual agreement, arrange their scales to expire on the same date. In most places, however, the scales of the unions represented expire at different times. Any union represented in the council desiring instructions regarding the renewal of its scale should consult the president of the international union by which it is chartered.

Enclosed is a copy of the International Allied Printing Trades Association agreement. If you can use a number of these booklets, advise me and they will be supplied without charge.

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) J. W. HAYS.

On motion, President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union, and President George L. Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, were appointed a committee to draft a declaration on the point brought out in the above letter.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read the following communication:

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 28, 1916.

J. W. Hays, Secretary International Allied Printing Trades Association, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—Under date of March 27, you informed me as follows:

"No local union can be represented in more than one allied council."

This information was asked for the benefit of the printing pressmen's union. I gave them the information contained in the letter. They now wish to find out, if possible, the reason of the council making such ruling.

Thanking you in advance for any information regarding this matter, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. E. CORCORAN.

The board said the reason for the action of the board in deciding that no local council could be represented in more than one allied printing trades council is contained in the last sentence of section 2, article iv, of the allied trades agreement, which reads as follows:

No one shall be at the same time a member of more than one local allied printing trades council.

A communication from the secretary of the Montreal Allied Printing Trades Council regarding the registration of the label in Canada was read by Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

On motion of Mr. Berry, the president and secretary were instructed to take this matter up with an attorney of the board to prepare some measure in harmony with the requirements to be introduced that would give us the desired opportunity of registration, the same to be submitted to respective organizations and councils in Canada for their joint action in passing this law before the House of Commons.

An appeal of the Pittsburgh Pressmen's Union No. 64 against an action of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Pittsburgh was read.

On motion of Mr. Freel, the president of the association was authorized to visit Pittsburgh and endeavor to adjust the situation.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read a communication from Denver regarding allowing an office to have a separate number to be used with labels placed on jobs which it "farmed out" to other offices.

The following motion of Mr. Berry was adopted:

That the previous decision of the board upon this subject be reaffirmed, and that the action of the Denver Allied Printing Trades Council be also affirmed; if, however, the local council desires to change its ruling, then the Board of Governors should be shown in what manner the request can be granted, and at the same time the use of the privilege be protected from abuse.

On motion of Mr. Freel, the board adjourned to meet again at 2:30 P. M.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The board met at 2:30 P. M. as per adjournment, with all members present.

A letter from the president of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Tallahassee, Fla., together with a reply thereto from Secretary-Treasurer Hays, was read to the board.

On motion, the reply of Mr. Hays to the president of the Tallahassee Allied Printing Trades Council was endorsed by the board.

The controversy coming from Denison, Texas, was laid over for consideration at a later meeting.

A communication from Kenosha, Wis., regarding the use of the allied printing trades label was read.

On motion, this was referred to the secretary.

A communication from Waterloo, Iowa, regarding the uniform label agreement was read.

On motion of Mr. Freel, the secretary was directed to repeat to the people in question the advice given in the first instance.

A communication from Duluth, Minn., was read, and on motion of Mr. Freel, the position taken by the secretary-treasurer was endorsed.

A communication from the secretary of the Minneapolis Allied Printing Trades Council regarding the indebtedness of the allied trades council in that city for labels was read.

It was moved and seconded that this matter be left in the hands of Secretary-Treasurer Hays for adjustment.

Charles A. Sumner, secretary-treasurer of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, who had been authorized to continue negotiations looking to the unionizing of the Methodist Book Concern, made a report showing that the work had progressed to a considerable extent, and that the prospects were good for a favorable result.

At this time the board took a recess of fifteen minutes and reconvened with all members present.

The following motion of Mr. Berry was adopted:

In accordance with the request at the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor a special committee upon the offset press matter, which we all recognize as important, was appointed and they have had hearings, as most of the board know. They have completed the hearings and completed the report. The report is in the hands of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Upon the action of the San Francisco convention the executive council was required to render a decision upon this subject, and the decision is to be founded upon the committee's report. The matter is in the hands of the council. Council convened about the 26th, and I got in touch with Mr. Gompers, asking that the decision be made known as soon as possible, because this thing was getting more serious each day. He advised me that council had not yet reached the committee report; that it had been so busy with other matters that it was not able to get to our proposition.

I think it would be a big mistake for the council to delay this matter any longer. I move that the president and secretary of this board, acting in behalf of the five international unions, wire Mr.

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Gompers and insist that decision be rendered in this matter by the council immediately.

In conformity with the above action President Woll and Secretary-Treasurer Hays sent the following telegram to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor:

July 10, 1916.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, Ouray building, Ninth and G streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association held in Portland today took up question of report of special committee on offset presses and amalgamation of lithographers with pressmen and photo-engravers to federation executive council. The board believes that any delay in reaching a decision upon this subject may tend to further complicate matters and urges that the executive council render a decision thereon at earliest possible moment.

MATTHEW WOLL, President.
J. W. HAYS, Secretary.

A communication was read from Winnipeg. It was moved and seconded that the matter of the Winnipeg constitution be referred to the president and secretary.

A communication from the superintendent of the Fostoria Daily Times regarding the use of the allied union label on work that is sublet to another shop was read.

It was moved and seconded that the request be denied and the secretary-treasurer give the reasons why it is denied.

The special committee appointed to draw up the position of the board on the right of local unions to make wage scale agreements reported as follows:

Neither the Board of Governors nor any local allied printing trades council has any jurisdiction or supervision over scale contracts made by subordinate unions. Wage scale contracts and agreements are governed by the laws and regulations of local and international unions having jurisdiction over the department or departments covered by such contracts.

Agreements which include the use of the label of any subordinate union are subject to the laws and decisions of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

In determining the periods to be covered by wage scales and contracts it is advisable that there should be co-operation between subordinate unions represented in allied printing trades councils to the end that the full benefits of joint action may be obtained where local conditions may make such action desirable.

A communication from El Paso was read.

It was moved and seconded that the subject-matter of the communication be referred to the officers of the International Typographical Union with the request that they try to reconcile their members to the council and advise them if they have any complaint against the local allied council to make an appeal to the Board of Governors, and in the meantime reassociate themselves with the council.

A communication was read from La Crosse, Wis., and on motion the secretary was instructed to notify the organization in La Crosse to proceed in the formation of an allied council as required under the agreement.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays stated that a communication from Montreal had been referred to Representative Berry at Detroit. He made a report which was taken up at the March meeting, and said he expected to hear his plan had been accepted. Mr. Hays stated that he had no information as to whether the plan had been accepted or not, but read a communication from the French union of Montreal.

Mr. Freel moved that in answer to the typographical union in Montreal their attention be called to the fact that Mr. Berry, representing the International Allied Printing Trades Association, appeared before the council of that city and made a proposition that the board understands has been accepted by all the printing trades unions with the exception of No. 145, and the Board of Governors recommend that this proposition of President Berry, representing the International Allied Printing Trades Association, be considered, and the board recommends that the French union go along on that proposition. This motion was adopted.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of South Bend, Ind., regarding the use of the new label license on the expiration of existing contracts.

On motion of Mr. Freel, Secretary-Treasurer Hays was directed to notify the South Bend Allied Printing Trades Council that this association has made a new agreement that they expect all the councils to put into effect, and that they be directed as early as possible to have the new agreement signed with the users of the label in that city.

A communication was read from Fresno, Cal., and it was moved and carried that the attitude expressed by Mr. Hays in his letter acknowledging receipt of the communication be endorsed.

On motion of Mr. Miller the board adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1916.

The board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and President Woll in the chair.

The first order of business was the special order set for 10 A. M., the hearing of the statement of Mr. Kloter, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Mr. Kloter appeared and presented the following as his authorization for representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

NEW YORK, July 8, 1916.

To the Board of Governors, International Allied Printing Trades Association, Portland, Me.:

GREETING—This is to certify that Edward F. Kloter, of the above-named organization, has been duly appointed as a representative of this organization to appear before your honorable body, to lay before you for consideration a matter of importance relative to our trade. We would therefore respectfully request that he be given an audience.

Trusting that the above request for an audience will be granted, and thanking you in advance for any courtesy shown our representative, I am, with best wishes, Fraternally yours,

G. W. WHITFORD, Secretary.

Mr. Kloter said:

Mr. Chairman and Brothers—I call you that by virtue of our union card. It has been the policy of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor in all its departments. It has also been the policy of the International Brotherhood to have its local bodies affiliate with local central bodies. The local which I have the honor to represent, No. 534, of New York, at the present time is connected with the Central Federated Union, Bronx Labor Council, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union and the trades union labor council in the city, so that we practically are affiliated with every central organization that there is in New York with the exception of one.

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We have quite a number of our members who are working in printing houses throughout our jurisdiction, and we know from past experience that there are a number of these houses that employ our men, which, while fair for the various branches of the printing trades, are unfair to our organization.

The purpose of my organization sending me here was this: Of course, we do not know the way your board is governed, whether you have full power to act on all matters. If you have, our organization requests this body to see that we are seated in the allied printing trades council in New York. If you have not that power our organization requests that you send out a referendum vote, and that you as the Board of Governors recommend it to your local unions, that we be seated on that board.

I can safely say this—it is not our purpose nor intention if we are seated on that board to cause any trouble or dissension whatever. We simply would be seated there as a matter of reference and as a matter of protection to our own industry. I can assure you that there is no representative of our organization that we would send to your allied printing trades council in New York, who, if we found butting in in any way, shape or form into the affairs of the printing industry, but what we would have him immediately recalled.

If it is within the power of this board to grant that, the organization requests it, because day by day the electrical worker is coming in closer contact electrically with the printing industry, and not particularly with one part of the printing industry, but with all parts of the printing industry. Nearly every shop in New York and vicinity has changed over from the old method to the new. You don't see any belt-driven machinery; almost everything is direct connected.. We feel that we are a factor that is closely allied with the printing industry. That is about all that is to be said on the subject as far as I know.

President Woll made a statement setting forth clearly the objects of the International Allied Printing Trades Association in order that the electrical workers might understand that the only function of the association was the handling and use of the international allied printing trades union label.

On motion of Representative Freel, the president and secretary were directed by the association to communicate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and explain the character of this organization in connection with the appearance of Mr. Kloter before the Board of Governors.

A communication was read from the president of the Pittsburgh Printing Pressmen's Union in regard to some exhibits, which comprise a part of the records of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

On motion of Representative Freel the secretary was directed to send Mr. Mielke, the president of the Pittsburgh Printing Pressmen's Union, copies of these exhibits, if he desired them, but to inform him that the originals, being a part of the records of the Board of Governors, must remain in the files of the secretary-treasurer.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read an appeal from the Philadelphia Pressmen's Union and the Philadelphia Union of Bookbinders from an action of the Philadelphia Allied Printing Trades Council in declining to accept jurisdiction and to take action placing the J. B. Lippincott & Sons Company in "Class B" on the list of textbook publishers.

It was moved and seconded that the appeal be dismissed for the reason that the allied printing trades council has no jurisdiction over the matters in question.

A general discussion lasting some time took place regarding the publication of union and non-union lists by the International Typographical Union, as well as the A B C list on textbooks, after which the following motion was offered by Representative Berry:

That in the consideration as to the joint action in the matter of disseminating information as to fair and unfair publishing houses, it was agreed that the international unions, through their presidents, should prepare their position on the subject and recommendations as to their ideas of joint action and submit them to the president of the International Typographical Union for consideration and discussion upon the matter at some early date.

This motion was adopted.

On motion of Representative Freel the board then adjourned to meet Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

The board met at 9 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and President Woll in the chair.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the McMath Printing Company, of El Paso, Texas, regarding the use of the union label on bank checks.

On motion the matter was referred to the officers of the International Typographical Union with the request that they take it up with the El Paso Union.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays notified the board that he had a copy of an appeal from the officers of the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council requesting that the Dayton Typographical Union be instructed to reaffiliate with that council. The appeal reached the hands of the secretary-treasurer after his arrival in the city where the board is holding its meeting, and a letter from the officers of the Dayton Typographical Union informs the board that they have not had opportunity to make suitable reply.

The following motion was adopted:

That the secretary be instructed to call the attention of the International Typographical Union to the resolutions that were adopted by the Allied Printing Trades Council of Dayton, Ohio, regarding the withdrawal of Dayton Typographical Union from that council and asking the officers of the International Typographical Union to instruct the Dayton Typographical Union to again affiliate with the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the five international unions, and also to take steps to vitiate any label contracts signed between Dayton Typographical Union and the employing printers of Dayton since the organization of the allied printing trades council in that city or since its withdrawal from the said council; the secretary of the Board of Governors to at the same time call the attention of the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council and the Dayton Typographical Union to the action of the board in this case.

Representative Berry moved as follows:

That the secretary be instructed to direct the attention of the officers of the International Typographical Union to the Wichita matter, and they in turn be requested to direct the typographical union of Wichita to proceed in the formation of an allied printing trades council with the other organizations in that city immediately, as is required under the agreement.

This motion was adopted.

Representative Berry also moved that the same action be taken in the Augusta (Ga.) situation, and in the Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) situation, as was provided for in the Wichita matter. This motion was adopted.

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The following statement was made by Representative Berry:

I want to read into the records here for the consideration of the board, to be discussed at the next meeting of the board, the question of the use of the allied label generally instead of specifically. This will be an amendment to the present agreement; I do not desire to bring the matter up for discussion now, but want it as a matter of record with the hope of discussing it at the next meeting of the board. This is the action of our convention (reading): "In the matter of the use of individual labels, your committee reaffirms the action of our last convention and directs the president to continue his efforts in the elimination of all individual labels and the insertion of the allied label in their places with a condition prevailing that shall be union in every department for the five international printing trades' unions. The plan for the establishment of councils in cities where there is but one charter of any of the five international unions is entirely practicable if the arrangement as proposed by our last convention is carried out, to wit: The giving of the various trades which have members working in such cities one voice and vote in the affairs of the council, it being understood, of course, that the unanimous consent idea shall prevail in the determination of all issues of said council, except by the provisions to the contrary now found in our International agreement."

President Sovey, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, brought to the attention of the Board of Governors an action of the convention of the bookbinders referring to the union conditions existing in the office of the Kable Brothers at Mount Morris, Ill. The purport of the action of the bookbinders' convention was that efforts be made to induce the Kable Brothers to permit the organizing of the bookbinders, bindery women and any other non-union labor that may be employed in that institution if they desired to continue the use of the allied printing trades council label.

Representative Berry made the following motion:

That inasmuch as the matter of the use of the allied printing trades council label in Mount Morris has been brought to the attention of the board by Presidents Sovey and Freel and Vice-President Smith, claiming that the firm using the label had denied the organizations represented by the complainants the right of organization, that this board instruct the secretary of the Board of Governors to communicate with the allied printing trades council in Mount Morris, requesting them to make an investigation as to the fact and to report upon the subject-matter prior to their next meeting in November.

This motion was adopted.

President Sovey, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, reported an interview with A. Victor Barnes, of the American Book Company, in company with Representative Metzger, of the Bookbinders' Brotherhood, at which conference Mr. Barnes stated that the American Book Company was not opposed to the organization of its employes, and that the allied printing trades unions were free to organize all of the printing trades departments of the American Book Company.

The board after carefully considering the report of Representative Sovey instructed the president and secretary of the board to communicate with Mr. Barnes with reference to the attitude of the American Book Company as reported, and also instructed President Sovey to continue the work he has undertaken in this matter.

The attention of the board was directed to a bill introduced by Congressman Dillon, the purport of which is to place an embargo on all shipments of print, book, bond and linen paper pulp and pulp products to any foreign country until the price of the pulp products to the consumer in the United States is fair, reasonable and just.

The board, after carefully considering this matter, instructed the president and secretary to make an investigation of this paper situation and communicate with the employers' organizations and all others directly interested, and if in the judgment of the president and secretary of the board it is deemed advisable to support legislation of this kind, that they be instructed to so report to the five international printing trades unions and urge their co-operation.

The board decided that as there was to be a mass meeting at which the members of the board would appear to take up the printing trades' situation in Portland it would be unnecessary to take any action thereon at present.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to levy an assessment on the international unions if it becomes necessary between this time and the next meeting of the board. This motion was adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to print the usual number of proceedings for distribution in the usual way.

Representative Freel moved that the next meeting of the board be held in the city of Baltimore, the first Monday in November. This motion was adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, Held at the Headquarters of the International Typographical Union, in the Hotel Rennert, Baltimore, Md., November 8 and 16, 1916.

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association met at International Typographical Union headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 A. M., Monday, November 6, 1916.

Some of the members of the board being unable to be present, the meeting was adjourned to Baltimore, to meet at 10 A. M., Wednesday, November 8.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1916.

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association met at 2 P. M. on November 8, 1916, as per adjournment, President Woll in the chair.

There was present representing the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union President James J. Freel.

There was present representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union President George L. Berry.

There was present representing the International Photo-Engravers' Union President Matthew Woll.

There was present representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders President A. P. Sovey.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union President M. G. Scott, Vice-President C. N. Smith, H. W. Dennett and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

For the reason that the correspondence in the possession of the secretary for the consideration of the board had not reached Baltimore at this time,

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the board adjourned to meet on Thursday, November 16, at 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association met at the Rennert hotel on Thursday, November 16, at 8 P. M. All of the members of the board were present at the time, but a portion of them were compelled to attend committee meetings for the American Federation of Labor, and it was therefore found impossible to transact any of the business before the board.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays stated that this was the same condition that had existed at every November meeting of the board since it had been organized, and the same was true to some degree with the July meeting, these meetings coming in conflict, one with the November elections all over the country and the work of the Union Label Trades Department convention and the convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the other with the national holiday, July 4. He stated it as his opinion that it would be much better for the board to change the dates of its regular meetings so that they would not come in conflict with the election and the federation convention, and so that the July meetings would not be interfered with by the national holiday.

It was then moved that the board adjourn to meet in New York city on the second Monday in January, 1917, at a place to be selected by the secretary-treasurer, at which time the question of the change of the dates of holding the regular meetings of the board should be taken up. This motion was unanimously adopted and the board adjourned.

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, Held at the Elks' Home, New York City, January 25 and 26, 1917.

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association met in adjourned session in the Elks Home, New York city, on Thursday, January 25, 1917.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union Vice-President W. W. Barrett, Vice-President Hugo Miller, Vice-President Charles N. Smith and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

There was present representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union President George L. Berry.

There was present representing the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union President James J. Freel.

There was present representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders President A. P. Sovey.

There was present representing the International Photo-Engravers' Union President Matthew Woll.

President Woll called the meeting to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and adjournment was taken to 2 P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The board met at 2 P. M. as per adjournment with all members present, President Woll in the chair.

Vice-President McHugh, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, was present at the meeting, and the board extended an invitation to the balance of the executive board of the printing pressmen and assistants' union who were in the city to attend the meetings of the board.

The secretary-treasurer presented a communication from the secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers requesting that their representative, Edward F. Kloter, be given an opportunity to appear before the board. The request was granted and Mr. Kloter addressed the board as follows:

I again take up for our organization the matter of affiliation with the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

After the explanation that was given to me by President Woll, as well as a number of the other gentlemen present at the Portland meeting of the board, before which I appeared, I saw the futility of our request, and was satisfied with their explanation that the electrical workers did have no part on the board, as the board only handles matters pertaining to the label. In my talk to the board at the Portland meeting I stated to the board that we had made a request of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York for affiliation, and for some reason or other that privilege had been denied us. I talked about the matter pro and con at that meeting, and to the best of my knowledge there was absolutely no question against our joining; in fact it was stated during that session that if the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York saw fit to seat us that was up to them as a local organization to handle that matter. Our organization feels this way about it. If the organization was not a label trades organization, probably we would not feel that we were as justly entitled to a seat in the allied trades council as we are. The fact of the matter is this, that there is always electrical apparatus being placed in printing houses of various descriptions and some bears our label and some does not. We feel with closer affiliation between the allied printing trades and ourselves that there might be an opportunity to correct this. What I mean by correcting is not calling strikes, but the fact of being seated with the allied trades council would carry so much more weight with our proposition when this is brought to their attention.

As stated on my last visit, the organization is affiliated with every central body, every label trades body that there is in New York or in the vicinity of New York with the exception of the allied printing trades. I bring that to your attention for this reason. At the Portland meeting the proposition, as I understood it at that time, was left in the hands of the president and secretary. When I got back to New York I reported to my organization that I had not met with the success they felt I would meet with, but it was owing to the fact that the Board of Governors was a body that just handled label matters. I stated so far as the local situation is concerned, that is purely and simply up to this organization and the allied trades of New York; that if they saw fit to seat us I did not know that the Board of Governors would have any objection to that. Three or four days after coming back from the Portland meeting a communication was sent to our office. I will read that letter as a quotation in another letter going to Secretary Brady, of the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York.

"INTERNATIONAL ALLIED PRINTING TRADES ASSOCIATION.

"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 29, 1916.

"Peter J. Brady, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council, 924 Pulitzer Building, New York City:

"DEAR MR. BRADY—In response to your letter of September 26, permit me to hand you herewith a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the

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Board of Governors held in Portland, Me., in July of this year. On page 6 I have marked that portion of the minutes relating to Mr. Kloter who appeared before the board on behalf of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Acting upon the instructions of the board, I wrote the following letter:

"'PORTLAND, ME., July 12, 1916.

"'G. Whitford, Secretary International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City, N. Y.:

"'DEAR MR. WHITFORD—Your communication introducing Representative Edward F. Kloter, of your organization, was delivered to me by Mr. Kloter during a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and appears as a part of those records. Mr. Kloter was given a hearing before the Board of Governors and explained the object of his visit to this city and appearance before the board. After the conclusion of Mr. Kloter's remarks the board in executive session gave considerable time to a discussion of the request made by Mr. Kloter, but it could find no way in which it could justify the council in complying with that request.

"'Mr. Kloter seems to be quite well versed on the laws of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and the joint agreement between the five international unions of the printing trades, and I presume that your knowledge is as extensive. However, for your information I desire to say that the International Allied Printing Trades Association was organized solely for the purpose of handling the union label by the association, that label being the property of the five international printing trades unions. It has no authority to take any action directing any of the subordinate unions connected with these five international unions in the making of their scale of wages, securing hours or improving conditions, all of these matters are relegated to the various international unions and must be acted upon by them when requested to do so by their subordinate unions.

"'The International Allied Printing Trades Association has no authority to order a strike in any office, and it can not even take up the question of a strike or calling off a strike, these matters being relegated to the different international unions so far as they refer to the various subordinate unions.

"'There can be no addition to the membership of the International Allied Printing Trades Association except by a referendum vote of all the international unions concerned therein, and then only providing it is some organization connected directly with the printing business.

"'I think you will see by this that the board found itself in a position where it was impossible that it could grant the request made by your organization through your representative, Mr. Kloter.

"'Assuring you that the members of the Board of Governors have nothing but the highest regard for yourself and your organization, I am,

"'Fraternally yours,'

"From the foregoing you will see that the Board of Governors declined to admit the electrical workers to membership in the International Allied Printing Trades Association because they are not directly connected with the printing business. It is not within the province of your council to permit a representative of the electrical workers to attend its meetings as a fraternal delegate, nor can the electrical workers be allowed to announce that they are members of the allied printing trades council in New York or any other place.

"Fraternally yours,

"(Signed) J. W. HAYS,

"Secretary."

It was a disappointment to the organization to receive that communication after I had made my report to them, because as you know the easiest way to glory is to perform something that your friends want. I explained the proposition to them, and in conjunction with this matter I appeared before the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York. I told of my visit to this organization, and requested that a time be appointed to meet a like committee of ours to take up the matter of affiliation. A few days after that I was in that vicinity on some business and stopped in to find out how things were going. I was somewhat surprised when the secretary or the acting secretary said that he did not think things were going very favorably. I said, "Why?" He said, "The committee that has been appointed has never gotten together." I said I was part of the committee for our organization and realized that. He says, "We received a communication from the Board of Governors." This was appended to the original letter that had been sent out by the secretary, and this had been sent on through to the Allied Trades Council of New York. That letter I have just read.

That was somewhat startling to the organization, inasmuch as we had practically been told that if we sought affiliation with the Allied Printing Trades Council of New York and they saw fit to seat our organization it was up to them. I have seen Mr. Brady, and my business brings me in connection with a number of men working with the printing trades and seated on the Allied Trades Council of New York. The organization couldn't understand a letter of this kind being sent with the proposition that had been advanced in Portland. I said to Mr. Edwards, who acted as secretary at that time, that we would hold the matter in abeyance until such time as I appeared before the Board of Governors, because I feel this way about it,—our organization wants a legitimate affiliation; we do not want to break into any place as burglars; we want to get in fairly, above board and on the level. There is too much promise and not enough tendency to give in the label movement of today, and I think if the representatives of the movement were more on the level with one another that the movement would take a higher place than it has up to date.

If there is any reason why our organization should not be seated on the Allied Trades Council of New York we should like to know it, inasmuch as we were told that if that organization saw fit to seat our representatives there that it was up to them to do it. We feel it is not taking or giving autonomy for an organization to tell us one thing at one time and tell somebody something else at another.

Our reason for wanting the affiliation with the allied trades council is as I mentioned. There are a number of printing houses in New York and vicinity that employ electricians. If it was brought to the attention of the employer that some of the men on the job are not union men we feel the matter would be corrected. We can go and ask for the courtesy of the floor of any central body or council in the city of New York and we are always received very courteously. After they are through patting us on the back then they get the harpoon ready in the other hand and after we get out they throw the harpoon.

We feel if we are seated on the allied trades council that by drawing to the attention of the allied printing trades council that in such and such a plant a non-union man is working and we intend to send one of our representatives to see the employer and try to straighten it out, the fact of being part of the allied trades council would materially assist us in straightening out that plant.

[Later in the session the following reply to the above statement was offered by Representative Freel and adopted. It is placed here so as to connect the two:]

In order to clear up any misunderstanding that may exist relative to the decision rendered by the Board of Governors in connection with the request for the affiliation to this association, made by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at the Portland (Me.) meeting of this board, July 11, 1916, the Board of Governors desires to state:

"The terms of the agreement under which the International Allied Printing Trades Association was formed and is governed specifically limits the

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membership in, representation and affiliation to this association and in allied printing trades councils solely to members of the five international printing trade unions.

"The Board of Governors always has, and always will, at its meetings, be pleased to receive representatives of any international or local union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and will consider and act upon any proposition they may see fit to present for its consideration and action, and we respectfully urge our local allied councils to follow the same procedure."

Representative Freel moved that the Board of Governors meet with President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, at the Continental hotel, at a conference called by him for the purpose of considering the lithographers' matters in connection with the report of the special committee representing the printing trades organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

President Woll presented the following telegram and his reply thereto:

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25.

Matthew Woll, Continental Hotel:

Kindly advise if Board of Governors Allied Printing Trades will be in session next week. Would like to appear before board on matter of mutual interest. Answer.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON.

Board of Governors meets at Elks Club today and tomorrow, but no later. MATTHEW WOLL.

The action of the president in the above matter was approved.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the secretary of the Hudson County Allied Printing Trades Council regarding the right of a newspaper to use a label on a poster that was set in the newspaper office and printed in its job office, both being entitled to the label.

The secretary was instructed to say that the board could not prevent the use of the label under the circumstances mentioned.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the officers of Syracuse Typographical Union regarding the illegal use of the label in that jurisdiction and a reply which he made to the communication.

The reply of the secretary-treasurer was endorsed by the board.

A communication was read by the secretary-treasurer from the Capital Typographical Union of Salem, Ore., inquiring as to appeals, and the secretary was instructed to impart the information desired.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read a communication from Secretary Sullivan, of the Elmira Allied Printing Trades Council, requesting permission to have the American Sales Book Company furnished with a matrix from which it could cast labels for its own use.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to inform the Elmira council that union labels must be procured from the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the Toronto Allied Printing Trades Council regarding the use of the union label in a paper the supplement of which is produced under non-union conditions.

The secretary was instructed to advise them of the requirements of the allied printing trades council and to investigate further into the matter and apply the facts as he finds them according to the statements made and the requirements of the board.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays presented a communication which asked for information regarding the number of votes to which a union would be entitled under the provisions of section 3, article 4, of the allied trades agreement, and the board agreed that the following would be the number of votes for each individual member of each delegation under the provisions of the law mentioned:

Under any circumstances each member has one vote, and on roll call such as is provided for in section 3, article iv, of the agreement between the five international unions of the printing trades, each member who belongs to a union having 50 members is entitled to one more vote, making two.

Each member who belongs to a union having 76 members and less than 126 is entitled to one more vote, making three.

Each member belonging to a union having 126 members and less than 176 is entitled to one more vote, making four.

Each member belonging to a union having 176 members and less than 226 members has one more vote, making five.

Each member belonging to a union having 226 members and less than 276 members is entitled to one more vote, making six.

Each member belonging to a union having 276 members and less than 301 members is entitled to one more vote, making seven.

Each member belonging to a union having 401 members and less than 501 members is entitled to one additional vote, making eight, and each member from a union having 751 members and less than 1,001 members is entitled to one more vote, making nine.

On this basis, a union having 1,000 members, its full delegation would be entitled to 27 votes. A union having more than 1,000 members, each of its delegation would be entitled to one vote in addition to the above for each additional 500 members or major fraction thereof.

A letter was read by the secretary-treasurer from the Bridgeport Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 175 regarding the withdrawal of the typographical label.

Upon motion of Representative Berry the secretary was instructed to write the typographical union of Bridgeport notifying them that if individual labels are being used in that jurisdiction they should be withdrawn according to the agreement.

A communication was read by Secretary-Treasurer Hays from the Allied Printing Trades Council of Milwaukee regarding the furnishing of linotype matter to offices having a contract with the allied council of Milwaukee.

The secretary was instructed to advise the Milwaukee Union the terms under which labels are permitted to be used.

The secretary-treasurer read communications from the Waterloo Central Labor Union, and his replies thereto, regarding the signing of label agreements and the use of the allied printing trades label in that city.

Representative Freel moved that the action taken by the secretary in his last letter be approved. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read a communication from the Omaha Allied Printing Trades Council regarding signed label agreements, and the secretary was instructed to advise them of the decision previously made by the board on the union label cuts under the new agreement.

A communication was read by the secretary-

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treasurer from the Allied Printing Trades Council of Pasadena regarding jurisdictional rights.

It was moved that the officers of the five international unions be requested to write their locals in Pasadena along the lines of this communication, and that the secretary be instructed to furnish these officers with a copy thereof.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Newark regarding the question of extending the jurisdiction of that council to cover the whole county of Essex.

Upon motion the matter was referred to the typographical union for consideration, a report to be made at the next meeting of the board.

The report of President Woll on his trip to Pittsburgh was received, showing that all differences had been amicably adjusted.

A communication was read from the secretary of La Crosse Typographical Union No. 448 regarding the formation of an allied council.

Representative Berry moved that the former action of the board be reaffirmed, and that La Crosse be directed that the council be formed. This motion was unanimously adopted.

A communication was read from the Philadelphia Printing Pressmen's Union No. 4 regarding the appeal of that union from an action of the Allied Printing Trades Council in Philadelphia.

It was moved that the appeal be denied and that the alleged charge made in the appeal of one organization having accepted into membership an expelled member of another organization be referred to the presidents of the two organizations interested.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

The secretary-treasurer presented a financial statement of the association from July to November, 1916, which was referred to a finance committee appointed by the chairman, consisting of Representatives Freel, Sovey and Smith.

A communication was read from the secretary of Kalamazoo Typographical Union No. 122 regarding the use of the pressmen's union label and the typographical union label, and the reply of Secretary-Treasurer Hays thereto.

It was moved that the letter of Secretary Hays be approved, and that the board direct that an allied council be formed and that both the typographical union and the printing pressmen and assistants' union be advised to carry out the decision of the board.

This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Representative Berry the meeting adjourned to 10 A. M., January 26.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917.

The board met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and President Woll in the chair.

A communication was read from St. Louis Mailers' Union No. 3 regarding the differences between Mailers' Union No. 3 and Bindery Women's Union No. 55, and the secretary was instructed to advise that the Board of Governors has no right to interfere in this jurisdictional matter.

The secretary-treasurer read a communication from the Denver Allied Printing Trades Council regarding the mailing of The Western Farm Life. The board instructed the secretary to say to the Denver council that any publication bearing the union label must be produced entirely by union labor, which includes the mailing. Further that the mailers are covered in the universal license for the reason that they are part of the International Typographical Union.

The secretary-treasurer read an appeal of Omaha Typographical Union No. 190 against an action of the Omaha Allied Printing Trades Council. After an extended discussion the following motion was adopted:

That the Board of Governors direct and authorize its president to proceed to Omaha as early as possible and take up the two matters that were presented to the board and endeavor to bring about an adjustment satisfactory to all parties concerned.

On motion of Representative Berry the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The board met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present.

The secretary-treasurer presented a communication from Grand Rapids, together with an advertisement published in a non-union paper and containing copies of two letters bearing the union label. Action was deferred until a future meeting and the secretary and president were instructed to try and secure information as to where the matrices from which the labels in question were cast were made. President Woll, of the Photo-Engravers' Union, stated that a letter would be sent to his subordinate unions warning them against making reproductions of any documents bearing the union label unless such label was eliminated, except with the consent of the local allied printing trades council.

An appeal from Duluth Typographical Union No. 136 against an action of Duluth Allied Printing Trades Council and denying the right of the Socialist Publishing Company to have the label put on its publication printed in the Duluth News-Tribune Company's office was read by Secretary-Treasurer Hays. The appeal was sustained.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Milwaukee, in regard to the Red Cross Christmas seals not bearing the union label.

On motion of Representative Berry the secretary was instructed to communicate with the central office, calling their attention to the fact that the matter came up before the board and was given serious consideration by them; that he express the hope that they will conform to the wishes of the printing trades association by having that done, and that he be instructed to have a personal interview if occasion should warrant it.

President Woll reported at length on a dispute existing between the Bookbinders' Union of Chicago and the American School of Correspondence.

On motion of Representative Berry the president was instructed to appear before the Bookbinders' Union of Chicago in response to the invitation which he received and to continue his efforts in the adjustment of this matter, and that the board transmit through the president the hope that the bookbinders will co-operate with him to the end that this matter may be adjusted amicably and equitably to all parties concerned.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays presented a communication setting forth the deplorable conditions existing in the allied printing trades council in Canton, and the following motion was adopted:

That the matter be brought to the attention of the organizations affected with the request that they see that their organizations perform their duties.

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William Edwards, of the New York Pressmen's Union, addressed the board as follows:

We have a situation in New York which we regard as serious or which may bring serious consequences, and some of the unions affiliated with the local union thought the board should know the situation. The firm of Martin Brown & Company, a large printing and binding house, has always been 100 per cent union with the exception in recent years of some who were employed in the binding department. This has been confined to the work the girls do. About three years ago a number of girls who were affiliated with the Bindery Women's Union No. 43 left the organization and since then have not been affiliated with any local union. No demands were made on the Martin Brown company because originally, as far as our knowledge was concerned, they were not responsible for the trouble.

After the dispute between the mailers' union and the bindery women's union was settled an agreement came up, and steps were taken to have the girls reaffiliated with the bindery women's union or to have them replaced by members in good standing in the bindery women's union. We have never been able to bring that about. Since we made that effort we have found—either a member of the firm or a man in high authority—the superintendent of the bindery was originally instrumental in having the girls taken out of No. 43. He is just as active now in doing everything he can to get them to return to a legitimate organization. That is the obstacle in the way. The suggestion is that the girls are being unduly penalized.

Local Union No. 43 insists that they shall pay arrearages, which in some cases amounts to about $60; they have placed a fine or reinstatement fee of $25. Some of the girls do not make more than $12 a week, and feel as though the amount of money required to be paid is exorbitant. That is a matter the council felt they had nothing to say about; that it was for the local union to decide, and whatever they decided we would have to stand by them. After we failed to have the Brown company comply with the provisions of the label contract we notified them the question of revoking their label license would come up before a meeting of the council. The council set a date upon which the revocation should become effective. The date passed and the matter was not adjusted. We demanded a return of the labels. They refused to return the labels, stating they were acting under advice, but we did not get any information as to who this was. * * *

We have some members in some local unions who are assisting, who went to the Brown company and advised them to stand pat and defy the council.

Messrs. Mulroy, Stein and Edwards all appeared before the board representing the New York Allied Printing Trades Council. Mr. Edwards made the following statement:

We have received information that a magazine known as Every Week is to be taken from the American Lithograph Company and removed to the Crowell Printing Company in Springfield, Ohio. The matter was brought up at the meeting of the local council last night, and this committee was instructed to request the Board of Governors to take some action in the matter, to either prevent the publication from going to the non-union Springfield (Ohio) shop or to bring about the organization of the departments that are not union in the Crowell company. The pressroom is not union.

A communication from Tallahassee, Fla., was read as to the use of the label in that city.

Representative Berry moved that the communication be referred to the president of the International Typographical Union and the president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, with the request that they endeavor to reach a settlement, and if unable to do so that they report to the next meeting of the board.

Upon motion of Representative Berry the president and secretary were authorized to draft a letter to the Crowell Publishing Company of Springfield, Ohio, on the question of the removal of Every Week from the American Lithograph Company, a union office of New York, and request a conference looking to the unionization of the non-union departments of that company.

President Woll presented a communication from the Chicago Federation of Labor. The matter referred to therein was referred to the president of the board for the purpose of trying to bring about an adjustment of the controversy between the machinists and Workmen Manufacturing Company of Chicago.

Representative Freel brought to the attention of the board a communication from Harrisburg, Pa., regarding the formation of an allied trades council in that city, which contained a statement that the typographical union there had agreed to affiliate through its committee and later withdrew its sanction from the petition sent to the secretary of the allied printing trades council.

The letter was referred to the officers of the International Typographical Union.

Representative Berry moved that the board reaffirm its declaration made at Portland, requesting that the secretary be instructed to notify the unions at Wichita, Wilkes-Barre, Augusta and Dennison to proceed in the formation of an allied printing trades council in accordance with the agreement, and that the international presidents of local unions represented in those cities be requested by this board to communicate with their organizations, asking that they proceed to co-operate in order that the contract may be carried out.

The motion was adopted.

It was moved that the papers in the Dayton case be referred to the executive council of the International Typographical Union for investigation.

This motion was adopted.

Representative Sovey reported to the board that the Allied Printing Trades Council of Dallas, Texas, was not attended by the delegates of the various organizations, and the secretary was directed to call the attention of this condition to the officers of the various international unions and ask them to communicate with their organizations in Dallas upon this subject.

The question of second-class postage rate was taken up and discussed. The board directed the president and the secretary to at any time in the interim between meetings of the board when any question before Congress sought to increase second-class postage, to do everything possible to prevent its passage.

A letter was presented by Secretary-Treasurer Hays from the Allied Printing Trades Council of the State of New York containing a number of recommendations.

On recommendation number one the board agreed that no action was necessary, as the matter contained therein is now being taken care of on a report made by a special committee appointed by the American Federation of Labor.

On recommendation number two the position of the board was that it has and will continue to co-operate with all of the printing trades unions in securing the use of union-label schoolbooks made under union conditions.

On recommendation number three the Board of Governors agreed that it would co-operate with the New York Allied Printing Trades Council in securing the adoption of free schoolbooks.

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Recommendation number four was referred to the five international presidents.

On recommendation number five the committee agreed with the last paragraph of that proposition, believing that that covered the other paragraphs under the same number.

The following report of the finance committee was adopted:

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER HAYS.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIED PRINTING TRADES ASSOCIATION, MARCH 3, 1916, TO NOVEMBER 6, 1916, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund March 3, 1916	$673 76
Receipts from sale of labels	2,180 47
Receipts from sale of contracts	10 35
Receipts from sale of old metal	3 60
Pro rata share joint fund: International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, $125; International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, $125; International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, $125; International Photo-Engravers' Union, $125	500 00
Total	$3,368 18

EXPENDITURES.

Indiana Electrotype Co.—Electrotype labels	$49 38
Knickerbocker Electrotype Co.—Electrotype labels	353 70
Schmohl & Lauschke—Engraving labels	1 00
Expressage on metal, proceedings and labels	7 51
Many & Mayer—Repairs to typecasting machine	1 00
Citizens Gas Co.—Gas February to September, 1916, inclusive	10 84
William Laurie—Padding	3 00
Expenses meeting Board of Governors in Detroit and Portland	104 79
Duty on labels	7 55
Indianapolis Electrotype Foundry—34 yards 12-pt. reglets	58
Hollenbeck Press—2,700 copies proceedings Board of Governors	66 40
Spires & Darnaby—1,000 letterheads	5 75
Western Type Foundry—Matrices for labels	98 73
Dearborn Type Foundry—Matrices for labels	10 87
Hoyt Metal Co.—885 pounds metal	190 44
Operator typecasting machine February 28 to November 4, 1916	997 50
Postage on labels and letters	79 82
Rent—November, 1915, to February, 1916, inclusive	100 00
Typewritten letters—November 1, 1915, to March 3, 1916, inclusive—357 letters at 10 cents	35 70
Transcribing minutes Detroit meeting	20 85
Total	$2,145 41

RECAPITULATION.

Balance in fund March 3, 1916	$673 76
Receipts from sale of labels, contracts and metal	2,194 42
International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' pro rata share	125 00
International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union pro rata	125 00
International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union pro rata	125 00
International Photo-Engravers' Union pro rata share joint fund	125 00
Total	$3,368 18
Expenditures to March 3, 1916	2,145 41
Balance	$1,222 77

Fletcher American National Bank balance	$1,385 13
Less outstanding check No. 769 issued to International Typographical Union under date of November 6 to cover bill allowed at Portland meeting of Board of Governors on March 11, 1916	162 36
Our balance	$1,222 77

INDEBTEDNESS.

This association is indebted to the International Typographical Union as follows:

Rent—March to October, 1916, inclusive	$100 00
Typewritten letters March 3 to November 6, 1916, inclusive—642 at 10 cents	64 20
Postage on proceedings	4 25
Expressage on proceedings	1 16
Telegrams	50
Total	$170 11

NEW YORK, January 26, 1917.

Board of Governors International Allied Printing Trades Association:

GENTLEMEN—Your finance committee has examined the financial report of Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays for the period of March 3 to November 6, 1916, and find the same to be correct.

We find that on November 6, 1916, there was a balance in the hands of Secretary-Treasurer Hays to the credit of this association of one thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars and seventy-seven cents ($1,222.77).

We also find that this association is indebted to the International Typographical Union in the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars and eleven cents ($170.11) for money that union advanced or expended for rent, typewriting, postage, expressage, telegrams, etc., in behalf of this association.

Your committee recommends that this sum ($170.11) be repaid the International Typographical Union.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES J. FREEL,
A. P. SOVEY,
CHARLES N. SMITH.

It was moved and seconded that the secretary be authorized to print the usual number of copies of the proceedings for distribution in the usual way.

Action on the changing of the time of the regular meeting of the board was deferred.

The following invitations relating to the place of holding the March meeting of the board were read:

BUFFALO, N. Y., October 25, 1916.

John W. Hays, Secretary Board of Governors, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. HAYS—At the last meeting of this council I was instructed to invite the Board of Governors to hold the March meeting in Buffalo.

I sincerely trust you will use your influence to induce the members to favorably consider this invitation. We believe it will be of benefit to Buffalo to have the heads of the different organizations meet here, and you may rest assured they won't regret it.

Trusting to hear from you favorably on this matter, and with best wishes, I am

Yours fraternally,
W. J. MCLAUGHLIN,
Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council of Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 6, 1916.

J. W. Hays, Secretary Board of Governors International Printing Trades Association, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. HAYS—At the last monthly meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Cleveland I was directed to invite the Board of Governors of the Allied Printing Trades Association to hold its next session in Cleveland.

There are a number of reasons why you should

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favor us in this respect and the chief one, we believe, is that we are free from trouble of any nature whatever in the printing industry in Cleveland.

Such an atmosphere should serve as a good tonic to the Board of Governors while straightening out the troubles that come before your body.

Hoping that you will give our invitation favorable consideration, and with best wishes, I remain

Very sincerely,

F. W. STEFFEN,
Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, November 8, 1916.

J. W. Hays, Secretary Board of Governors International Printing Trades Association, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. HAYS—At the November meeting of Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53 a motion was unanimously passed extending an invitation to the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association to hold its next regular session in Cleveland.

We sincerely hope that your body will honor Cleveland by meeting in the sixth city, and assure you that we will not burden you with any local troubles.

With best wishes, and a fervent desire that our invitation will receive favorable consideration, I remain

Sincerely,

JAMES J. HOBAN,
President No. 53.

Cleveland was selected as the place of holding the next regular meeting of the Board of Governors, which occurs on March 5, 1917.

Representative Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, notified the board that he would move at the March meeting that the July meeting of the board be held at the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee.

Invitations were received from the Allied Trades Council of Syracuse, the Typographical Union of Syracuse and the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council to hold the July meeting of the Board of Governors in Syracuse.

On motion the board adjourned to meet the first Monday in March in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, Held at the Hotel Statler, Cleveland, Ohio, March 5, 1917.

The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association met in regular session in the Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, March 5, 1917.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union Vice-President W. W. Barrett, Vice-President Hugo Miller, Vice-President Charles N. Smith and Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays.

There was present representing the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union President George L. Berry.

There was present representing the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union President James J. Freel.

There was present representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders President A. P. Sovey.

There was present representing the International Photo-Engravers' Union President Matthew Woll.

In addition to the members of the board above named there were present Vice-President William Glockling and Secretary-Treasurer Walter Reddick of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. Secretary A. W. Kramer, of the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council, was also present. These gentlemen were invited to seats upon the floor.

Secretary Kramer, of the Dayton Council, stated that he was present for the purpose of taking up a controversy from Dayton that was before the board, the controversy consisting of a dispute between the Allied Printing Trades Council and the Typographical Union of Dayton. No representative of the typographical union being present, the Dayton case was made a special order for 2 P. M.

President Woll informed the members of the board that he had received a communication from President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, containing the information that representatives of the lithographers' international organization were unable to attend a meeting in Cleveland at this time and a request that the conference between the lithographers and the allied printing trades organizations be postponed to a meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which would be held during the month of April.

The board decided that President Woll should inform President Gompers that the representatives of the allied printing trades would be present to take up the lithographers' question at the April meeting of the executive council.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays presented to the board a communication from the secretary of the Brockton Allied Printing Trades Council regarding a difficulty which that organization was having in securing signatures to the universal label license adopted by the International Allied Printing Trades Association. The secretary was instructed to inform the Brockton Council of the previous action of the board upon the same subject.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays then presented a communication from the secretary of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council inquiring as to the status of the controversy between the lithographers and the printing trades organizations.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays then presented to the board a communication from Secretary Frank E. Bell, of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Cincinnati and Vicinity, reading as follows:

In signing up the label licenses for 1917 one of our employers has noticed the blank lines at the bottom that was evidently intended to be filled in by an officer of the Printing Trades Association.

He is the only one that has requested me to have the license countersigned by an international officer, and I of course cheerfully agreed to forward it to you for your signature. Will you kindly sign both copies and return to me so that I can return one copy to this firm?

Not having received any instructions to that effect, I have not heretofore forwarded all licenses signed up to you for your signature, but if such a procedure is intended by the Board of Governors I shall be very glad to comply.

Accompanying the above letter were copies of the contract and license governing the use of the label of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and on which signatures were desired. This license contains at the top the following:

Know all men by these presents: That the local allied printing trades council, of the city of .... in the state of ....., by and through its president and secretary, is hereby authorized and empowered by the International Allied Printing Trades Association in its name and in its behalf to sign, execute, do, act,

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transact, determine, accomplish, complete, carry out and perform all and every act and thing whatsoever which is or may be proper and necessary to be done in carrying out and effectuating the terms, conditions and agreements of the following contract in strict accordance with the subject at all times to present and all future laws, rules, regulations, orders or instructions of the International Allied Printing Trades Association or its Board of Governors.

In witness whereof the International Allied Printing Trades Association has hereunto set its hand and seal the ..... day of ....., A. D. .....

INTERNATIONAL ALLIED PRINTING TRADES ASSOCIATION,

Attest:

MATTHEW WOLL,
President;
J. W. HAYS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

As is expressly stated in the infroduction to the contract and license, the president and secretary of the local allied printing trades council are authorized to sign the contract and license for the label as agents of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

Another communication from Secretary Bell, of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Cincinnati and Vicinity, was presented to the board by President Woll. His reply to the communication was endorsed by the board.

Representative Woll then moved, seconded by Representative Freel, that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union be requested to investigate the ink makers' organization and ascertain if the pressmen desire to secure jurisdiction over the ink makers. If it is determined that the pressmen do desire this action, it is to be recommended by the officers of the Board of Governors.

President Woll then made the following report upon his efforts to adjust differences that existed between the Allied Printing Trades Council of Omaha, Neb., and Omaha Typographical Union as per the instructions of the board at its last meeting:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 5, 1917.

To the Members of the Board of Governors:

GENTLEMEN—Pursuant to instructions I visited Omaha, Neb., during the month of February for the purpose of removing difficulties having presented themselves by reason of the label license for the use of the allied label and, if possible, bring the local unions of the Omaha Allied Printing Trades Council into a better understanding with each other and advance the interests of all concerned.

I am pleased to report that after an extended conference with the Beacon Press and the National Printing Company, all misunderstandings regarding requirements of the label license were removed and these concerns agreed to the signing of the label license. The Snell and Zimmer Printing Company was also interviewed. This conference evidenced quite clearly that five or six local printing concerns entered into an agreement not to use the allied union label unless a satisfactory understanding might prevail. Apparently the misunderstanding regarding the label license related to a misconception of that provision requiring that only union-made photo-engravings, electrotypes, etc., enter into the printing handled by the licensee of the allied union label; that a strict enforcement of this rule would compel the local publisher or printer to investigate the origin and character of each engraving or electrotype as it was received and that such a requirement could not possibly be complied with from a business point of view.

Upon being advised that the licensee was not required to make such investigation, that he may assume that the printing plates sent him and over which he had no control were union-made until advised to the contrary by the interested unions, and that the burden of proof in determining whether such plate matter was union or non-union rested on the union or unions making the complaint, but that he was required in all instances to send whatever work over which he had control to union offices, all further objections to the label license were removed.

Serious complaint was also entered against the unfair competition local employers were compelled to meet from the very small printing offices. Being advised of the board's ruling on the one-man shop, satisfaction was expressed, though the local employers believed our restrictions should go still further in order to do justice to the larger employers of printing tradesmen.

While I was unable to secure the assent of the Snell and Zimmerman Printing Company to the label license contract, and while unable to interview all local printing concerns, I am confident that with the two largest printing concerns having signed the label contract little difficulty will be experienced in signing up the balance. This is also the opinion of the officers of the local allied printing trades council.

I also arranged for a special meeting of the local allied printing trades council. All unions were represented at this meeting. A full report of my activities was presented to and approved of by the allied council. I informed the members in attendance that a ruling on the appeal pending was secondary to the necessity of all local unions taking a greater interest in the allied printing trades affairs. I advised them that the procedure of the local council against which the local typographical union complained was wrong. I also informed them that the local rule setting forth conditions under which the local council could legally transact business was in conflict with the spirit of the agreement of the International Allied Printing Trades Association and that conditions as evidenced by the records of the local allied printing trades council would warrant the Board of Governors in dismissing both the appeal and the answer to the appeal without prejudice to either party to the appeal.

The membership present expressed themselves as being in accord with these views and after extended discussion as to methods of label propaganda and the necessity of a more harmonious and more aggressive attitude of all local unions to advance the work of the local council and the allied label the meeting came to a close, all present seemingly pleased of the friendly, harmonious and cooperative understanding arrived at.

Reflecting upon the local difficulties as they unfolded themselves to me, I am led to believe the local rule establishing restrictive and in many instances prohibitive conditions in the calling of a legally constituted meeting of the local council is the chief cause of this council's difficulties, and I recommend that the local council be informed that the present rule in question is contrary to the intent and spirit of the International Allied Printing Trades Association agreement.

I also recommend that the appeal of the local typographical union and the answer of the local allied printing trades council be dismissed without prejudice to either appellant or appellee and that all local unions to the allied council be advised by their respective international unions to join in the inauguration of an active and aggressive label campaign to the end that local employers who fail voluntarily to enter into an agreement with the local council for the use of the allied label with the understanding herein reported on, will be compelled to enter into contractual relations in order to hold that trade which is susceptible to and sympathetic with the aims, ideals and purposes of organized labor.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) MATTHEW WOLL, President.

On motion of Representative Berry, seconded by Representative Miller, the report of President Woll was accepted as an adjustment and solution of the difficulties in Omaha.

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The appeal that was before the Board of Governors and because of which President Woll was instructed to visit Omaha was then on motion of Representatives Berry and Freel dismissed without prejudice to either side, it being the understanding from President Woll's report that the question of difference on what should constitute a quorum at a council meeting would be adjusted by the Omaha Council. In event this did not transpire, the question was to be further taken up by President Woll and Secretary-Treasurer Hays with the Omaha Council.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays then called attention to portions of the minutes of the last meeting of the Board of Governors and they were approved.

Representative Sovey, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, then stated that in the city of Dallas, Texas, the bookbinders were on strike in two offices, both offices having the allied printing trades council union label. He stated further that the bookbinders' local in Dallas had requested that the allied trades council take the labels from these offices and that the Dallas Council had declined to do so. On motion of Representative Berry and Representative Freel the president and secretary were instructed to send the following communication to the secretary of Dallas Allied Printing Trades Council:

March 8, 1917.

Z. M. Duckworth, Secretary Allied Printing Trades Council, 1707 Main Street, Dallas, Texas:

DEAR MR. DUCKWORTH—At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association held in Cleveland, Ohio, during the present week, President A. P. Sovey, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, reported to the Board of Governors that in two offices in Dallas the bookbinders are on a legitimate and properly authorized strike, and that the Allied Printing Trades Council of Dallas refuses to remove the labels from these offices, although requested to do so by the bookbinders' union.

The Board of Governors decided that if the statement of President Sovey, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, is correct the Dallas Allied Printing Trades Council must remove the labels from the shops in question.

Kindly write me upon this subject at once.

Fraternally yours,

Representative Smith, of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, then stated that there was a possibility that a similar situation would arise in Chicago where the mailers had strikes in one or more offices. The president and secretary were instructed that if necessary to take action in the case brought by Mr. Smith the same action should be taken as in the Dallas case.

The time having arrived for the selection of the place of meeting for the Board of Governors at its regular session in July, the secretary presented a communication received at the last meeting inviting the board to hold its July meeting in Syracuse, N. Y., and also the statement made by President Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, that he would invite the board to hold its July meeting at the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee. It was moved and seconded that the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee be selected as the next meeting place. A roll call was ordered upon the question and the vote in favor of the Pressmen's Home in Tennessee for the July meeting was adopted unanimously.

President Woll then declared the place of meeting for the July regular session of the board to be at the Pressmen's Home, Tennessee.

The time having arrived for the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing year, Representative Freel nominated for president the present incumbent, Matthew Woll, of the Photo-Engravers' International Union.

On motion Representative Hays was instructed to cast the ballot of the board for Representative Woll as president of the Board of Governors for the coming year. Vice-President Freel put the motion, which was adopted unanimously, and Secretary-Treasurer Hays cast the vote as ordered. Vice-President Freel then declared Matthew Woll duly elected as president for another year.

Representative Sovey then nominated Representative Freel, of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, for re-election for the coming year as vice-president of the board. By unanimous vote Secretary-Treasurer Hays was instructed to cast the ballot of the board for Representative Freel as vice-president. Secretary-Treasurer Hays, following the instructions, cast the vote for Representative Freel and President Woll declared him re-elected for the coming year.

Representative Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, then nominated Representative J. W. Hays to succeed himself as secretary-treasurer of the Board of Governors. On motion Vice-President Freel was instructed to cast the ballot of the board for Mr. Hays. Representative Freel did as instructed, and President Woll declared Mr. Hays elected to succeed himself as secretary-treasurer for the coming year.

The officers elected were then duly installed.

On motion of Representative Freel, the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The board met at 2 P. M. as per adjournment, all members being present.

James J. Hoban, president and business agent of Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53, was present and was invited to sit with the meeting.

Max S. Hayes, representative of the International Typographical Union, was also present and was invited to sit with the body.

J. E. Duncan, secretary-treasurer of the Typographical Union of Dayton, Ohio, and A. W. Kramer, secretary of the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council, were also present for the purpose of appearing before the Board of Governors on a controversy existing between the two organizations in Dayton.

The Dayton controversy having been made a special order of 2 o'clock, the case was at once taken up and Secretary Kramer opened for the Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council, setting forth the contentions of that body.

Mr. Duncan, of Dayton Typographical Union, followed Mr. Kramer, and set forth the position of Dayton Typographical Union.

After the two representatives from Dayton had concluded their arguments, a general discussion lasting for some time was held upon the Dayton controversy, after which the board went into executive session.

During the executive session Representative Freel moved that the president and secretary of the Board of Governors visit Dayton at their earliest convenience and make an effort to straighten out the difficulties existing between Dayton Typographical Union and Dayton Allied Printing Trades Council.

This motion was adopted.

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President Woll then submitted the following report upon the controversy between the local Bookbinders' Union No. 8, of Chicago, Ill., and the American School of Correspondence of the same city, having reference to the binding of books in the office of the Cuneo Company:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 5, 1917.

To the Board of Governors:

GENTLEMEN—You will recall that at the last meeting of the Board of Governors I reported fully my activities in endeavoring to adjust a grievous situation confronting the allied printing trades unions of Chicago by reason of a controversy which had arisen between the local bookbinders' union and the American School of Correspondence. At that time I apprised the board of the several meetings and conferences held and that through the good offices of Mr. Miller, president of the American School of Correspondence, further concessions were obtained from the Cuneo Company of Chicago, in behalf of the local bookbinders' union, which concessions were considerably more favorable than even those urged for acceptance to the local bookbinders' union by A. P. Sovey, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. I also informed the board at that time that the local allied printing trades council of Chicago had considered these later proposals and, with the exception of the bookbinders' union's representatives, fully approved same, urging upon and recommending to the local bookbinders' union their acceptance of these proposals, together with their assurance of prompt joint action against the Cuneo Company in event this concern failed to live up to the conditions set forth in their entirety and in absolute good faith.

At this meeting of the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council the representatives of the local bookbinders' union assured the members of the council and me that the proposals would be submitted to their local union for consideration, together with the recommendation of the local allied printing trades council and that I, as president of the Board of Governors, would be welcomed in attending the meeting of the local bookbinders' union when these proposals were being considered in order that I might present the viewpoint of the printing trades unions and their recommendations and assurance for joint action in the event good faith was not maintained by the Cuneo Company, to their membership directly. I was also assured that an invitation to this effect would be sent me.

The Board of Governors thereupon approved all my activities in this matter and that of the local allied printing trades council of Chicago, and instructed me to continue my efforts in the same manner as reported on at that time and in addition instructed me to appear at the meeting of the local bookbinders' union for the purposes herein indicated.

To my great surprise, on the day I returned to Chicago, after having just attended the Board of Governors meetings above referred to, and on the day of the local bookbinders' union meeting which I was instructed to attend, I was called on the telephone in the morning and advised by the secretary of the local bookbinders' union that I was not wanted at their local union meeting, and that the members of this local union did not care to hear from me. I recalled to the local secretary the invitation extended me and also directed his attention to the instructions and wishes of the Board of Governors, but without encouragement on the part of the local secretary. I then advised him that I would present myself at their meeting that night in accordance with the wishes and as per instructions of the board and that if his local union had no respect for the wishes and instructions of the Board of Governors that they would be given the opportunity of turning down the board's request, wishes and instructions.

I presented myself at the local union meeting that same night, submitted my card and written request on the part of the Board of Governors to be heard on this subject as president of the Board of Governors.

About fifteen or twenty minutes thereafter I was informed by the local officer designated for this purpose that the request of the Board of Governors was denied and that I was not to be allowed an opportunity to present the viewpoint of the other printing trades unions on this subject to their local members.

At noon of the next day I received by special delivery a letter informing me that if I cared to talk to the officers and members of the local bookbinders' union I should come to the next meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, at which time and place I might address their officers and members on this subject.

I have yet to understand the purpose of this later action other than that it was directed toward further humiliation and disregard for the wishes and instructions of the International Printing Trades Unions, comprising the International Allied Printing Trades Association and the Chicago affiliated local unions and the Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council. No other logical deduction can be drawn because the local bookbinders' union has no authority over the Chicago Federation of Labor, its members are not present at meetings, the local bookbinders' union is represented in this central body merely by delegates and has no power or authority to invite any one to address the federation on any subject.

Having arranged to visit Omaha as per instructions of the board on another subject referred to me as president of the board, and to avoid not giving consideration to even this humiliating and second invitation of the local bookbinders' union, I informed the officers of the Chicago Federation of Labor of the letter sent me, of my enforced absence from the city at the federation's next meeting and requested that if this subject came before the meeting of the Federation to withhold any action until I had been given an opportunity to be heard in behalf of the Board of Governors. To this the officers of the federation agreed. Upon my return to Chicago I inquired if the local bookbinders' union had submitted the subject-matter in question to the federation for consideration and I was informed in the negative. It is thus apparent that the local bookbinders are unwilling to have their entire local membership know the viewpoint of all other printing trades unions on this subject—a matter in which the interests of all unions and that of the Chicago printing craft are vitally interested and concerned.

The situation as it now presents itself is wrought with very great and grave dangers to the best interests of the printing craft in Chicago. The friendly attitude of local fair employers is jeopardized, particularly that of the local bookbinders' union. Some of the local allied printing trades unions feel that the local bookbinders' policy of rule or ruin on this subject and their flagrant disregard of the interests of others warrants a future attitude on their part similar in character to that displayed by the local bookbinders' union and its officers. I must also report the fact that if the action of the local bookbinders' union is allowed to go unchallenged the local employers will feel that the local allied printing trades council is entirely without power or authority and that the influence, prestige and power of the Board of Governors and that of the International Printing Trades Unions is not worthy of its name; that we have an irresponsible combination in which international authority is subordinate to local rule and disrespect.

I regret that circumstances impel and compel me to submit this kind of a report. I hesitated long before finally concluding to do so. The best interests of all international and local affiliated local unions demand that full light be thrown on this entire subject in order that some action may prevail which will for all time to come avoid a similar humiliating spectacle in our local and allied affairs.

I believe the subject upon which this controversy is founded can yet be dealt with in a manner so as to overcome all the harm which has been

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done and avoid further difficulties and evils. However, strong and determined action is required. To this end I recommend that the Board of Governors and all affiliated international unions do everything in their power to have the authority of the Board of Governors respected and adhered to; that the Board of Governors again approve the method of adjustment in the manner herein reported on and that in addition to the president of the board, A. P. Sovey, president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, be likewise appointed and empowered as a special representative of the board for the purpose of carrying out the instructions and recommendations of the board on this entire subject.

Fraternally submitted,

(Signed) MATTHEW WOLL,

President Board of Governors, International Allied Printing Trades Association.

On motion the report of President Woll was accepted and the recommendations concurred in.

It was then moved by Representative Berry, and seconded by Representative Freel, that Secretary Hays be instructed to bring to the attention of the officers of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders the action of Chicago Local No. 8 of the bookbinders' union as regards an insult to the president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, which association is composed of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, the International Photo-Engravers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and all their members. President Woll was acting in behalf of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, and the Board of Governors looks to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders for such action as may be necessary in establishing the proper respect due to the association by Chicago Local No. 8 of the bookbinders and that will prevent a repetition of any such outrageous and indefensible action in the future.

This motion was adopted by unanimous vote.

A question that was before the board on a previous occasion, being that of the menace to the printing trades through a situation that had been existing in connection with the white paper industry was again taken up, and on motion the Board of Governors reaffirmed its previous action upon the paper situation and the officers of the board were instructed to continue their efforts as provided at a previous meeting.

Secretary Reddick, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, then addressed the board, stating that he was pleased to have had an opportunity to sit during the sessions of the board and saying that it had been of great benefit to him. He returned thanks to the board and its members and to the officers of the Cleveland Allied Printing Trades Council for courtesies shown him while in the city of Cleveland.

Vice-President Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, also expressed his appreciation of the work of the Board of Governors and of the opportunity given him to be present at the meeting. He also desired to return thanks to the board and its members for courtesies received.

James J. Hoban, president of Cleveland Typographical Union, spoke briefly on the work of the board and expressed the hope that its deliberations in Cleveland had been beneficial, stating that he was satisfied the meeting of the board in Cleveland would be beneficial to the printing trades unions in that city. He returned thanks for courtesies received.

Representative Freel and Representative Sovey moved that the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association extend its thanks and appreciation to the officers and members of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Cleveland and the various printing trades organizations of the same city for courtesies extended to it during its meeting. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Representative Brady, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, being present at the close of the meeting, made a few remarks, expressing the hope that the members enjoyed themselves while in the city.

On motion of Representative Freel, seconded by Representative Berry, the secretary-treasurer was instructed to call the regular meeting of the Board of Governors for the first Monday in July, as is provided in the agreement, with such members as are located in Indianapolis, and that these members then be instructed to adjourn the board to the second Monday in July.

On motion the board then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBITRATION CONTRACTS IN FORCE

Albany, N. Y.—Journal—Entered into May 23, 1917; covering typographical department. Knickerbocker Press—Entered into May 23, 1917; covering typographical department. Times-Union—Entered into May 23, 1917; covering typographical department.

Bloomington, Ill.—Bulletin—Entered into May 31, 1917; covering typographical department. Pantagraph—Entered into March 19, 1917; covering typographical department.

Boston, Mass.—Advertiser and Record—Entered into April 11, 1917; covering typographical department; April 11, 1917; covering mailing department. Globe—Entered into April 11, 1917; covering typographical department; April 11, 1917; covering mailing department. Herald and Traveler—Entered into April 11, 1917; covering typographical department; April 11, 1917; covering mailing department. Journal—Entered into April 11, 1917; covering typographical department; April 11, 1917; covering mailing department. Post—Entered into April 11, 1917; covering typographical department; April 11, 1917; covering mailing department.

Brockton, Mass. — Enterprise — Entered into March 26, 1917; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into March 14, 1917; covering typographical department.

Charleston, S. C.—American—Entered into April 9, 1917; covering typographical department. Post—Entered into May 25, 1917; covering typographical department.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Times—Entered into March 20, 1917; covering typographical department.

Chicago, Ill.—Abendpost—Entered into April 18, 1917; covering mailing department.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Commercial-Tribune—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering mailing department.

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Enquirer—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering mailing department. Times-Star—Entered into March 9, 1917; covering mailing department.

Cleveland, Ohio—Leader and News—Entered into February 26, 1917; covering typographical department; March 3, 1917; covering mailing department.

Columbia, S. C.—State—Entered into May 21, 1917; covering typographical department.

Columbus, Ohio—Dispatch—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering typographical department. Monitor—Entered into March 9, 1917; covering typographical department. State Journal—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Dallas, Texas—News and Journal—Entered into March 21, 1917; covering typographical department. Times-Herald—Entered into March 19, 1917; covering typographical department.

Danville, Ill.—Commercial-News—Entered into April 9, 1917; covering typographical department. Press—Entered into May 5, 1917; covering typographical department.

Davenport, Iowa—Democrat and Leader—Entered into May 28, 1917; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into May 28, 1917; covering typographical department.

Dayton, Ohio—News—Entered into March 15, 1917; covering typographical department.

Des Moines, Iowa—Capital—Entered into May 8, 1917; covering typographical department. Register and Tribune—Entered into March 9, 1917; covering typographical department.

Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Journal—Entered into March 17, 1917; covering typographical department.

Erie, Pa.—Dispatch—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department. Herald—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department.

Evansville, Ind.—Courier—Entered into March 24, 1917; covering typographical department. Journal-News—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department.

Findlay, Ohio—Republican—Entered into March 13, 1917; covering typographical department.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—News—Entered into February 19, 1917; covering typographical department.

Fort Worth, Texas—Record—Entered into March 19, 1917; covering typographical department; April 13, 1917; covering mailing department. Star-Telegram—Entered into March 20, 1917; covering typographical department.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Herald—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department. News—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department. Press—Entered into April 28, 1917; covering typographical department.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Telegraph—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Hartford, Conn.—Times—Entered into March 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

Indianapolis, Ind.—News—Entered into March 29, 1917; covering mailing department. Star—Entered into March 29, 1917; covering mailing department. Times—Entered into March 29, 1917; covering mailing department.

Joliet, Ill.—Herald-News—Entered into March 21, 1917; covering typographical department.

Kansas City, Mo.—Journal—Entered into March 22, 1917; covering typographical department. Post—Entered into March 27, 1917; covering typographical department. Star—Entered into March 27, 1917; covering typographical department.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Journal and Tribune—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering typographical department. Sentinel—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Times—Entered into April 6, 1917; covering typographical department.

Lexington, Ky.—Herald—Entered into May 16, 1917; covering typographical department.

Lincoln, Neb.—State Journal and News—Entered into March 6, 1917; covering typographical department.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Express and Tribune—Entered into May 7, 1917; covering typographical department.

Louisville, Ky.—Courier-Journal and Times—Entered into April 7, 1917; covering typographical department; April 17, 1917; covering mailing department. Herald—Entered into April 2, 1917; covering typographical department; March 15, 1917; covering mailing department. Post—Entered into April 4, 1917; covering typographical department; March 17, 1917; covering mailing department.

Lowell, Mass.—Courier-Citizen—Entered into April 5, 1917; covering typographical department.

McKeesport, Pa.—News—Entered into March 21, 1917; covering typographical department.

Manchester, N. H.—Union-Leader—Entered into May 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Memphis, Tenn.—Commercial Appeal—Entered into May 26, 1917; covering typographical department. News-Scimitar—Entered into May 25, 1917; covering mailing department.

Meriden, Conn.—Journal—Entered into May 28, 1917; covering typographical department. Record—Entered into March 3, 1917; covering typographical department.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Journal—Entered into April 23, 1917; covering mailing department.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Journal—Entered into February 7, 1917; covering typographical department. News—Entered into February 26, 1917, covering typographical department. Tribune—Entered into February 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

Missoula, Mont.—Missoulian and Sentinel—Entered into March 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

Mobile, Ala.—Register—Entered into May 16, 1917; covering typographical department.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Argus—Entered into April 27, 1917; covering typographical department.

Muncie, Ind.—Star—Entered into March 6, 1917; covering typographical department.

Newark, N. J.—Call—Entered into May 14, 1917; covering typographical department; March 22, 1917; covering mailing department. News—Entered into May 14, 1917; covering typographical department; March 22, 1917; covering mailing department. Star-Eagle—Entered into May 14, 1917; covering typographical department; March 22, 1917; covering mailing department.

Newark, Ohio—Advocate—Entered into March 6, 1917; covering typographical department.

Norwich, N. Y.—Sun and Telegraph—Entered into May 14, 1917; covering typographical department.

Oakland, Cal.—Enquirer—Entered into May 2, 1917; covering typographical department. Tribune—Entered into April 4, 1917; covering typographical department.

Ogden, Utah—Standard—Entered into May 24, 1917; covering typographical department.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoman—Entered into May 24, 1917; covering typographical department.

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Ottawa, Kan.—Herald—Entered into February 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Paterson, N. J.—Call—Entered into April 24, 1917; covering typographical department. Press-Guardian—Entered into April 24, 1917; covering typographical department. News—Entered into April 24, 1917; covering typographical department.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Times—Entered into March 14, 1917; covering typographical department.

Philadelphia, Pa.—German Daily Gazette—Entered into November 15, 1916; covering typographical department.

Port Huron, Mich —Times-Herald—Entered into May 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Portland, Maine—Express and Telegram—Entered into March 28, 1917; covering typographical department.

Pueblo, Colo.—Chieftain—Entered into May 5, 1917; covering typographical department.

Racine, Wis.—Journal-News—Entered into April 20, 1917; covering typographical department. Times-Call—Entered into April 20, 1917; covering typographical department.

Reading, Pa.—Telegram and News-Times—Entered into March 8, 1917; covering typographical department.

Richmond, Ind.—Palladium—Entered into April 18, 1917; covering typographical department.

Rockford, Ill.—Register-Gazette—Entered into February 19, 1917; covering typographical department. Republic—Entered into February 19, 1917; covering typographical department. Star—Entered into March 14, 1917; covering typographical department.

Saginaw, Mich.—Courier-Herald—Entered into March 6, 1917; covering typographical department.

Salt Lake City, Utah—Herald-Republican—Entered into May 7, 1917; covering typographical department; April 28, 1917; covering mailing department. Telegram—Entered into May 7, 1917; covering typographical department; April 28, 1917; covering mailing department. Tribune—Entered into May 7, 1917; covering typographical department; April 28, 1917; covering mailing department.

San Diego, Cal.—Union and Tribune—Entered into March 31, 1917; covering typographical department.

San Francisco, Cal.—Bulletin—Entered into March 29, 1917; covering typographical department.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Gazette—Entered into March 22, 1917; covering typographical department.

Scranton, Pa.—Republican—Entered into March 6, 1917; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into February 28, 1917; covering typographical department.

Spokane, Wash. — Spokesman-Review — Entered into April 9, 1917; covering typographical department.

Springfield, Mass.—Union—Entered into April 18, 1917; covering typographical department.

Springfield, Ohio—News—Entered into April 14, 1917; covering typographical department.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Gazette—Entered into April 5, 1917; covering typographical department. News Press—Entered into March 21, 1917; covering typographical department.

St. Louis, Mo.—Globe-Democrat—Entered into April 20, 1917; covering typographical department; May 18, 1917; covering mailing department. Post-Dispatch—Entered into March 30, 1917; covering typographical department; May 8, 1917; covering mailing department. Republic—Entered into March 30, 1917; covering typographical department; May 8, 1917; covering mailing department. Star—Entered into April 20, 1917; covering typographical department; May 8, 1917; covering mailing department. Times—Entered into April 20, 1917; covering typographical department; May 18, 1917; covering mailing department.

Streator, Ill.—Free Press—Entered into April 27, 1917; covering typographical department.

Taunton, Mass.—Gazette—Entered into March 29, 1917; covering typographical department.

Utica, N. Y.—Observer—Entered into March 20, 1917; covering typographical department. Press—Entered into March 23, 1917; covering typographical department. Saturday Globe—Entered into March 20, 1917; covering typographical department. Tribune and Herald-Dispatch—Entered into March 17, 1917; covering typographical department.

Washington, D. C.—Post—Entered into April 10, 1917; covering typographical department. Star—Entered into April 10, 1917; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into April 10, 1917; covering typographical department.

Waterbury, Conn. — Democrat — Entered into April 18, 1917; covering typographical department. Republican—Entered into March 24, 1917; covering typographical department.

Wheeling, W. Va.—News—Entered into March 30, 1917; covering typographical department. Register—Entered into March 30, 1917; covering typographical department.

Wichita, Kan.—Beacon—Entered into April 24, 1917; covering typographical department. Eagle—Entered into April 24, 1917; covering typographical department.

Worcester, Mass.—Post—Entered into April 26, 1917; covering typographical department.

Youngstown, Ohio — Telegram — Entered into April 9, 1917; covering typographical department. Vindicator—Entered into April 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

Total, 162.

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REPORTS OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPRESENTATIVE BAKER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In submitting my report for the year just brought to a close I shall undertake, for your information, to briefly summarize the work of the twelve-month period and to advise you of results in the several localities to which I have been assigned.

The most signal success we have achieved in that portion of our International jurisdiction which I have the honor to represent is that of securing the adoption of union-made textbooks for use in the public schools of Montana. For many years past the typographical unions of Montana have endeavored, without success, to secure the adoption of textbooks made under fair conditions for Montana schools. We are now able to report the complete success of our 1916-1917 campaign.

As early as September of last year President Scott instructed me to take charge of an aggressive campaign for the adoption of union-made textbooks for the public schools of Montana, and, with the earnest co-operation of our locals in this state, together with that of many of the central bodies, we have achieved most splendid results.

Our success in this undertaking is largely due to the work of the executive council in codifying and preparing in simplified form accurate and definite information, so essential in the conduct of such a campaign. The little textbook pamphlet issued by the executive council contains information which heretofore we have been unable to gather. It classifies every textbook publishing house in such a way as to make it easy to determine the status of every textbook publishing firm in the country. In previous campaigns lack of information of this nature, definite in character, has proved a severe handicap in our interviews with the representatives of the state on the textbook commission.

This pamphlet places all textbook publishing houses in three classifications, thus:

Class A—Union.
Class B—Union and non-union.
Class C—Non-union.

In volume 4 we find there are fifty-nine class A (union) textbook publishing firms, giving the names of the publishers, and the offices in which their work is done, as against twenty-two class B (union and non-union) and twenty class C (non-union). There were in the United States at the date of issuance of volume 4, seventeen more union textbook publishing firms than all others combined, class A publishers representing the very best texts obtainable. I earnestly commend this book to those who may contemplate similar campaigns to that recently conducted in Montana. It contains information without which we can not hope to succeed.

In the awards made by the Montana State Textbook Commission all basal texts to be used during the ensuing six years will be supplied by firms whose work is performed in strictly union establishments. Aside from a very few of the supplemental texts (and these in most instances were provided for in previous contracts), all the books used in the public schools of Montana will be manufactured under fair conditions.

The result of this campaign should be most gratifying to the International Typographical Union, and certainly must be a source of much discomfort to the non-union establishments which have largely profited in this field in former years.

In former campaigns for union-made textbooks we have been confronted with many obstacles which made success impossible. Such information as we have heretofore been able to gather has, in many instances, been unreliable and even conflicting, but the little booklet above referred to, issued at intervals by the executive council, giving a complete revision of the various classes and the standing of each textbook publishing firm, has solved the problem and contributed much toward success in these undertakings.

MINOT, N. D.

In January I was called to Minot, N. D., to assist the local there in negotiating a new scale. We were successful in securing an increase and in adjusting a number of minor affairs which were causing some friction at that point. When leaving Minot we carried with us the assurance that conditions had been improved and that the union and its employers were mutually sharing most friendly relationship.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO.

Early in February I visited Twin Falls, Idaho, where a scale controversy had been in existence for some time. I assisted the local in further negotiations which resulted in securing an increased scale for the year 1917.

FARGO, N. D.

I visited Fargo during the month of February.

Conditions in the job printing branch in Fargo are not what we would like them to be, though there is reason to believe that an improvement will be shown in the near future.

The newspapers of Fargo are all operated under union conditions.

Since the eight-hour strike what have been the principal job printing establishments of Fargo have remained non-union. The principal difficulty in combating this situation has been due to the lack of well-equipped union job offices, capable of competing with the non-union establishments in the general run of commercial work, the best-equipped offices being non-union. However, increased equipment, together with general expansion by one or two union job printing establishments, affords an opportunity to stimulate interest in a label campaign which will undoubtedly prove its effectiveness.

Fargo Union has in its ranks many wide-awake, active members, whose best efforts are being exerted to establish better conditions, with particular reference to the job printing branch of the business, but they are laboring under a severe handicap, and have been for many years.

The trade union movement in North Dakota received a severe setback a few years since, but wonderful changes have taken place in the past two years in this state, politically and otherwise, which have operated to the advantage of legitimate trade

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unionism, and our members have not been slow to grasp the opportunity to materially strengthen their position throughout the state.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.

A charter was issued to Idaho Falls early this year. Many other crafts were organized about the same time and the town is now pretty well organized in most branches, though all charters are yet in their infancy.

After our charter had been placed in Idaho Falls negotiations with the employers for a wage contract met with the reply from all except one of the employers that it was their purpose to conduct open shops. I was assigned the duty of endeavoring to conclude negotiations with these employers. My first answer from them was, as they had previously advised the local union, that they intended to conduct open shops. After a series of interviews with the proprietors of the various offices involved we were successful in signing contracts with them for the ensuing year. Thus Idaho Falls started off under its new charter 100 per cent union.

BUTTE AND MILES CITY, MONT.

Within the past year I have visited Butte and Miles City and assisted in bringing about an understanding in controversies not affecting scales or working conditions. In each instance we were successful in securing a satisfactory understanding.

BISMARCK, N. D.

On June 4 I arrived in Bismarck to investigate a situation quite unusual, at least in so far as my own experience extends. Nothing similar had ever been called to my attention previous to this time.

A letter was received, addressed to the business manager of the Tribune, which apparently laid bare a plot to disregard the contract existing between Bismarck Typographical Union and the Bismarck Tribune and to declare for an open shop and to have the men on hand to take the places of our members at the appointed hour. By reason of a conflict of authority in the business office, in opening the mail, a copy of the letter fell into the hands of the typographical union. On the surface a deep-laid plot was revealed and an air of suspicion prevailed. Among other things, the letter, dated at St. Paul, contained the following:

* * * we will plan to have any number of the crew ready for your letter, and if you can give us a definite date when you want the changes made will have their transportation ready. As soon as you learn when your man is to go on his trip wire us and it will all be over before the union wakes up to the fact that it is let out. * * *

The local union, unable to throw any definite light upon the affair, notified President Scott, who instructed me to visit Bismarck and to clear up the hazy situation, if possible, and, at all hazards, to defend the existing contract between the union and the Tribune Publishing Company, the manager of the Tribune, up to this time, having held the original and the envelop in which this letter was inclosed for the purpose of meeting an anticipated investigation.

In making my investigation I was permitted to examine the original letter and the envelop in which it was received, both of which looked suspicious to me. I enlisted the aid of the postal authorities, who declared the letter to be a fraud, and that the same, bearing a St. Paul date and stamp on the envelop, had been mailed in Bismarck and not in St. Paul. It was found that the envelop previously used was one in which literature of some character had been enclosed and mailed in St. Paul. A stamp had been placed alongside of the canceled St. Paul stamp and an address erased and the address "Business Manager of the Bismarck Tribune (confidential)" written underneath. Pretty crude work, but, nevertheless, "started something."

There has of late been some friction, besides conflict of authority, in the management of the Tribune Publishing Company, but, nevertheless, all seem agreed that the letter, which gave rise to such a threatened disturbance of the relations existing between Bismarck Union and the Tribune Publishing Company, was a fraud, and assurances given that there is no disposition to set aside the contract with the union, which will be effective for more than two years from the present time, or to in any way disturb the relationship existing between the Tribune and the local union. Our union, of course, is not interested in the quarrels existing between the managers of the Tribune themselves.

It is unfortunate that I am unable to name in this report the person guilty of the perpetration of this affair, though I have my own opinion as to the source from whence it emanated, but in the absence of direct proof on this score must of necessity report the facts without making a positive charge against any particular individual. I am gratified to say, however, that there is not even a remote possibility that any member of our craft was in any way associated with the perpetration of such a contemptible act.

The investigation has cleared the atmosphere and we are assured that our contracts with the Tribune were entered into in good faith and that they will be fulfilled in every particular.

The fiscal year just drawing to a close has been eventful in many ways. A great world-war has cast its shadow of gloom over the civilized world. Great organizations, such as ours, almost daily, are called upon to meet contingencies heretofore undreamed of. Long before conscription became the order of the day our members were voluntarily responding in vast numbers to the country's call. Many of them are today bearing arms "somewhere in France" in defense of a righteous cause—yea, many, many of them are numbered among the heroic dead. These, and countless other events are momentarily transpiring, adding to the responsibilities of those whom we have chosen to direct the affairs of our magnificent trade-union organization. President Marsden G. Scott and Secretary John W. Hays, together with the executive council of the International Typographical Union, are meeting with untiring zeal and patriotic spirit the marked and changed conditions confronting ours, as well as all institutions of whatever name or character throughout the land. They deserve to receive, and I believe are receiving, the unanimous co-operation of every local within the jurisdiction in holding aloft the banner of the International Typographical Union as a symbol of patriotism.

Many thousands of dollars have already been paid in mortuary benefits to the beneficiaries of our members who have given their lives to their country, and we must be prepared to do our "bit" in whatever way we may be called upon.

The monstrous increase in the cost of the necessaries of life is a staggering proposition in itself as well as the advanced cost of all material entering into the production of newspaper and every character of printing.

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In times like these the duties and responsibilities of our executive officers are greatly multiplied, and our local unions are in a position to do much, by way of co-operation, in aiding in the successful conduct of the affairs which confront us and make our organization truly great.

We are blessed with having as our chief executive, secretary-treasurer and executive council at the present time men who, through their known abilities, strengthened by experience and training, measure up to the standard necessary to pilot us through the world-wide crisis, and may the membership at large realize the duty which is theirs of co-operating in the fullest degree with those upon whom rests the monstrous responsibilities, abnormal at this time, of piloting us, with patriotic impulses, through the storms and upheavals of an unsettled world.

The forthcoming convention will undoubtedly be the most important gathering of our fellow craftsmen in the history of the International Typographical Union. In the many and great questions which will present themselves for determination, our best thoughts and noblest impulses must guide us in the performance of duty. May co-operation, fraternal regard and patriotic devotion to our country and our flag be the inspiration which shall guide you in your deliberations is my earnest wish.

With best wishes for a pleasant and profitable meeting, I am Fraternally,

Helena, Mont. JOHN BAKER.

REPRESENTATIVE BRADY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit the following brief report on the organization work I am assisting Boston Typographical Union No. 13 to promote in Greater Boston covering the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917:

In presenting my report a year ago the results secured for the betterment of conditions in the book and job branch of the trade were given in detail from the inception of the work in April, 1913, to the close of the fiscal year of 1916.

On April 1, 1916, an arbitration and wage scale agreement, providing for a substantial increase for the book and job printers, was entered into with the Boston Typothetæ. For the benefit of those not familiar with the organization plan and its accomplishments in Greater Boston, and to demonstrate the importance of No. 13 having an agreement with the typothetæ, the following from my report of last year is reproduced:

Never before has Boston Typographical Union had an arbitration agreement with the Boston Typothetæ, and never before has there existed a signed form of contract covering a wage scale between the two organizations. One of the most important things accomplished to date is the fact this agreement has been entered into. Since the start of the work in 1913 we have put forth every effort to bring about this agreement, believing that once the union and the typothetæ entered into this sort of relationship it would mean the beginning of the end of unsatisfactory conditions the union desired to remedy—conditions that kept out of the union the majority of the book and job printers employed in Greater Boston, created low wages, made it impossible to guarantee to many printers steady employment because of an overstocked and, to a certain extent, inefficient labor market; and established apprentice conditions that were deplorable from the standpoint of the number employed by many shops, and the absence of any serious effort to properly instruct and make them competent journeymen printers. To the typothetæ it means industrial peace in the composing rooms of its members, and a gradually better and more efficient labor market. But the most important of all is the undisputed fact that through this agreement the typothetæ can secure for its members the co-operation necessary and desirable to finally bring about fair competitive conditions in the trade. When all legitimate competitive employing printers are making a fair profit on every job handled, the book and job printer will be able to share in this profit to the fullest extent in further increased wages. This co-operation with the important factor in the trade as far as the composing room is concerned will make it possible for the employers to better and more rapidly eliminate the evil of price-cutting. It is going to take time to thoroughly bring about these changes and make the industry what it should be. But it will be brought about. The union is gaining in membership, and the typothetæ is gaining in membership. This will continue all during the life of the five-year agreement. The union will have as members practically all the remaining non-union printers, and the typothetæ will have accomplished the same result among the employers. The union wants thorough organization and all employers to conduct union composing rooms. The typothetæ wants thorough organization and legitimate competition to make a fair profit. The agreement to bring about all this now exists. Because of this fact, I make the prediction that in the final outcome nearly if not all important printing concerns of Greater Boston will be members of the Boston Typothetæ and conducting union composing rooms through an agreement with Boston Typographical Union.

It has taken three years to bring about this agreement; three years of hard work. And the principal reason making it possible to bring it about was the typothetæ fully recognized the constructive business policies of the International Typographical Union and Boston Typographical Union No. 13. The typothetæ knew it could rely upon the union to fulfil its part of the contract in every particular, and the co-operation promised to make better conditions in the trade would be fully given. The typographical union knew the typothetæ would do likewise. This mutual confidence and effort mean a full measure of success. It is big business and is going to accomplish big things. There is much work for the union to do, and it will be continued along the same lines which has brought this success.

The result of our efforts during the past year more firmly convinces us that our relations with the Boston Typothetæ will ultimately establish conditions for our members employed in the book and job printing industry equal to those enjoyed in any locality in the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

The union has gained in membership and so has the typothetæ. It has not been necessary to have a meeting of the joint standing committee provided for to adjust any differences arising over any provisions of the agreement. What few minor matters have come up have been easily adjusted with the management of the concern. All typothetæ shops are meeting the wage, hour and other working conditions of the contract, and many firms not members of the typothetæ are doing likewise.

Interviews with the proprietors of the remaining non-union shops have been had during the year, with the result that few of them are now antagonistic to the union. Our organization work in the composing rooms of these concerns has made such progress as to permit several new chapels being formed, and to this action there has been no objection on the part of the management.

Negotiations are now on with several non-union

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concerns to unionize their composing rooms, and the indications are we will be successful in doing so.

Numerous meetings as well as personal interviews have been had with the remaining non-union printers, with the result that many new members have been secured for No. 13. Our plan of holding meetings of the non-union printers is to invite those employed in a certain shop to come to the union rooms some evening immediately after the day's work is finished. The time of these meetings is limited to not more than three-quarters of an hour, which we find is ample to explain our proposition thoroughly. The meetings are generally well attended and good results secured. Experience in this work has proved to me it is difficult to get non-union printers to attend meetings held at a time in the evening which would compel them to return to some central point in the city after they had finished their work for the day and gone home.

Many meetings with the officers of the local typothetæ have been held at which matters of mutual interest were thoroughly discussed, and plans formulated and carried out for the general betterment of conditions in the commercial printing industry.

The first increase provided for in the new book and job contract became effective the first of last October. All of the shops where we have members employed, but with whom no agreement exists, paid the increase. In only two or three instances was it necessary to take this matter up direct with the management, and in these we were successful in securing the increase for our members.

In previous reports on the Boston situation I outlined in detail the low wages paid to the hundreds of women compositors employed in many of the book and job composing rooms of Greater Boston, stating this condition had existed for many years. This agreement entered into with the typothetæ and other employing printers last April provides that when women are taken into the trade they are to come in only under the regular apprentice provisions of the contract. It is further provided that those now employed are to receive an increase in pay each year, which in the final outcome will establish for them the regular scale for journeymen. The observance to date of this most important provision is proving satisfactory, and the union will finally succeed in eliminating an undesirable condition it has been striving to do for years. The majority of the women are now members of No. 13, and many have been able to secure increases in their wages in excess of the amount provided for in the agreement.

Complying with instructions from President Scott, I visited Portland, Me.; Keene, N. H.; Providence and Worcester, Mass., and addressed organization meetings. These meetings were well attended, and good results obtained as the results of holding them. I also attended the convention of the New England Typographical Union, held in Worcester, Mass., last June, and addressed the delegates on the organization work being promoted in Greater Boston.

The apprentice committee of No. 13 has been actively engaged during the past year in furthering this important work in accordance with the provisions of the existing International Typographical Union apprentice laws. I have assisted the committee with its plans to provide proper training for the apprentices employed in this jurisdiction.

Albert W. Finlay was chairman of the joint scale committee of the Boston Typothetæ and Boston Typographical Union that negotiated the existing contract, which became effective April 1, 1916. At that time Mr. Finlay was president of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America. At present he is chairman of the board of supervisors of the Boston Typothetæ. Mr. Finlay has the following to say concerning the existing relations between the typothetæ and the typographical union:

Dear Mr. Brady—In reply to your inquiry as to the operation of the wage scale and arbitration agreement negotiated between Boston Typographical Union No. 13 and the Boston Typothetæ, covering the members of the typothetæ who conduct union shops, permit me to say:

I am glad to state the relations between the two organizations as a result of this agreement are entirely satisfactory. I think the best evidence of these relations is the fact that it has not been necessary to arbitrate a single difference for the very good reason that none has arisen.

Yours very truly,
A. W. Finlay.

The following is by Edward M. Martin, president of No. 13:

A year ago Boston Typographical Union closed a wage scale and arbitration agreement with the Boston Typothetæ. This document meant the resumption of friendly relations between the two factors in the book and job composing rooms of Greater Boston. The passing of the first year has proved the soundness of the International Typographical Union policies in the organization campaign conducted by Representative Brady. Industrial peace and co-operative action has been the result of the organization work, and wage and working conditions in the commercial branch of our trade have been steadily bettered.

Like other jurisdictions, Boston has suffered in its book and job industry because of business depression and high cost of materials. Employment has not been as permanent as normal times would insure. But the results of our organization campaign are gratifying.

The question of low-wage female help in our composing rooms was one of the principal conditions we hoped to eliminate through our new contract. That this has been gradually adjusting itself is evident to those conversant with the situation. The stopping of indiscriminate employment of female help in our composing rooms has resulted in those women already in the trade receiving increased compensation. Many of the women members of our union are enjoying advances in wages over the amount provided for this class of labor in our scale. The experience of the past year would seem to assure us that when the present contract expires equality of the sexes on a wage basis will be easy of accomplishment through negotiation with our employers.

Looking back over the past year, Boston Typographical Union No. 13 can be satisfied with the organization work conducted by Representative Brady under the direction of the executive council, and we shall continue to follow these policies to the end.

The monotype keyboard school operated jointly by No. 13 and the Lanston Monotype Company is proving entirely successful. It is located at 44 High street. None but members of the typographical union are permitted to enroll as students. The equipment consists of six keyboards and one caster, and the instruction is given in afternoon and evening classes. The instructor in charge is an expert. The school has been in operation since February, 1916. Thirty-seven members have graduated, and fifteen are now taking the course. The monotype company is greatly pleased with the success attending the school in its work of teaching

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competent hand compositors the operation of the monotype keyboard. Many graduates have secured positions.

Upon the request of President Martin I acted on the committee that negotiated an increase in the newspaper scale, which became effective November 15, 1916.

Since the first of the year I have been acting as chairman of the International Typographical Union Committee on Apprentices. Following the death of A. W. Thomson, who had been the chairman of the committee since its origin, the executive council appointed me to fill the position. A considerable portion of my time has been devoted to this most important work.

In conclusion I desire to extend my sincere thanks to President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays for the valuable assistance given in promoting the work. The co-operation of President Martin and the other officers of No. 13 is fully appreciated.

Fraternally,

Boston, Mass. BERT G. BRADY.

REPRESENTATIVE BROWN.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917:

For the greater part of the past year, I have been stationed at New Orleans, in charge of the "lockout" situation in that city.

The membership will recall that at the Baltimore convention, the entire New Orleans proposition was turned over to the executive council with full power to act. Since that date, there has been but very little objection developed among the membership of No. 17 in so far as the lines that we have been working on, in an attempt to reclaim the daily newspapers of this city.

Much could be written here regarding the work accomplished during the past year and as to the present conditions in the different newspaper composing rooms, but, in my opinion, anything that bordered upon a detailed report at this time would be bound to do us more harm than good. There has been an improvement in the local situation and no doubt further gains will be made during the coming year. Those members who are, to any extent, familiar with our proposition in New Orleans fully realize that we have a fair-sized job on our hands and that it is going to take a little time to straighten matters out.

I am of the opinion that the vast majority of our local members feel that what is most needed at this time is the earnest co-operation of all the members of No. 17, the elimination of selfishness on their part and refraining from what might be termed "peanut politics."

The American, which was originally started by No. 17, at the inception of the "lockout" in this city, but which later was turned over to other parties and soon became an unfair office, experienced a "lockout" the last week in February. The sheriff forced the said "lockout" by stepping around to the plant and nailing up the doors. This action placed a "bunch of imported rats" on the streets, which certainly did not help our cause in this jurisdiction. This "outfit" was held intact in New Orleans by some of "our friends, the enemy," and used against us in the "ratting" of two small newspapers at Jackson, Miss.

On February 25 I received wire instructions from President Scott to get to Jackson, Miss., to assist in avoiding a threatened "lockout" in that city. The scale which was in force at that time in both newspapers and book and job offices expired on March 6. A new scale had been proposed by No. 363, which carried with it an increase of $1 per week.

I reached Jackson on February 26 and immediately took up the proposition with officers of our local organization. The publishers had absolutely refused to meet with a committee from No. 363 to discuss any objections they might have to the new proposed scale. Both of the publishers gave me an audience, but declined to talk about the new contract. They stated that they had decided to lock the union men out on March 6, and had already made arrangements to man their composing rooms.

Every effort possible was made to avoid the trouble. With the local officers of the union, I visited the governor and attorney-general of the state, the mayor and commissioners of the city, all of whom received us in a friendly manner and agreed to do everything possible to bring about a settlement, but failed.

On Sunday, March 4, the "rats" from the New Orleans American were "unloaded" at Jackson and the following day the lockout was in force with twelve journeymen and one apprentice involved. The foreman on the News and three other members of No. 363 remained at work and have been expelled.

We were successful in reaching an agreement with the book and job branch and a new contract was signed up for one year.

From reliable information received, I feel certain that the publishers are very much disappointed with the class of men that they are now compelled to do business with in their composing rooms and I look for a settlement of this trouble at an early date.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays for their valuable assistance in my work, to the officers and members of local unions in the cities I have visited for courtesies extended.

Fraternally,

Toledo, Ohio. CHARLES S. BROWN.

REPRESENTATIVE CAMPBELL.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit report of work performed by me as your representative during the past year.

In the latter part of May, 1916, Plymouth and Tarboro, N. C., were visited in an effort to organize locals, but was unable to secure the necessary signatures.

The Virginia State Typographical Association met in Roanoke the first Sunday in June, and I was present to render assistance in mapping out the campaign of work for the coming year. This meeting was very largely attended and was addressed by men prominent in the newspaper branch of the craft in this state, and also by State Senator Addison, chairman of the printing commission of the state legislature, who promised us his aid in legislation affecting our interest. The officers of this association have at all times been ready and willing to render every assistance in organization work, and it has been largely due to their efforts such good results have been obtained in Virginia.

On instructions from Secretary Hays, Johnson

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City, Tenn., was then visited in an effort to organize a local. Fourteen signatures were secured to the petition, and a charter was placed in this city, and the local president has since been instrumental in having other locals chartered, a central body was being formed at last reports, and all unions there were in flourishing condition.

From Johnson City I returned to Roanoke to assist that local in securing contracts with the local employers. Conditions were found to be very bad; the label was being used in offices where no union men were employed; others were using it without paying the scale. With the assistance of the local officers several contracts were secured, and the labels were taken from offices not entitled to same. An effort was made to have conferences with the non-union offices in that city, but this was unsuccessful.

Returning to North Carolina, Newbern and Greenville were then visited in an effort to organize locals in those places. There were not enough men employed at that time in either, but since that time Newbern has another daily, and the prospects are bright for a local in that city.

While at Newbern word reached me that the secretary of Goldsboro-Kinston Union had left the city without a successor having been elected. I proceeded to that city and found this true. I went to Wilmington, secured the books from the secretary, and returned to Kinston, had a new secretary elected and started the union off in good shape.

Oxford and Henderson, N. C., were then visited in an effort to place locals, but enough men were not employed in either place to obtain a charter.

I received instructions from President Scott to assist Petersburg Union in scale negotiations. This union had been formed only six months. Contracts were secured with the two dailies in that jurisdiction, and both are carrying the union label at the head of their editorial columns.

Reidsville and Burlington, N. C., were then visited, and while there were enough men in the two cities to form a union, they objected to having one charter cover both towns.

Instructions were then received to assist Fredericksburg Union in straightening out its affairs and negotiating contracts. Contracts were secured with two job shops in this jurisdiction.

I then received word from Elizabeth City Union, stating the secretary had left the city, and was requested to come there and straighten out the affairs of the local. This matter was given attention as requested.

Hearing High Point, N. C., was ready to organize a local, I went to that city, but found only nine printers, several with cards, but since that time the number has been reduced.

At Salisbury the local was having difficulty maintaining union conditions in the office of a weekly. This matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Upon request of Newport News Union, President Scott instructed me to represent the International Typographical Union at the celebration to be held in that city on Labor day under the auspices of the typographical union.

Under instructions from President Scott, Charlotte Union was then visited, in an effort to secure a contract with one of the papers of that city. The composing room of this paper is operated under union conditions to the extent that a man must have a card to work there. I had a conference with the president of the company, and he told me confidentially his reasons for not signing a contract at this time, but assured me that in the near future he would enter into a contract with the typographical union.

I then received word from Secretary Hays, stating the affairs of Goldsboro-Kinston Union were not in the proper shape, and was instructed to straighten them out. This town was visited, a new secretary elected, a meeting held with 100 per cent of the members present, and every one pledged cooperation in making it a success.

Rocky Mount-Wilson Union was then visited, the secretary having removed to Raleigh and no successor having been chosen. I went to Raleigh, secured the books of the organization and a financial settlement with the secretary, returned to Rocky Mount and had a new secretary elected.

Fayetteville, N. C., Florence and Anderson, S. C., Statesville and Hickory, N. C., were then visited in an effort to organize locals, and while there were not enough men in these cities to form locals, quite a few applications were received.

Instructions were then received from President Scott to assist Johnson City Union in scale negotiations. Upon arrival there I found the members working nine hours a day, one man receiving as low as $12 per week. Contracts were negotiated with every shop in the city, providing a minimum scale of $14 per week and the eight-hour day. This local had been organized only about five months.

Under instructions from the executive council, I took up organization work in West Virginia early in November. Martinsburg was first visited. There are about twelve printers employed in that city, but owing to opposition from the employers they would not organize. At Grafton ten printers are employed, receiving very small wages, and have agreed to form a union at some future date. Elkins, about six. At Fairmont there are about thirty printers employed, some having cards. A fairly good wage is paid. We were informed the proprietors of the two papers preferred to secure union men when in need of printers and operators, but would oppose the organization of a local. Those familiar with the conditions in this section of West Virginia will not wonder at this. Moundsville and Montgomery were visited without success. At Montgomery the proprietor would be willing to unionize his shop provided he could get the typographical label, but claims he could not comply with the regulations of the allied council. This city is near Charleston, and the shop would be unionized but for the reasons stated. At Parkersburg there are about twenty-five printers employed, and I have been handling the proposition there by correspondence, with the prospects of placing a union in that city in the near future. Hinton, W. Va., did not have enough printers to organize.

While in West Virginia I received instructions from President Scott to return to Norfolk and assist Secretary Fentress of the Virginia State Typographical Association in his efforts to have a union instructor appointed in the printing course to be installed in the high school in that city. Mr. Fentress and I appeared before the school board on two occasions, and we were assured that a union printer would secure the position of instructor when the course was installed, which will be at the beginning of the new term.

Instructions were then received from President Scott to proceed to Charleston, S. C., and assist in negotiations being conducted between that local and the Charleston American. After several conferences an agreement was reached satisfactory to both parties.

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I visited Courtland, Va., the White Printing Company, of that city, desiring to obtain the use of the label. Norfolk secured jurisdiction over this city and secured a contract with that firm.

Charleston (S. C.) Union petitioned President Scott to permit me to return to that city after the Christmas holidays and assist in negotiating contracts with the job shops and the Charleston News and Courier, which had been run as an open shop for a number of years. Contracts were secured with the job shops. Conferences were held with the management of the News and Courier, and while they would not at this time sign the contract, they agreed to pay the scale of the union, employ none but union men, and took under consideration the question of a contract. Unstinted praise is due President Lide, of Charleston Union, and the members of the News and Courier chapel for the masterly manner in which they have handled the situation. What was once an open shop in that city is now being run strictly on a union basis, and it will be only a short time before a contract is forthcoming.

While in Charleston I received a request from the chairman of the scale committee of Norfolk Union to return to that city and assist in scale negotiations with the job offices in that city. After conference with the employers of that city an increase was secured for the handmen employed in this branch of the industry of $2.16 per week, and $2.56 for machine operators. At the time of the eight-hour strike Norfolk secured the shorter workday without any difficulty, but the proprietors declined to sign contracts with the union. With the inauguration of this scale nineteen-job offices in this jurisdiction signed the contracts.

Cumberland, Md., requested a representative at this time to assist in adjusting some differences in that city. These matters were settled with little difficulty.

Fredericksburg (Va.) Union was then visited to give assistance to the secretary in the conduct of his office.

Instructions were received to hurry to Columbia, S. C., and assist in scale negotiations. With the assistance of the local officers an agreement was reached in this city, providing an increase ranging from $1 to $3 per week for newspapers and book and job men.

At the request of Greensboro (N. C.) Union, I visited that city to adjust several matters between that local and the employers. These differences were readily adjusted.

While in Greensboro, Winston-Salem was also visited, in an effort to unionize the only non-union shop in that jurisdiction, and the matter was left in the hands of the local officers.

The president of Elizabeth City Union informed Secretary Hays the members of that local were taking no interest in the affairs of the union; the secretary having moved to another city. Upon visiting this city I found conditions unsatisfactory, and the charter was taken up and forwarded to headquarters, traveling cards being issued to all the members.

At the request of Savannah Union, President Scott instructed me to visit that local and assist in scale negotiations and organization work. Upon arrival in that city I found no contracts in existence, and quite a few of the members in a state of coma regarding union affairs. There were, however, several live wires there, including the president, secretary-treasurer and members of the executive committee. With the assistance of these members contracts were secured with several shops, including the largest office in the city, providing an increase in the hand scale of $4 per week and the machine scale $1.50 per week; overtime being increased from time and one-third to time and a half. The afternoon newspaper scale was increased $3 per week for both machine and hand men. The union is now conducting a live-wire label campaign, with the prospects of good results.

I received instructions to go to St. Augustine, Fla., where the management of the largest shop in the city had informed the local union he did not care to renew his contract, but desired to run as an open shop. After several conferences the contract was renewed, and an increase of $1 per week for all men employed was secured.

Instructions were received from President Scott to assist Jacksonville Union in scale negotiations. An increase was secured in the book and job branch of $1.50 per week for handmen and 50 cents per week for machine men. Owing to the depression in the newspaper business in that city at that time, it was agreed to continue the present scale until December.

Deland, Fla., was then visited, in an effort to form a local union in that town and Daytona, but owing to the fact quite a number of printers had left the city for the summer it was deemed advisable to postpone the organization until next fall.

At Orlando, Fla., a local was formed with fifteen charter members. This union will also have jurisdiction over the town of Kissemmee, fifteen miles distant. All the proprietors were interviewed after the union was formed, and the prospects are for contracts being obtained in the very near future.

Arcadia was then visited. This union has been formed only about a year. The men were working nine hours a day, and after several conferences the eight-hour day was secured with the nine-hour pay, and time and one-half for overtime.

St. Petersburg was then visited, looking to the organization of a local, but owing to the opposition of the proprietor of one of the dailies in that city, action on the proposition was postponed until a later date.

At Tampa, a non-union shop was visited in company with Secretary Atkinson, of that local, and the proprietor agreed to sign contracts with the union.

While in Jacksonville the Tristate Printers' League held their annual convention, which I attended. The conditions in the southeastern section of the jurisdiction were thoroughly discussed at this meeting, and much valuable information obtained concerning organization work. This organization is now well officered, and with the proper interest shown by the various locals, it will become a valuable asset of the International Typographical Union. The southeastern section affords a fertile field for organization work for the typographical union, and the past year has proved that valuable results can be obtained if the members of the locals in that section will only wake up to the opportunities presented for real constructive work. The conditions in the territory visited during the past year are not altogether ideal from a union standpoint. In fact, in some instances they are the opposite. It has been very forcibly demonstrated, however, that these conditions can be remedied very quickly if the membership of the locals in this section will wake up, get together and do some real hard work.

In the state of Florida there is an opportunity for the organization of several local unions. Num-

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bers of the smaller towns in this state have one and two dailies, and in the winter season employ quite a number of printers. If these towns are organized and a living wage inaugurated and maintained it will relieve the surplus of printers in the larger cities of the state.

In conclusion, I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers of the locals for their hearty co-operation and assistance in my work in their jurisdictions, as without this my efforts would have been in vain.

I also wish to thank the officers of the Tristate Printers' League and the Virginia State Typographical Association for their assistance. These organizations, although in their infancy, are accomplishing much good for the union printers in the south, and I trust their careers may be long and their progress unimpaired.

To President Scott and Secretary Hays I also extend my thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me. Our International officers are at all times alive to the interest of the craft in every section, and they have made a special effort to improve conditions in the south, and we of the south should show our appreciation of their efforts by giving them our hearty co-operation and assistance.

Trusting your deliberations at the Colorado Springs convention will be of a most pleasant nature and will result in a continuance of the real progress now being made by the International Typographical Union, I am,

Fraternally,

Norfolk, Va. D. I. CAMPBELL.

REPRESENTATIVE CORLESS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The past year has been exceptionally successful among the unions in that section of the International jurisdiction where I have had the honor to represent you. While our local unions have not been able to secure all they have asked for, in all jurisdictions where the unions have made a decided stand for better wage and working conditions, splendid gains have been made in the conditions under which our membership is employed. In every union where a demand has been made for increased wages we have been able to secure a substantial advance.

In every case where new contracts have been negotiated, we have succeeded in initiating apprenticeship agreements which offer reasonable protection to those who are to swell the ranks of our organization in the future. While the wage conditions of apprentices have been vastly improved by the conditions secured for them under the provisions of these contracts, a matter of infinitely greater importance is the guarantee of better opportunities for developing a higher degree of proficiency in craftsmanship. I view the progress thus made with a keen sense of pride, for it bespeaks a stronger and more effective organization of our craft as the years advance.

In a few instances the demand for an adequate protection for our apprentices has been met by the employer in a spirit of resentment, the question being raised by the employers and their representatives as to the right of the union to interfere with the regulation of apprenticeship. In one instance the opposition of employers to this feature of a proposed scale agreement threatened a break in the negotiations. However, a firm stand on the part of the representatives of the union brought the employers to a recognition of the importance and absolute fairness of our position in the matter.

In every instance where our right to negotiate a contract defining conditions under which apprentices may be employed has been questioned by the representatives of employers, I have assumed the position that this was one of the most vital questions at issue—that no matter what else might be eliminated from the proposed contract, real and practical protection to the apprentices must be guaranteed. The further we go along with the work of establishing adequate protection for our apprentices, the more apparent becomes the wisdom of the International Union in the decisive stand which it has taken on this important question.

It may be interesting to you to know that in every instance where objection has been raised to a rational system of protection for apprentices, investigation has shown that the conditions under which apprentices had been previously employed were simply infamous. Clearly the objectors had not the best interest of the boys at heart, nor did they have a clear conception of the importance of this question to the future welfare of the craft. It was manifestly then our duty to lend our aid in clearing their vision, and if this were impossible, to make a decisive stand for justice and fair play for the boys.

In one instance in the negotiation of a scale contract, the charge was made by an employer at the very beginning of our conference, that he had members of the union in his employ who were not worth the scale already in force in his office. I made inquiry as to where these men came from and how they had gained admission into the union and learned that they were natives of the town, and had learned their trade in the office where they were employed. I then informed the employer that if this incompetency of which he complained was the development of conditions which he had permitted or insisted upon in his own office, the remedy was entirely within his own control, if he would join with us in our effort to make such conditions impossible.

In this particular case, for years, boys had been taken into the office under a pretense of learning the trade, and were employed at almost every conceivable work about the establishment except the work of our craft. This condition of affairs was permitted to continue till about the last year of apprenticeship, when an effort was made to crowd four or five years' work into one year, resulting in a journeyman who was not competent for membership in the union, but who was dangerous to the welfare of the union if allowed to remain on the outside.

Hence, in jurisdictions where this condition prevailed, on the occasion of each negotiation for a new wage scale, we were confronted with the charge that we had members in our union who were not worth the scale. The work of the past year in Pennsylvania has accomplished much toward the overthrow of this unfairness toward the apprentices, and toward our organization. I look forward with pleasing anticipation to our future progress as a result of our recent achievements along this line.

In this report I shall not attempt to recite the experiences encountered in the negotiation of scale contracts in various local jurisdictions, but shall deal only with those incidents and experiences which I believe will be of value in a general way

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to our membership in the negotiations with the employers of our membership.

An interesting phase of our experiences during the past year is the peculiar attitude of some employers on the question of arbitration, and the reluctance of many of our local union membership to familiarize themselves with this method of adjusting disputes and scale contracts. A case in point is the experience in connection with the negotiation of a scale contract in Hazleton in October.

In the first conference which I attended the employers pleaded the high oost of paper as a reason for not granting an increase of $2 a week, requested by the union. At the conclusion of this conference they made clear their determination to grant no increase in wages at that time.

In lieu of the $2 per week increase asked for by the union I suggested as a compromise that the employers grant an increase of $1 for the first year, and an additional $1 at the beginning of the second year of a three-year contract. This the employers declined to do, insisting that the high cost of paper precluded the possibility of any increase in the wages of their employes.

In vain I pointed out that the high cost of living made it impossible for men to live under the low-wage conditions prevailing in that jurisdiction, and insisted that it was possible for the publishers to so adjust their business as to meet this very reasonable request on the part of the union. All argument at that time met with a flat refusal of any increase in wages. Later the employers declared their intention of appealing the matter to arbitration, and made a request that the union join with the employers in placing the matter in dispute in the hands of a board of arbitration for adjustment.

When this proposition came before the members for consideration they were not favorable to a reference of the case to arbitration, because some one had pointed out to them the possibility of losing the case before the board, with an alarming suggestion of an enormous bill of expense connected with the work of arbitrating the case.

Some of the members were disposed to let the scale go over for another year, rather than go to arbitration. Others felt that an increase in wages must be secured to the membership, either by arbitration or other means. For a time it looked as though the controversy might be settled by a postponement of the scale demands for another year.

Later I took the subject up with a representative of one of the daily newspapers and went thoroughly over the situation with him, and at the conclusion of our talk informed him that if required to we would go to arbitration. I volunteered as my opinion that the employers had no chance in the world to win out, citing the fact that so eminent an authority on arbitration as Judge George Gray, of Delaware, had volunteered the opinion, while acting on an arbitration board in Scranton, that the ability of an employer to meet a demand for increased wages was not a dominant or controlling factor upon which the board was to reach its conclusions as to the merits of a demand for increased compensation for labor. At that time he stated that the real issue was the ability of the wage-earner to maintain the American standard of living under his present compensation.

I then offered another compromise, which involved a two-year contract with $1 a week increase each year. He refused to consider a contract for a longer term than one year, but agreed to go along with an increase of $1 a week, preferring to thresh out the proposition for an additional increase in wages at the expiration of that term. He also agreed to take the matter up with other employers in the city and advise them to accept that proposition. The matter was later adjusted on that basis.

I have noted this fear of arbitration among the membership of many of our smaller local unions, due no doubt to lack of personal experience with this splendid method of adjusting industrial disputes. I am of the opinion that we could have secured the two-dollar increase demanded by Hazleton Union had arbitration been resorted to, but with the membership divided on the subject, it seemed a doubtful expedient.

Another interesting experience in the negotiation of scale contracts was that in connection with the adjustment of a scale in the Scranton jurisdiction in December. In this case the representatives of the employers and the local scale committee became deadlocked after several conferences, covering a period of nearly two months.

The union had ratified a scale prepared by the committee, among the provisions of which was a $4 a week increase in wages, a Saturday half-holiday, and a two-weeks' vacation with pay. The representatives of the employers seemed to view the Saturday half-holiday and the two-weeks' vacation with pay as a joke, and strongly protested their inability to meet any increase in wages because of the enormous increase in the cost of paper.

The scale committee was very much in earnest in the presentation of the demand for a forty-four-hour week in the form of the Saturday half-holiday, and the members of the committee were reluctant to forego the two-weeks' vacation with pay. Owing to the vast increase in the cost of living, however, they were willing to concede much, that the increase in wages might be secured.

After several conferences the employers receded from their position of no increase in compensation and offered an increase in wages of $2 a week. This offer was promptly rejected by the committee as inadequate, and the action of the committee was unanimously approved by the union. The scale committee was then instructed to proceed with the negotiation of the scale, with such modifications as in the judgment of the committee were proper.

At the next conference the employers refused to go further in the matter of increasing wages, and made a request for arbitration under the International arbitration agreement. The local officers immediately wired President Scott for the assistance of a representative, and I was assigned to the work.

On my arrival in Scranton I went over the situation with the scale committee, and suggested that we make further efforts to reach a compromise agreement, rather than go to arbitration. I pointed out the fact that the increase offered by the employers would give Scranton the highest job scale in the state, and it might be difficult to convince an arbitration board of the justice of a higher rate than that which had been rejected by the committee. I also called attention of the committee to the fact that but one concern in Scranton had an arbitration agreement; hence it might be possible for us to reach an amicable agreement more favorable than we could feel assured of under arbitration.

The committee then authorized me to negotiate a compromise along certain lines. On the following day I took the matter up with the publisher with whom we had the International agreement. I pointed out to that gentleman that his was the only arbitration contract we had in the city, and

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assured him that we were willing to arbitrate the scale contract with him, provided the other employers would agree to abide by the award.

I also called his attention to the fact that the scale committee was reluctant to go to arbitration with him, because the members of the committee felt that it was going to place him in the unenviable light of being the only employer who was opposing the union in its efforts to secure better wage conditions for our members. He expressed his appreciation of this sentiment on the part of the committee, but said that there seemed no other way of reaching an adjustment of the controversy.

I then suggested that a compromise might be effected on a basis of $2 a week increase on January 1, 1917, with an additional increase of $1 a week at the end of the second year on a three-year contract. This proposition seemed to meet his approval but he expressed a doubt of its acceptance by the local scale committee. I assured him that the committee was more than likely to fall in with this plan of adjustment in view of the fact that all other efforts had failed, and he agreed to go along with the proposition and to urge its acceptance by the other employers.

We then agreed on a date when the representatives of the employers and the scale committee should get together and complete the details of a settlement, but before I left he requested that a contract be entered into for a period of five years instead of three years. I declined to recommend this proposition for acceptance by the committee with the suggestion that it was my opinion that a five-year contract was inadvisable at this time, owing to the unsettled industrial conditions throughout the world.

Two days later, on the afternoon of the evening fixed for the conference which was to make the final settlement, I was again called to his office. He then stated that the employers were not entirely satisfied with the compromise agreed upon between him and I, and renewed the proposition for a five-year agreement. I again told him that I could not recommend to the union the acceptance of a five-year contract at this time, but would not attempt to influence the local committee against its acceptance if the matter was presented to the committee in the conference to be held that evening.

He expressed a doubt as to the possibility of getting anything across with the committee if I would not join with the employers in its recommendation, and then stated that he was authorized by the employers to offer an additional $1 a week increase at the beginning of the fifth year of a five-year contract.

This, of course, placed an altogether different aspect on the five-year contract proposition, and I told him that while I was still opposed to the long-term contract, if the employers wanted it enough to pay an additional $1 a week to get it I would assure them of my co-operation in the matter.

This proposition was communicated to the committee, and at a joint conference held that evening the compromise was accepted by both parties and the scale negotiations completed. Later the agreement consummated was ratified by the union by a unanimous vote. Although arbitration was not resorted to in this case, this was clearly a victory for the International arbitration agreement.

The position assumed in the Scranton case in refusing to permit employers who were not parties to the International arbitration agreement to participate in the arbitration, won the full monetary demands of the union. It also had the effect of securing another arbitration agreement with the management of another daily newspaper, affiliated with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The contract in Scranton brings the book and job scale to $23 a week, and a flat newspaper scale of $25 for day work and $28 for night work, with an additional increase of $2 a week all around before the expiration of the contract.

Immediately after the adjustment of the Scranton scale, I was instructed by President Scott to go to Altoona and assist in the adjustment of a scale contract in that jurisdiction. Altoona is one of a few local unions which have never fully recovered from the effects of the set-back received during the memorable eight-hour struggle, and I was not disappointed in my anticipation of much trouble in reaching a settlement of the trouble there.

On my arrival in Altoona I was surprised to learn that the organization had come forward with a demand for an increase in wages which was apparently calculated to offset the vicissitudes of all the years intervening from the inception of the organization to date. The scale presented was for a flat increase of $6 a week. The fertile brain which had conceived this radical, though essential increase in wages, had also realized the necessity of so binding the situation as to make impossible the negotiation of any reasonable compromise in the peaceful negotiation of a contract.

On taking the matter up with the local scale committee I learned that the amended scale had been adopted by the constitutional three-fourths majority, and had been submitted to and received the approval of the International president. This left the matter where by a strict interpretation of International law it would take a three-fourths vote to amend the scale.

In company with members of the scale committee I secured a conference with the representatives of the two large employing concerns, and made an effort to reach an agreement. The representative of the Times was satisfied to go along with a substantial increase in wages, though he declared his belief that the demands made by the union might be beyond the ability of his office to pay. He stated, however, that his office would be satisfied to meet any figure which their competitors were required to pay.

The manager of the Tribune stated that he was willing to grant an increase of $1.50 a week to all employes of that office, but declined emphatically to discuss any other feature of the proposed contract. I called the gentleman's attention to the fact that he was adopting an arbitratry attitude which all employers loudly condemned in the representatives of labor, and urged him to try to get into a conciliatory frame of mind and join with us in an effort to reach an amicable adjustment of the trouble.

He persisted in his refusal to enter into the consideration of the contract, and taking a rubber band from his pocket snapped it around the copy of the scale which had been presented to him at the opening of the conference, and threw it contemptuously upon the table. He seemed to assume that this was the end of the matter so far as he was concerned.

As a compromise the scale committee permitted me to offer a proposition for a $4 a week increase on day work, and $5 a week increase on night work, instead of the $6 a week increase as originally proposed by the union.

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The manager of the Times promptly agreed to go along with this proposition, but the manager of the Tribune continued to refuse to discuss any compromise, and adhered to his original offer of $1.50 increase, supplementing his rejection of our proposition with the declaration that we had his ultimatum, and the assurance that it was final.

At a meeting of the union called the following day the scale committee reported the results of the conference, and at my suggestion recommended the union to reduce the scale to conform to the proposition acceptable to the Times management. This compromise would bring the scale to $22 and $24 a week instead of $18 and $19 a week respectively for day and night work.

This proposition came to a vote and failed of adoption, the vote being about equally divided. I then suggested that the union take a vote on the acceptance of the proposition of the manager of the Tribune. This proposition met with a like fate, the vote again being about evenly divided. I then suggested that a vote be taken on a proposition to order a strike for the enforcement of the scale as originally adopted. This proposition also failed of adoption.

After putting in a week in the city and resorting to every possible scheme to induce a settlement of the controversy, the union appeared to be firmly deadlocked. It was impossible to amend the contract to conform to either of the compromise offers received, and equally impossible to establish a strike to enforce the scale as adopted. I then wired President Scott that it was impossible to induce the union to do anything which was likely to assist in any manner in bringing about a settlement of the trouble, and that unless otherwise ordered I would leave Altoona on the following day and remain away until the organization was willing to decide on some one of the propositions before it.

In answer to my message President Scott advised me to use my own judgment in the matter, agreeing with me that it seemed useless to remain in Altoona if the union continued in its apparent unwillingness to agree upon any line of settlement. I then arranged with the scale committee to continue its negotiations with the employers and to advise me of any change in the situation.

After the February meeting I was informed that the union had amended the scale to conform with the compromise to which the manager of the Times had agreed. Later I returned to Altoona and took the matter up with that gentleman, and he stated that he would sign a contract provided the Tribune signed. This, of course, left us in the same position as before and I again left the scene of disturbance, returning to the city to attend the March meeting of the union.

At this meeting about half the members present insisted that the scale as originally adopted had been amended as a result of misrepresentations made by members of the union in debate on the floor, and on this ground claimed that the scale had been illegally amended. They insisted that the scale remain at the impossible figure as originally presented or be reduced to conform to the offer made by the Tribune management.

A request was made that the secretary again read that portion of the minutes of the February meeting referring to the action taken in amending the scale. The records showed that the scale had been reduced in accordance with the provisions of International law, and I informed the members of the union that regardless of what any member of the union may have said in his discussion of the proposition, the scale now provided for $22 for day work and $24 for night work and must remain at that figure till again legally amended.

Motions to again amend the scale and to order a strike for the enforcement of the scale failed of adoption. I then instructed the union that the scale must now be enforced as adopted or action must be taken for the withdrawal of the label from all offices which were not working under signed contracts with the union.

This proposition brought forth a bitter and heated discussion, in the progress of which I was charged with coming into the city and fomenting a strike. I informed the members that a strike was the last thing desired by an International representative of any experience; but that it was impossible to permit a continuance of the conditions then existing. The labels had been permitted to remain in the office for more than ten weeks after the expiration of the contract, and it was now up to the union to either enforce the contract or withdraw the labels.

At last the matter was brought to a close when I informed the members that if a definite time was not fixed at that meeting for the signing of contracts or the withdrawal of labels from the unsigned offices, I would take the initiative on the following day and withdraw the labels from the unsigned offices myself. A motion was then adopted instructing the officers of the union in conjunction with the scale committee to withdraw the labels from all offices not signed up at the end of three days.

The result of this action was that on the fourth day the last of the union offices were signed up, and a contract was made with one job shop not heretofore working under union conditions. I discuss this subject at considerable length, not for the purpose of parading the weakness of Altoona Union, for Altoona has had some pretty hard knocks in its experience during the past ten years, but rather with the purpose of bringing out more forcefully the power of the typographical union label as a promoter of the welfare of our craftsmen.

In the course of the discussion of the scale negotiations on the floor of Altoona Union, the declaration was made by a number of our members that the label was of no value to the employers in that city—that if the labels were withdrawn from these offices they could never be replaced therein.

The fact that the employers exhausted the last day of grace prior to the withdrawal of the labels, and then signed up, indicates that they placed a higher valuation on the labels than did our own membership. This condition of affairs is unfortunately true in many of our smaller jurisdictions. It is food for serious thought on the part of our membership, and in every local jurisdiction efforts should be put forth to enhance the value of the label rather than to belittle its actual effectiveness.

During the past year I have worked earnestly to break the lockout which has been in force on the newspapers published in Pottsville for the past several years. In my report last year I referred to the evident purpose of J. H. Zerbey, publisher of the Pottsville Republican, to spread his non-union propaganda throughout the state of Pennsylvania. While he was president of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, I am informed that he made repeated efforts to arouse opposition among the members of that association against the International Typographical Union.

Fortunately for our organization we have many

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friends in the state editorial association, some of whom have been under contract with our union for many years; hence it was difficult for Mr. Zerbey to induce a general movement against the International Typographical Union. His influences in this direction have been strong, however, in many towns in this state where our organization has not secured a strong foothold. The first positive evidence of his movements to disorganize union towns came to us at a time when we were trying to initiate a scale contract in the jurisdiction of Shamokin Union. This evidence was conclusive, and I immediately reported the matter to President Scott, who instructed me to proceed with the preparation and execution of plans which would prevent the further spread of the pernicious influences of that gentleman.

The first week in May, 1916, we begun an active campaign to unionize the Pottsville Republican, published by Mr. Zerbey. While there are two other non-union daily newspapers in Pottsville, we concluded to direct our efforts against the Republican alone, convinced that if this paper is unionized the other two will be glad to sign up.

From statements made by the publishers of both these other papers I am convinced that Mr. Zerbey is the key to the situation, as both have told me that if Mr. Zerbey would sign up they would be willing to go along with the proposition of unionizing their plants. While all these publishers declare that there is no bond or forfeit holding them to their agreement with Mr. Zerbey to not enter into a contract with the union, they persist in their declaration that they can not sign a contract with us till Mr. Zerbey grants them permission to do so.

Last May, at the beginning of this movement to unionize the Pottsville Republican, Mr. Zerbey was quite arrogant and declared his ability to wear out the patience of the union representatives, and win more laurels for himself and the non-union combination which he represents. One of his first acts when our activities against his newspaper began was to send out a circular to all agents telling them to sit tight, that the opposition would soon play out and business would go along as usual.

Eleven months of persistent and determined effort on the part of the general labor committee to unionize the Pottsville Republican has withered his arrogance, and his confidence has given way to a pessimism, which is as painful to himself as it is amusing to the people of Pottsville, who have long suffered from the bullying tactics of the Pottsville Republican.

Having lived for many years in a community where union men have dared to say and do those things which was clearly within their rights to say and to do, I was astounded at the timidity of representatives of organized labor in Pottsville, when we began a real opposition to the newspaper published by this enemy of trade unionism.

The campaign against the Republican began by the distribution throughout the city of thousands of little cards announcing that the paper was unfair to organized labor. This was followed by covering the billboards of the city and vicinity with full-sheet posters bearing the same announcement. Immediately after the appearance of the posters, I was warned that I had better go slow, as the publisher of the Republican had employed Pinkerton detectives to trail me with the purpose of securing evidence on which to base a prosecution against me for my alleged attempt to destroy his business.

I assured these people that the gentleman was entirely in error in his conclusions as to our mission in Pottsville; that we had neither intention nor desire to ruin Mr. Zerbey's business; but that we were simply going to try and keep him so busy attending to his own business in Pottsville as to make it impracticable for him to continue his efforts to ruin our business throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

These warnings came regularly to me for a couple of weeks and as often as two and three times a day. At last a warning came to me from a party whom I believed to be in close touch with the Republican management, and I informed him that since the memorable Homestead strike, Pinkerton detectives had no terror for the old guard in the labor movement in this state.

These attempts at intimidation were followed by threats of arrest, the intimation being that they had secured the necessary data upon which to institute proceedings. The turn was called on this bluff and the campaign went on with greater vigor on the part of the local committee, the members beginning to have more confidence.

In April, 1916, Mr. Zerbey, owing to the rapidly increasing price of news print, called a meeting of all publishers in that section of the state, urging upon them the necessity of increasing the price of subscriptions. But before the date on which the increase was to go into effect, the fight on the Republican had become so strong that the publisher of that paper dared not go along with his own proposition. With him it had become a case of maintaining his circulation at any price, and instead of increasing the price to his subscribers, he was forced to send out vast numbers of unpaid papers, and to expend a vast sum of money in the employment of agents to make a canvass in an effort to maintain his circulation at the old price.

While the management of the paper was busily engaged in the work of following up "stops" the general committee began a movement to enlist the aid of advertisers, with the result that a considerable loss in advertising patronage followed.

In September we learned that Senator Charles A. Snyder, republican candidate for auditor-general of Pennsylvania, had been using non-label literature in his campaign, and the Pottsville Central Labor Union issued a circular letter addressed to one thousand labor unions throughout the state, protesting against the use of non-union literature by Senator Snyder, and requesting that the officers of these unions write letters to the republican leaders of the state, and to Senator Charles Snyder in particular, requesting them to discontinue the use of non-union literature in the campaign, and asking that they use their influences to aid in unionizing the Pottsville Republican.

The responses to the requests embodied in this circular were so numerous and so persistent that they aroused the wrath of the senator, and he forthwith proceeded to send a constable with letters addressed to the president and secretary of the central labor union, in which he demanded an immediate retraction of the facts set forth in the circular letter, intimating that prosecution would follow their failure to make a retraction. The central labor union officials resented this mild attempt at intimidation on the part of the senator and informed him that inasmuch as they were in possession of non-union literature sent out from his office, they had no retraction to make.

In the meanwhile the chairman of the Schuyl-

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kill county republican committee met a committee of union representatives and promised that thereafter no advertising or printing of any character, controlled by the republican party, would be given to any of the non-union Pottsville newspapers. He also stated to the committee that if we could influence the sale of one of these newspapers at a figure mentioned by him, he would purchase the paper and guarantee that it would then be published under union conditions and bear the union label.

Having confidence that we would be able to secure an option on one of these papers at the price fixed by this gentleman, and being convinced that he would carry out his part of the agreement, a quietus was put on any further political activity in that campaign. A few weeks later I induced the owner of one of these newspapers to agree to dispose of his plant at the price fixed by our political friend, and arranged a conference between the two. They got together but that was all.

I never was able to learn just what transpired to call off the deal. But assume that the election having passed into history, the county chairman felt no immediate need of a display of friendship toward organized labor. Nothing came of this scheme except that it aroused the interests of the democratic leaders in the county, and they began to talk of the necessity of securing control of a daily paper in that county.

Interest on the part of the democratic leaders seemed keen, but it was clear that the matter of finance was a serious obstacle to their plans. In order to further the success of this proposition to secure a newspaper in Pottsville, I went to Harrisburg in February and took the matter up with the chairman of the national democratic committee and with officials of the state democratic committee.

The subject of financing a daily newspaper in Pottsville was thoroughly discussed, and it was the opinion of some of the state leaders that two-thirds of the capital necessary could be secured through the influences of the state democratic committee. Returning to Pottsville I placed this information before some of the leading democrats of the county, but to date nothing has been accomplished which indicates an early consummation of our plans.

Along with our efforts to promote an active campaign against the Pottsville Republican, I have been particularly anxious to see a new daily newspaper started in that jurisdiction, because of the opportunity it would afford for a demonstration of the powers of organized labor. To the credit of the union organizations of Pottsville and vicinity, it must be said that in the general labor committee to unionize the Pottsville Republican we have the strongest committee it has ever been my pleasure to be associated with in the labor movement.

For the first time in my experience we have all the railway brotherhoods actively affiliated with the general labor movement for the promotion of the general welfare of the wage-earners. On this committee we have 125 members, representative of all organized crafts. The efforts put forth by the members of this committee have been of the most determined and untiring character. Night after night the members of this committee have gone out, making a house-to-house canvass in the distribution of literature. While the results have not yet been conclusive, we are confident of success. Already there is an acknowledgment on the part of members of the employers' non-union combination that we are certain of success.

As a matter of fact, we must win this fight because of the moral effect defeat would have upon the smaller local unions in this state. The evil influences of the promoter of this non-union combine have been felt in every section of this state. The greatest opposition which we encounter in organization work is the much vaunted success of our opponents in the Pottsville jurisdiction.

I am pleased to note, however, that one result of our efforts during the past year has been to curb the boastfulness of the promoter of this non-union combination. He no longer points with pride to the success of his opposition to our union, but is now frequently quoted as saying that he is not opposed to organized labor. That is a decided victory for us, and I am confident that the day is not far distant when he will again be willing to negotiate a contract with our union.

After a postponement of more than a year in his plans, Mr. Zerbey a few weeks ago announced his purpose of increasing the subscription rates for the Pottsville Republican. Preliminary to this action on his part I was approached by the manager of one of our union daily newspapers in an adjacent city, who urged that the union should offer no opposition to Mr. Zerbey's plans for increasing his revenues, because of injury which might be wrought to the interests of union newspapers in that vicinity, the management of which contemplated similar action.

I informed him that our mission in Pottsville was to unionize the Pottsville Republican and that there would be no cessation in our efforts till that work was accomplished. I also told him that it was not clear to me how our opposition to this notoriously unfair publication could in any manner affect union newspapers in that section of the state. Two days after the subscription rate on the Republican had been raised we distributed the following circular throughout the territory:

FACTS ABOUT TWO-CENT NEWSPAPERS.

The non-union Pottsville Republican is not justified in its demand for increased earnings for its publisher.

Low wages on Pottsville newspapers are a substantial offset to the much heralded increase in the cost of paper.

Read and be convinced.

The purpose of this circular is to call the attention of the public to the unqualified nerve of a combination of newspaper publishers, headed by the publisher of the Pottsville Republican, to mulct the public for an increase of 100 per cent in the price of newspapers.

While there is ample reason for an increase in subscription rates for newspapers where an adequate and living wage is paid in compensation for the labor which produces them, there is no excuse, in fact, for an increase in the price of Pottsville newspapers.

We say, unqualifiedly, that this is a clean-cut hold-up. We say, unreservedly, that the wages paid to the printers who produce the Pottsville newspapers do not justify or necessitate an increase in subscription rates.

Low wages and inferior workmanship on the newspapers of Pottsville, during the past seven years, have given the people of this city newspapers which were not worth a cent. Hence, instead of being forced to pay an increased price for these newspapers, the publishers actually owe the public a credit balance of many thousands of dollars of overcharge for cheap and inferior production.

It is unquestionably true that there has been an enormously large increase in the cost of material entering into newspaper production, just as there has been in the cost of all commodities of life.

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But the saving to the publishers of Pottsville newspapers, as a result of the low wages paid to their employes during the past seven years is an abundant offset to the increased cost of production.

It is more than a year since the publisher of the non-union Pottsville Republican began a movement to force an increase in the price of newspapers. At that time many publishers, who had not violated their contracts with paper mills, were securing paper for 2¼ cents a pound, as low a price as had prevailed for many years.

During the past year substantial increases in wages have been accorded the printers in the union offices in Pottsville, Shenandoah, Mahanoy City, Ashland, Coaldale, Lansford and elsewhere in this county. Hence, there would be valid reason for increase in the price of circulation and other products of these printing offices.

This argument does not hold good in the non-union newspaper offices of Pottsville, however.

The price boosting on the newspapers published in Pottsville is clearly a proposition to line the pockets of these publishers with unjust gains.

If the people of this city and vicinity are to pay two cents for a local newspaper, they have a right to demand that the men who produce these papers shall be employed under union conditions and receive union wages.

The effect of this circular was splendid, and, contrary to the expressed hopes of the management of the Republican, it clearly demonstrated that we dared attack their efforts to increase circulation rates, and the attack was most effective. The circular also demonstrated that we could attack these efforts to increase earning on the part of a non-union publication without serious injury to the interests of union newspapers.

For several years repeated efforts have been made to establish a local union in Lebanon. This city is situated midway between Harrisburg and Reading, and about sixty printers are employed there. I have visited that city on numerous occasions and attempted to interest the printers in an organization. Harrisburg and Reading at different times have had special committees at work, joining their efforts to unionize the town.

All these efforts were without results, and it was then decided to hold the November convention of the Eastern District Union in Lebanon, and thus bring the forces of all the delegates in eastern Pennsylvania to bear upon the printers of that city in an effort to organize them.

A few days prior to the date for holding the convention I went to Lebanon and called on a number of the printers and sent out invitations to all the printers whom I could locate addresses for in the city.

We had a good attendance of local printers at the convention and they became so enthusiastic that ten of their number were induced to sign an application for a charter. These ten suggested that we hold a meeting later in the week, and they would guarantee to have a majority of the printers of the city present, when it would be possible to secure a more representative charter list.

My report to the February convention of the district union completes the story of our latest effort to organize Lebanon printers. That portion of the report referring to the Lebanon situation follows:

When the Lebanon convention adjourned in November I felt confident that we were going to establish a local union in that city. The Lebanon printers were loud in their declaration of the great necessity for a union in that city, that the welfare of the printers might be protected. This enthusiasm indicated not only the organization of a union, but betokened an organization that would put older organizations to the test in maintaining their reputations as leaders in this work. With the charter application in my pocket, and with each of the ten signers pledged to bring from one to five additional recruits to the meeting to be held later in the week, I felt a confidence that at last Lebanon was going to rank among the cities blessed by the benign influences of the International Typographical Union.

But, to put it briefly, the day after the convention the employers got their printers together and offered them an increase in wages of such magnificent proportions as was absolutely irresistible to the thrifty natures of our Lebanon craftsmen. That 50 cents a week increase in wages must have looked as big as a wagon wheel to Lebanon printers, for they grabbed it off, clearly satisfied that their efforts to organize a union had been a huge success, and therefore they pied the union form and threw the pi in the hellbox.

Some day, perhaps, Lebanon will awaken to the necessity for a union to protect the interests of our craftsmen in that city, but there seems no immediate prospect of accomplishing anything in the way of organization in that city.

The results being accomplished through the medium of the district organizations in this state are all that could be wished for. Of the sixteen unions in eastern Pennsylvania, ten have secured increases in wages during the past year ranging from $1 to $4 a week; three are working under unexpired contracts, and three are not sufficiently strong to have confidence in their ability to compel the payment of adequate wages to our craftsmen employed in their jurisdictions.

The more recently organized Western Pennsylvania Typographical Conference is doing a splendid work in arousing the interests of our craftsmen in the western part of the state, to the importance of maintaining greater activities in our efforts to promote the welfare of the wage-earners in the printing crafts.

Five years ago, when the Eastern Pennsylvania District Union was organized, there were but four unions in that district union with a minimum job scale of more than $15 a week. There were but three unions with a minimum job scale higher than $18 a week. Soon after the organization of the district union we started the slogan, "eighteen dollars minimum," for job printers, and have since kept that slogan at work.

As a result of this plan we now have but three unions in the district with a job scale as low as $15 a week. Nine unions have a job scale of $18 or more. Five unions have minimum job scales contracted, ranging from $20 to $25 a week. The minimum scale for operators and newspaper work ranges from $1 to $3 above the job rate.

I desire to express my great appreciation of the splendid support accorded me by the officers and members of the unions throughout Pennsylvania, and for the uniform courtesy extended to me. Their loyalty and determination has on many occasions been a material factor in hastening to a successful conclusion problems which have confronted us.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the International officers and executive council for the splendid support and timely assistance rendered on many occasions. Their advice has at all times been an invaluable aid to a successful carrying on of the work entrusted to me.

Fraternally submitted,

Scranton, Pa. WILLIAM CORLESS.

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REPRESENTATIVE DALLAS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The following report is respectfully submitted as a summary of the work in New England during the year. The district includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, is thickly populated and has fifty-two typographical unions. Five of these unions are in Maine, five in New Hampshire, three in Vermont, twenty-one in Massachusetts, five in Rhode Island and thirteen in Connecticut. Most of the unions have been in existence for many years, and many of the printing offices were established from fifty to one hundred and fifty years ago. The newer unions have shown the right spirit and the progress has been creditable.

MAINE.

Auburn-Lewiston—These two cities have a population of about forty-five thousand and support two daily papers and eleven commercial shops. The membership of the union has averaged sixteen, twenty members being the maximum up to 1916. Former Secretary Campbell reported last fall that there was a marked falling off in interest and activity and talked of giving up the charter and having Lewiston taken into the Portland jurisdiction. I arranged to get there in January and started a campaign. The Daily Journal, the largest office there, employed women operators who had repeatedly declined to join the union, and the men, believing these operators were the key to the situation, also kept out of the union. With the assistance of one of the members of the union was able to arrange a conference with these operators, and in view of the wages they had been getting was surprised to find them young, intelligent and spirited. Explained the policies of the union and the possibilities of results if they organized, advised them how to meet developments in their office and left them to think matters over a few days. The management, as I had predicted, immediately got busy and made an offer of more money to keep them from organizing. They had been getting from $7.50 to $11 per week and the first offer was a minimum of $13. This was rejected, as was an offer of $14. The final offer was $15, which the girls accepted with the distinct understanding that it would not interfere with them becoming members of the union. After getting this increase they displayed their sound judgment by joining the union in a body, and immediately put new life into the organization, which made further progress possible. No one meeting these new members can understand how they submitted to former conditions for so many years. With their influence nearly all the other printers in the Journal and some in other offices were induced to take cards, and the campaign to date has added thirty-one new members. When the first organization circular was mailed the following letter was sent to the business manager of the Journal:

DEAR MR. STAPLES—Herewith find copy of circular mailed today to the non-union printers of this city. The campaign will be along conservative and fair-play lines, and is not intended to antagonize any employers. The relations between the union and employers in other cities are evidences of mutual respect. For information regarding the policies of the union and the business value of these policies you are referred by permission to any publisher conducting a union office in New England. Will call in a day or two and will appreciate an opportunity to explain more fully the attitude of the union.

Had several conferences with Mr. Staples and others interested in the Journal and found them reasonable, but wofully misinformed about our methods. They have been courteous and fair in the negotiations and in no way interfered with the organization work after the first day or two. As the office was entirely non-union and conditions in the other offices about the same the uncertainty as to what might happen naturally disturbed all concerned. The management is now frank in approving the methods of the work, and with time to adjust itself will undoubtedly welcome the advantages of a contract.

The Morning Sun, which employed most of the old membership, was also given some attention, and is now entirely union.

The conditions in the commercial shops of Lewiston and Auburn are deplorable. Every proprietor complains of the others cutting prices and thus preventing fair returns. All express a willingness to meet and organize. I called this situation to the attention of prominent typothetæ members in Boston, but previous experiences in Maine have not been successful. Will make an attempt to get them together later, and try to impress on them the importance of standardizing labor cost as the first step toward putting the industry on a business basis.

Much credit is due to the members who for years, under most discouraging conditions, retained their cards and did what they could to make the union stronger. President Morrissey and Recording Secretary Lugrin, both of the old school, have served faithfully and been examples and inspiration for the younger members. Secretary Shaw, now back in the harness again after a short vacation from the secretaryship, is a marvel. Every organization in the two cities looks him up when there is any real work to be done. Despite the demands thus made on his time and energy he is always ready to apply his ability and untiring zeal to the affairs of the union. No. 532 owes much to Bert Shaw. The enthusiasm of the new members is sure to bring results, as they are unusually active and desirable. Morel Calligan and John Campbell were especially helpful in the organization work. The coming year is sure to be the biggest and best for the printers of Auburn and Lewiston.

Augusta—President Thompson and Secretary Coombs are still the only members who appear to take any interest in the union. During the year a new scale was negotiated, and while it is not a satisfactory one the fact that they made any progress is a tribute to their courage and refusal to be disheartened by lack of support. In January, with President Thompson, met Messrs. Flint and Burleigh, publishers of the Kennebec Journal, and proprietors of the largest commercial shop in the city, to explain the advantages of the union label. They were figuring on a weekly paper which required the label and were to communicate with me later. Have had no word since, but will see them when I again visit Augusta. There are possibilities in this city, but they will never be realized until there is a different spirit shown by the membership.

Bangor—This city is handicapped by conditions in the Daily Commercial. This is a combination plant and the printers work long hours for low wages. The operators are women and work hard

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and faithfully. They have been repeatedly urged to join the union and thus secure better conditions, but either lack the courage or hope for a substantial remembrance when the will of the proprietor is read. As said proprietor is in robust health the remembrance will probably not be available during the present struggle with high prices. An active campaign is now being started and it is hoped that the example set by Lewiston will help these girls to see the light. Ex-President O'Leary, ex-Secretary Jordan, Charles Johnson and "Tack" Connors have always been willing to help in any movement to better conditions, and the new secretary, Elmer E. Roberts, looks like a serious, level-headed young man who is sure to make his mark in union matters or other activities.

Portland—The International Allied Printing Trades Association met in this city in July and one of the features was a mass meeting at which the international officers of all affiliated unions made addresses. Extreme heat and a strike of the street railway employes made a large attendance impossible, but those who were present learned of the aims and accomplishments of the different unions. The entertainment provided by the local union was much appreciated and the beauties of the city made a splendid impression on the visitors. The contract with the newspapers demonstrated its worth when it eliminated the menace of non-union operators on the day sides of the morning papers. A $1 increase also became effective on January 1. As is usual in cities where open-shop conditions have always prevailed, the value of the closed-shop contract was not at first apparent to all the members. Developments during the past few months must have impressed even the more dense. There is much to be done on the book and job shops in Portland. A committee started out to do something a year ago, but have not heard the extent of its success. Miss Gilliard is still writing her encouraging and newsy letters in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and they are read with interest throughout the district.

Waterville—This little union of twenty-two members is always active in the interests of the trade and has the respect of employers which always comes when affairs are handled with good courage and judgment. In January they secured a one-year contract increasing the day scale $1.50 and the night scale 50 cents. Working conditions were improved and the negotiations were entirely without rancor or hair-splitting. President Barton and Secretary Fitch have the support of the membership at all times and the progress and harmonious co-operation shown there is appreciated by all who have relations with the union.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin—This union has ten members and although far away from other typographical unions is active and progressive and shows the right spirit.

Concord—There were several interesting developments in the campaign to unionize the Rumford Printing Company and the Evans Printing Company in this city. Secretary Ellis, who had been active in the campaign, was discharged by the Rumford management and the impression given that it was because of his activity. Immediately had an interview with the directors and they emphatically denied having any such intention. Said they were willing to have their printers join the union. I sent a circular to the non-members in this plant setting forth the position of the directors on the Ellis discharge and also their statement that no members would be discriminated against. Shortly after this incident the firm issued a circular calling attention to "the brotherly sympathy and substantial help" they always extended to their printers and enclosed a ballot allowing the printers to choose between the following: "(1) An annual outing of one day, all expense to be borne by the firm. (2) A two-weeks' vacation for each employe without loss of pay. (3) The reduction of the working week from fifty-five hours to fifty-three." You can see that they were willing to give anything except the seven hours per week which they were taking from the printers. It was a foregone conclusion that in a shop only one-sixth organized the vacation proposition would be favored in the vote. The circular contained many clauses which have become familiar in similar campaigns, for example: "The campaign of the union was instigated by Boston competitors who want to put the firm out of business and take your employment away." "The union offered to furnish help to take your jobs." "We give you steady employment now, but in union offices the printers work one day and are laid off the next." The printers employed in the Rumford, however, while lacking the courage to join the union, freely expressed the belief that the vacations, etc., would never have been given but for the campaign of the union. This development surprised the management, and was a lesson which will not have to be repeated. At a conference held later the manager said they were considering our proposition, but had recently contracted for some extensive work requiring larger quarters and the installation of improved equipment and new departments. This meant a reorganization of the entire plant, and he requested that the question of the forty-eight-hour week and a union contract be taken up later. A few new members have been secured and conferences will soon be resumed with the management.

The Evans Printing Company, which was also a fifty-five-hour shop, recently secured a member of the union as a partner. This member has repeatedly shown good business judgment and is convinced of the advantage of a union shop. The other owners have been antagonistic, and it will take time for the new man to show them the soundness of his views. Since his advent the working week has been reduced from fifty-five to forty-nine hours, and it seems reasonable to expect this office to be entirely satisfactory within the next year.

With President Brussa, Secretary McCauley and ex-Secretary Phaneup at the helm, this obstinate situation is in good hands. Few small unions have had such discouragements, and the progress made is greatly to the credit of the members of Concord Union.

Keene—Nearly two years ago the A. E. Martell Company, manifold printers, moved from Boston to a fine new plant in Keene and began on a fifty-five-hour basis. It had been a non-union concern in Boston but had observed the forty-eight-hour week. Believing this experiment, if successful, might lead other concerns to try it, I determined to visit Keene and attempt to interest the printers in the union. After the usual obstacles had been overcome a union of sixteen members was organized. Had induced Organizer Williams of the bookbinders and Organizer Dart of the pressmen to co-operate, and they also formed unions of their crafts the same evening. Our

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union elected the following officers: President, C. Leslie Kent; vice-president, Aubrey C. MacWha; recording secretary, William H. Blackhurst; secretary-treasurer, John J. Hudson; sergeant-at-arms, John W. Gallagher. President Kent is now in the naval reserve and Secretary Blackhurst died about a month ago. The foreman in the Martell plant tried to discourage the new members, but when it was seen that they were convinced of the value of organization a concession of two and a half hours per week was granted. This action impressed the printers and they are now showing a splendid interest in the affairs of their new organization. The officers are earnest and faithful and Secretary Hudson is young, enthusiastic and level-headed, and has the respect and confidence of all who meet him. The progress in Keene will necessarily be slow, but the spirit which brings success is there. The Daily Sentinel is on a fifty-four-hour basis, but the publisher, Mr. Woodward, has assured me that he is to reduce the hours within a few weeks. He is a courteous and fair gentleman, but had known little about the policies of unions, and frankly approves of the way the Keene situation was handled. I feel sure he will eventually become an admirer and friend of Keene Typographical Union, and with his great influence in that city such friendship will be very welcome and helpful.

Manchester—This is a city of about 80,000 population and has about seventy members in the union. There are two evening papers and one morning paper. The members have been engaged during the year on plans to entertain the 1917 convention of the New England Typographical Union, but found time to negotiate a new scale. The scale in Manchester has for years been too low for a city of such size, and while the committee which negotiated the recent increase undoubtedly did all it could there is still much room for improvement there.

Portsmouth—Made one visit to Portsmouth and met President Clarke and Secretary Jellison. This little union has made good headway in the past few years and is now preparing a new scale.

VERMONT.

Barre—President Maker and Secretary Wiley still maintain the standards of former years and have an organization which is a credit to the membership. Relations with the employers are friendly and conditions satisfactory.

Burlington—This city has a population of about 22,000 and is the largest city in the state. The union has thirty-two members, most of whom are employed on the two daily papers. While conditions there are fairly good, there have been evidences of lessening enthusiasm which should be given serious attention. A few years ago this union was active in all matters affecting the organization, and thus provided encouragement for the other Vermont unions. It is hoped there will be a revival of this activity in the near future.

Rutland—Unionism is not popular in this section of the state, which is near the great marble quarries and other large non-union industries. Under the conditions the union has done well to hold its membership so well, but there is opportunity for progress if the right spirit could be aroused. Secretary Rainville has done what he could alone for years, and now a few of the younger members show indications of ability and willingness which should be encouraged. Correspondent Stearns, of the Daily News chapel, looks especially promising and should be given an active part in the affairs of No. 326.

During the winter I prepared an amendment to the laws relating to the state printing, which sadly need revision. Was able to interest proprietors in Barre, Montpelier, St. Albans, Burlington, Bellows Falls and Brattleboro in my amendment, and many of the newspapers agreed to support it. Was unable to give it personal attention because of work elsewhere, and tried to get the typographical unions in the state to attend to some of the details. Barre Union showed interest and President Maker did all he could. Was unable to get any response from Burlington Union, and Rutland was in no position to help. While the experience this year was not encouraging, another attempt will be made and it is hoped that the importance of this legislation will impress the officers and members of No. 580. They owe it to themselves, their employers and the union to show they have some influence in their community and the ability to use it to advantage.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—Representative Brady is still engaged in organization work and his progress is beneficial to all unions in the district. President Martin, formerly New England representative of the International Typographical Union, while busy with the affairs of No. 13, is at all times interested in the welfare of the smaller unions of the district and cheerfully co-operates in all attempts to build them up. Secretary Battis and Assistant Secretary Stephenson are frequently called upon to advise and assist the officers of the other New England unions and their responses are helpful and encouraging to their less-experienced brother officials.

Brockton—With President Hallissey and Secretary Hancock I interviewed F. H. Tolman, of the Tolman Print. This office is splendidly equipped and does the highest grades of commercial color work. It is the largest job shop in that section of the state, and while most of the printers are members of the union there has never been any contract. I had met Mr. Tolman before, and the interview mentioned was to get him acquainted with the local officers, as I felt sure these young men would make a good impression and establish friendly relations which would eventually bring good results. As Mr. Tolman is interested in the advantages of a union shop, and Messrs. Hallissey and Hancock are sincere and capable, the prospects are bright.

The Evening Journal, a new daily paper, was started last November in Plymouth, Mass., which is in the jurisdiction of Brockton, as a strictly union shop at the Brockton scale of $24 for day work and $27 for night work. With the greatly increased cost of paper and other materials the expenses of this little sheet have been extraordinarily heavy, and as Plymouth (famous as the landing place of the Pilgrims) is a summer resort, the advertising field is small during the winter months.

During the year the union went to local arbitration on a new newspaper scale and secured an increase of $1.50 per week, making the present scale a flat rate of $24 for all members.

Fall River—Went to Fall River to take up a dispute as to whether job scale expired or called for an increase. Found there has been a misunderstanding between the report of the scale committee and the contracts sent out. After conferences, in which President Turner and Secretary

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Clarke participated, was able to secure an adjustment calling for a $1 increase. The adjustment was unanimously accepted by the union, and was for a term of one year.

Fitchburg—President Tiefenthal and Secretary Farnsworth, besides devoting much time to local conditions, have visited towns in their vicinity for organization purposes. In Gardner, with the president, I interviewed Manager Murdock, of the Means Printing Company, of Gardner. This is a good-sized plant and the progress at the conference opened the way for results which now seem near at hand. Secretary Farnsworth has secured members in Leominster and has others on the way. In December was called to adjust a dispute on the Daily News. Business was dull and the manager wanted to lay off two members, but wished to retain one who had been there but a short time in preference to others who had been there longer. Was able to convince the management that this would lead to decreased efficiency and harmony and he agreed to observe priority. In February received a hurry call to the office of the Finnish Socialistic Publishing Company over an interpretation of the scale as applying to Finnish work. The management claimed they had not agreed to the scale as adopted by the union, although the scale committee had reported them as accepting it. The dispute was over the standard of competency and the scale for foremen. After discussion a settlement was suggested which opened the way for the union to reach an adjustment satisfactory to all concerned. The incident furnished a lesson as to the importance of scale committees having a clear understanding with the employers before reporting to the union. On the Daily Sentinel the scale committee was unable to get anything definite, as it was claimed that it was impossible to get the directors together. Although the scale was to go into effect on January 1 it was not being paid on the Sentinel when I arrived there late in March. With Secretary Farnsworth I saw the manager and insisted upon definite action. As a result of this interview the scale was paid the next pay day, and in view of the weakness of our organization in this office the union decided to waive the back pay. The union officials fully realize the importance of getting this office into line with a contract, and will not neglect any opportunities.

Greenfield—Despite the discouraging outlook, Secretary Russell keeps his little union going along, adding a member now and then. During the year there was a reduction of hours in the Morey plant, and if grit and persistency will avail No. 687 will yet have the gratification of unionizing this office.

Haverhill—President Young still has his little organization intact, and the spirit shown there is wonderful in view of the setbacks the membership has had. The Daily Gazette, the only newspaper in this city of over 50,000 population, is entirely non-union and the attitude of the printers there is very much to their discredit. Although they have openly used the union scale to raise their wages and secure the forty-eight-hour week, they have neither courage nor decency enough to join the organization. President Young has made many attempts to induce them to affiliate themselves, and while he has little regard for them now he appreciates the advantages of strengthening his union numerically. A smoke talk held in October showed the membership to be enthusiastic and full of a spirit which is sure to show results.

Holyoke—Advancement on the job end of the trade in this city has been greatly handicapped by two large non-union plants, the Baker-Vawter Company and the National Blank Book Company, both of which work fifty-one hours and pay as little as possible. Neither of these shops do any local work, securing their orders from all over the United States. Despite these handicaps the union was able to negotiate new scales during the year which provide for substantial increases for both newspaper and job members.

Lawrence—The big event during the year in Lawrence was the celebration of their twenty-eighth anniversary. Former representative "Bob" Maloney was active in the preparations and the occasion was graced by the presence of Governor McCall, Mayor Hurley and other notables from all over the state, who by their attendance and in their addresses paid tribute to the union. In January the increase provided for in the contract became effective, bringing the scale to $20.

Lowell—Negotiations with the printing department of the Shaw Stocking Company were showing some results when the manager, with whom we had been conferring, resigned to enter the advertising business. This necessitated practically a new start, as it was necessary to go over the matter again with his successor. President Donoghue has the negotiations in hand and will take advantage of any opportunities which present themselves.

Lynn—This efficient union had another year of substantial advancement and now has a job scale of $21 for hand compositors and $24 for operators. The contract expires July 1, 1918, and is another victory for the Shoe City and its hustlers.

Marlboro—No. 281 was successful during the year in reclaiming the Esterbrook shop, which has been outside the fold for some years. The spirit shown in this little union should inspire larger unions where there is so much to be done.

New Bedford—Was called here to arrange for a meeting between the publishers and scale committee. The committee, while inexperienced, desired to handle the negotiations without assistance, and after arranging for the conference I left for other work. While the experience was undoubtedly educating to the committee the results were not entirely satisfactory, as their report to the union was a recommendation to extend the old scale six months. This the union accepted, evidently through a misunderstanding, as an attempt was made to reopen the scale two months later. This was in violation of their agreement to extend the old scale until May 1, and the publisher took the matter up with President Scott, who decided the scale must continue unchanged until the date of expiration, which was May 1. There was also an illegal section in their job scale which was later eliminated. The publishers voluntarily granted increases about the first of March of $1 on the day side and $2 on the night side.

Newburyport—Called here to take a label case. Found there had been a change of ownership in the only label shop in the city and the union refused to grant the label to the new owner. After a meeting of the union and conference with all the ones concerned was able to effect an adjustment which put the label into the Herald Job Print. The local officials have started to interest other employers in the advantages of the label. Secretary Foster is still faithfully looking after the affairs of the union and President Leiber uses his influence to good advantage.

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North Adams—Called here to take up difference with the Excelsior Printing Company regarding a non-union operator. Made an arrangement satisfactory to the union. Later the manager refused to carry out this agreement and the label was taken away from his office. The attitude of this manager finally made it necessary to call the members out of his shop, and after a few hours matters were adjusted.

Northampton—As is the general rule in college towns there is little to encourage unionism. This city is the home of Smith college, where about a thousand girls are taught the details of so-called "higher education." No. 711 has held its own for some years and will eventually make advances.

Pittsfield—The year 1916 was in all ways the greatest year in the history of the typographical union there. In July they negotiated their first standard scale, securing substantial increases and incidentally their first real recognition. The committee handling this scale is in many ways responsible for the surprising and important developments which came later. The Daily News had been almost all unionized, but attempts to get the operators and some of the hand compositors on the Daily Eagle had been futile. In September I arrived there and on advice of the local officers interviewed the publishers once more. With the assistance of Foreman Tanner was able to get the non-union man on the News and as this made that paper eligible for the label I advised the manager to adopt it. This he agreed to do. Then took up the matter with the management of the Eagle and found them also receptive. I obligated the non-union printers, had the publisher sign the contracts, and on September 30 both papers carried the label at the head of their editorial columns. The negotiations were entirely cordial and the result naturally very pleasing and important to the members of No. 109. The Daily Eagle is the oldest and most prosperous and influential daily in western Massachusetts and the News is fast making a name for itself. Both have good buildings and new and complete equipments of all modern appliances. In my report last year I said the way the scale committee, Messrs. Duffy, Reagan, Fitzgerald, Drennan and Bills, had conducted the conferences with the publishers was sure to bring results in the future, and this prediction has proved true to a greater extent than any one believed possible. While there were other circumstances which helped in unionizing these offices, none of them could have brought about the result but for the creditable work of the members mentioned above. One fair-sized job shop is but partly union, and the manager is sure to sign up soon.

Framingham—In my report of last year I mentioned an agreement with the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in which appeared an increase of wages and an understanding regarding the reduction of hours. Over 2,500 men and women are employed by this company, and they had been working fifty-one hours. Mr. Dennison, when our agreement was negotiated, stated that it would be inadvisable to put the printers on shorter hours than the other departments were working, but agreed to pay overtime rates for the extra three hours until such time as he could arrange to put the whole factory on forty-eight hours. This readjustment he said would take some time, but would become effective not later than January 15, 1917. The first increase provided for had been given a week before the agreement called for it, and the forty-eight-hour week was also granted a week ahead of schedule, thus evidencing the fairness and integrity which has characterized all our dealings with Mr. Dennison. Employing Manager Reilly has expressed himself as pleased at the promptness with which his calls for printers have been answered and the grade of workmen furnished. One of the foremen is alleged to have made statements which would suggest that he is not entirely in sympathy with the agreement between Mr. Dennison and the union. This attitude, while having a disquieting effect upon some of our members, has not as yet assumed serious proportions, but will be taken up with Mr. Dennison soon if necessary. The union now has about forty-five members and their social and union activities have placed No. 495 on a firm foundation.

Springfield—In last report stated negotiations were on here over newspaper scale. The final adjustment was a five-year contract providing for an increase of $1.50 for the night shift and $1 for the day shift during the first three years and an additional dollar then for both shifts. These negotiations were unusually trying and the committee, President Dunham, Secretary Hardwick and Lawrence Divily showed creditable ability.

A very important victory for the policy of intelligent and persistent conciliation was achieved when the Phelps Publishing Company office was unionized. This firm published or printed the Northwest Farmstead, 100,000 per week; Orange Judd Farmer, 125,000; American Agriculturist, 125,000; Southern Farming, 75,000; New England Homestead, 55,000; Current Events, 600,000, and has the equipment necessary to handle such work. Very little progress had been made in this office since the eight-hour strike, but the organization committee started with the right spirit. After the usual incidents and discouragements twenty-two of the Phelps printers became members of No. 216. The proofroom was also unionized. Messrs. Cooke, Connell, Dare and Worth constituted an unusually willing and effective committee, and President Dunham and Secretary Hardwick displayed their regular efficiency.

Taunton—Spent some days here revising their constitution, their scale and their contracts. Took up several other local matters and interviewed the manager of the printing department of the Weir Stove Company. Much room for improvement in Taunton conditions, but the two largest non-union offices get their business from other centers and are thus indifferent to local influences. William Carr, one of their most active and valuable members, died in November, after being threatened with blindness. Mr. Carr was secretary at the time of his death. President Fitzgerald is still bearing the brunt of the work, as he has done for years.

Waltham—Talk of taking Newton from Waltham and putting it under the jurisdiction of Boston has seemingly stirred No. 259 up, and in view of the fact that it was impossible to get even a response to a letter from there it is hoped that the awakening may be permanent. Unless they show some signs of life it might be advisable to include Waltham itself in the Boston jurisdiction.

Worcester—The convention of the New England Typographical Union was held here with headquarters in the million-dollar Bancroft hotel. The arrangements were elaborate and dignified and the sessions were well attended. As usual many of the Worcester members who had been indifferent during the preparations worked hard during the convention to identify themselves with the affair,

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which was in all ways a credit to the ones responsible for its details. Worcester is the headquarters for a very active and powerful anti-union organization, and this is undoubtedly responsible for conditions in the job printing offices there. The convention made a lasting impression on the public officials and business interests and is sure to add to the influence of the union. Addresses were made by Mayor Wright, the late A. W. Thomson and Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton, national apprentice director of the typothetæ. The New England Union is a well-directed and remarkably effective organization, and the annual conventions have done a great deal to educate New England members. Secretary Sullivan is still indefatigable in the interests of No. 165 and his example is developing other good workers.

RHODE ISLAND.

Newport—Conditions here about the same as last year, with the News still non-union. T. Edward Ritchie, who contributed good work when the West Warwick Union was started, has become secretary of No. 295 and immediately started to increase the activities there. Newport is an important naval station and a popular summer resort, and Secretary Ritchie will take advantage of the season to advance the interests of the union.

Pawtucket—Called here in December to assist scale committee on newspaper scale. Was able to negotiate a one-year contract granting an increase of $2 per week. President Stevenson and Secretary Anderson are splendid types of earnest officials and have a fine organization which has implicit confidence in them.

Providence—The way No. 33 has "come out of the depths" during the past few years is one of the most gratifying developments in the district. Including in its ranks so many members of experience and ability, the absence of a real spirit of progress was lamentable. The courage and efforts of the wise and sincere members have recently shown results which are sure to greatly increase the influence of the union in many profitable ways. President John F. Murphy has given service which justifies all the predictions of his supporters. His administration has been marked by initiative and policies which show a high degree of executive and organizing ability. His negotiations with the Master Printers' Association have earned the respect of that organization for himself and the union. While progress is necessarily slow because of antagonism created previous to his incumbency, it is reasonably certain that he will eventually secure an agreement or understanding which will mean the end of controversies and unprofitable quarrels between the job members and their employers. In ex-President O'Connor and John J. Murphy he has two co-workers who have demonstrated their worth through many years of activity in the interest of No. 33. Both have the respect and confidence of the members and heartily approve the policies of President Murphy and are ready at all times to do all they can for the success of these policies. While the situation in Providence is better today than ever before, there are even greater things to come, and it is to be hoped that when these betterments come the membership will not forget the good work which made them possible.

West Warwick—During the year this little union negotiated its first scale and secured a $1 increase without any friction. It has shown a steady and healthy growth and its annual banquets have become one of the functions of the Pawtuxet valley.

Woonsocket—No. 245 negotiated a new scale during the year and I was called to adjust a difference over one of the members employed in Uxbridge. With the assistance of President Fairbanks and Secretary Gahan was able to secure an adjustment satisfactory to the union, to the employer and the member affected. Woonsocket has thirty members and its affairs are handled exceptionally well.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport—The Post-Telegram, the Standard, the Connecticut Press and a large number of private printing plants situated in this city serve to make up a series of obstacles which would have discouraged most unions. No. 252, however, despite these great handicaps, has steadily increased in membership and strength. The Telegram is the only morning paper, and the Post, owned by the same company, a prosperous evening paper. The spirit of the union is clearly shown by their incessant efforts and anxiety to get these papers unionized. They have tried all the old-time methods and are naturally impatient while the conciliatory plan is making its sure but slow progress. As in most chronic cases the treatment seems to be ineffectual and there is little in the way of visible results to justify its continuance. Only the confidence engendered by success in other similar cases makes the outlook with these papers hopeful. The policy has never been a complete failure, and it will not be one in Bridgeport. This can not be said of any plan which includes precipitate action along antagonistic lines, and Bridgeport has had some experience with such methods. The scale progress here shows another phase of the activity of the members, and with President Bennetto, Secretary Cooper, Messrs. Tarring, Coates, Cherry, Brennan and others constantly on the firing line it is safe to assume that Bridgeport Union will continue to advance. Tarring's letters are bright and intelligent.

Danbury—President Andrews, who is active in the affairs of every public movement in his city, finds time to keep his union up to the mark. The manufacture of hats is the principal industry here and the hatters' union is active and strong. President Andrews is one of the active coterie of trade unionists who have made the city nearly 100 per cent union in all ways.

Derby—This is the smallest union in New England, although there is a chance to grow if there was some one with energy enough to get busy. Until at least one live member deposits his card there the situation will be about as it now is.

Hartford—Called here in February to adjust a dispute over the payment of fines imposed for not parading on Labor day. Found three members employed on the Morning Courant, which had no contract, had not paid the fines. Interviewed them and got a tentative agreement to comply with the laws of the union, which was afterward repudiated. Took the matter up with the management so as to make the position of the union clear. The three members concerned claimed there had been discrimination in exempting some members from payment of the fine. A satisfactory adjustment was not reached until President Scott visited Hartford and suggested a settlement which included the payment of the fines, which were remitted at the next meeting of the union. One development was the decision that the fines had

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not been levied in accordance with the local laws. While there may have been some justification for the attitude of all concerned in this affair, compliance with laws provided for such matters would have prevented the feeling engendered, and the case presented another example of the folly of allowing disputes to continue for weeks and months with an inevitable increase of rancor. A difference regarding the scale for proofreaders on the Courant was also adjusted by President Scott, and a verbal agreement to recognize the scale and laws of the union was made. The Daily Times asked for and was granted an arbitration contract with the union, being the first Hartford paper to do so. This paper employs over fifty of our members, including President Flynn and Secretary Miles, and these officials are largely responsible for the new agreement because of the good judgment they have shown in their relations with the management. Miles has been a good secretary for some years, and Flynn has shown ability which well merited his unanimous re-election for another term.

Meriden—The new job scale negotiated early in the year showed what can be done when the negotiations are carefully planned and in good hands. It is better than many much larger unions have been able to get. Secretary Maydwell, an active member of the union for about forty years, again demonstrated his value to No. 314. It was unnecessary, however, for him to add to his laurels, for he has always had the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Middletown—This young union has done all that was expected of it by its friends, and disappointed its opponents by finishing its first year of existence with flying colors. With little real progress to encourage them the officers and members have shown a most commendable courage. In President Trott and Secretary Peterson two unusually capable officials have been developed. The current year is almost certain to show the results which always come from such well-directed efforts.

New Britain—There is opportunity for organization work in some of the job offices here. It will not be easy work, but the sooner a determined start is made the better. The annual banquet was graced by the mayor and other prominent men, and was up to the high mark set in 1916.

New Haven—Some months ago a newspaper scale committee was appointed consisting of the following members: M. F. Shea, F. L. Neebe and G. H. Sanders, of the Register; J. S. Donahue and J. J. Martin, of the Times-Leader; C. W. Warner and B. J. Lynch, of the Union; T. Roche and I. Jacobs, of the Journal-Courier. President C. N. Ballard and Secretary E. R. Ottarson also were included in the committee. After carefully preparing a proposition, which was approved by the union, the committee presented it to the publishers and asked for a conference. The reply was a letter setting forth the inability of the papers to consider anything in the way of increased operating expenses, setting forth the cost of paper, etc. Was able to arrange a conference which served as an opportunity for the spokesman of the publishers to reiterate the statements in their letter. As the president was due in New York, it was decided to have him attend a conference later. On arrival President Scott met with the committee and with them had two conferences with the publishers, which finally resulted in getting an increase of $1 and making another dollar increase effective May 1, 1919, provided paper reaches a price of 2.25 cents per pound. The first dollar brings the day scale to $24 for day work and $27 for night work. The contract is for three years. While the scale in New Haven will stand comparison with other cities of the same size, there are some practices which should and must eventually be eliminated. There are three evening papers, the Times-Leader, the Union and the Register, and one morning paper, the Journal-Courier. Not one of them has the circulation which would be expected in a city of over 150,000 population. Advertising conditions and rates sadly need revision, and it seems almost certain that these conditions must change before the present scale expires. The experiences of the committee were most exasperating, and their conduct all through the negotiations was in marked contrast with that of some others present at the conferences. While the outcome of the negotiations was not entirely satisfactory, the union showed its appreciation of the efforts of the committee by a unanimous vote.

Conditions in the commercial shops are to receive attention through an organization campaign recently started. Messrs. Frank W. Smith, William F. Dahlquist, Frank Wiggin and Albert Chapman have been appointed and have mapped out a line of action which is sure to get gratifying and important results. They fully realize the work ahead of them and have started with a most commendable thoroughness. The New Haven employers were particularly bitter and aggressive during the eight-hour strike. President Ballard and Secretary Ottarson, who have made splendid records for energy and good judgment, will serve with the organization committee.

New London—Had a communication some months ago asking me to assist in organization work. Replied by outlining a plan to get the campaign started, and presume this is being attended to. This union has members of experience and good judgment, but little progress can be made until their relations are more harmonious.

Norwalk—Norwich—Stamford—The former has a population of 27,000 and the union has sixteen members. Norwich has a population of 30,000 and a membership of thirty-one. Stamford has a population of 30,000 and a membership of twenty. Have had no occasion to visit these cities during the year. There are chances for organization work in all three, and when the local unions show an inclination to get busy they may be sure of help.

Waterbury—This is a city of about 90,000 people and the union has sixty-seven members, all three daily papers working under contracts. President Gorham continues to give the serious attention which has characterized his long service, and Secretary Lynch has recovered from his long illness and resumed his duties. Frank Wiggin, who served as secretary while Mr. Lynch was sick, showed the ability and willingness which made him so valuable to No. 329 in other capacities. He is now located in New Haven, where he was immediately recruited to serve on their organization committee.

IN GENERAL.

Business conditions throughout the district have been good during the year, and the local unions have made progress with scales and other betterments. The last report of the employment bureau of the New England Typographical Union showed a total membership of 4,646, of whom but thirty-eight were unemployed.

Negotiations over scales and conferences about

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disputes have been uniformly successful and without serious friction. The Hartford difference had all the elements of another New Orleans, but the level-headed local officials held tight until President Scott arrived and settled it. It was a lesson in modern unionism which might be profitably learned in other cities. The New Haven scale negotiations also developed some tense moments when serious trouble seemed unavoidable. President Scott is entitled to credit for securing an increase and averting what looked so much like a strike. When it is realized that the settlement secured added about $8,500 to the wages of the members there during the first two years and provided for about as much more during the third year of the contract, whereas a strike would in all probability have meant the expenditure of many thousands and the loss of wages amounting to as much more, the real value of the policy of conciliation to our membership should be beyond dispute.

There is still much indifference apparent in many localities, and it is strange that such conditions exist. The trade surely requires a little above ordinary education and intelligence, and with these advantages it should follow that our members would appreciate their opportunities. There are hundreds of members in New England who have not attended a meeting for years. That the work still goes on is a tribute to the workers, but this is in part accounted for by the fact that these workers are the more intelligent element in the organization. When the others realize the returns sure to come from their investment of a few hours per month at meetings many seemingly insurmountable obstacles to progress will be readily overcome.

With fifty-two unions in the district only about an average of twenty have been able to find a member capable of getting a monthly letter into THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. The value of these letters has been recited many times.

Whatever success has attended my efforts is largely the result of the courtesy and promptness of our International officials, who have advised and co-operated at all times. The local officials and members have shown a loyalty and devotion to the work which they may be sure is sincerely appreciated and will not be soon forgotten.

Fraternally yours,

Boston, Mass. JOSEPH J. DALLAS.

REPRESENTATIVE DRURY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Herewith I am submitting my report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917:

The continued uncertainty of organization work, as a result of the European war, and a severe attack of illness, prevented me from devoting as much time to the work in this jurisdiction during the past year as was intended. It is pleasing to note, however, that some increases have been secured, but the gains are a small percentage when compared with the high cost of living problem.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

In my last report I referred to the Montreal newspaper scale negotiations, then in progress, and the uncertainty of the pending arbitration award. After ten sessions the arbitrators unanimously granted an increase of two dollars per week to the ad, floor and make-up men on the evening papers, making the scale a flat one of $23 for operators and handmen alike. The award also provided for the same increase to the men working on the night shift of the evening papers, but as the old scale read $25 for operators and $22 for handmen, there is still a difference of one dollar per week in favor of the operators on this shift. It is hoped that this difference will be wiped out next time, and that a flat scale will then prevail in both the morning and evening fields.

The morning newspaper publishers, although not protected by an arbitration clause in the old contract, insisted that the award given by the arbitrators in the case of the night shift of the evening papers be extended to them, instead of the scale presented, and after some difference of opinion had been exchanged between the publishers and the union it was finally agreed that the award be allowed to cover the morning end of the situation for the time being, seeing that the contract was for a period of one year only.

The members of Jacques-Cartier Union No. 145 also secured an increase of $2 per week, making their scale read $24 all round for day work and $27 for night work.

QUEBEC, P. Q.

The situation in Quebec city has not changed much since my last report. The L'Action Catholique, where it was necessary last year to withdraw the men, owing to a violation of contract, is going on in the same way, and the boys and girls are still working there. Besides this establishment there is the plant of Dussault, which is non-union, and across the river, in Levis, there are quite a few non-unionists.

Received instructions from President Scott on May 12 to visit Quebec to try to straighten out a grievance complained of by President Paradis, of No. 302. The casterman in L'Evenement gave notice of his intention of leaving, and, while completing the two-weeks' notice, consented to instruct a keyboard operator as to the working of the casters, with a view of the operator securing the position with an increase of $2, the contract providing $20 per week for operators and $22 for castermen. During the period that the operator was under instructions he received the operator's scale, but as soon as the casterman had left town he wanted the extra two dollars. This the management refused to concede for at least three months. The outcome of the dispute was that the operator returned to the keyboard and a practical monotype machinist was placed in charge of the casters. A few other minor matters were adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Conditions in St. John, N. B., have not improved greatly during the year, neither has there been any material increase or decrease in the membership. No. 85 still holds around the eighty mark. It is to be hoped that some day the dream of the secretary-treasurer will be realized, and the union will have passed the century mark in membership. The newspaper end of the union is well organized, but the same is not true with regard to the jobmen. There are a couple of union job shops, but the rest are open shops, employing boys and girls and a few stray men. The job end is No. 85's weak point, and an effort will be made to better conditions in the near future.

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Owing to the increased cost of living, and the fact that $16 per week was not sufficient for a man to live on nowadays, the members of No. 85, on the suggestion of Secretary-Treasurer Campbell, appointed a committee in October to petition the bosses relative to an increase of pay, to take effect January 1, 1917. As a result of a couple of conferences with the bosses the membership was made happier by an increase of $3 in the scale, said increase running over a period of three years, from January 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919. The following is the new scale of prices:

Floor and Ad Men—	1917	1918	1919
Day work	$18.00	$18.00	$19.00
Night work	20.00	20.00	21.00
Book and Job Men—			
Day work	18.00	18.00	19.00
Foremen, Machinists and Operators—			
Day work	20.00	22.00	22.00
Night work	23.00	25.00	25.00

Overtime and work on holidays time and one-half. Sundays double time. Apprentices in third year shall receive two-fifths of the floormen's scale, in the fourth year one-half, and in the fifth year two-thirds.

Since the formation of the allied trades council in St. John it is reported that nothing has been done along the line of signing up any more shops or pushing the label; in fact, the number of signed shops is less now than when contracts were made under the banner of No. 85 alone. In short, ground has been lost. It is to be hoped that during the coming year more interest will be shown in the matter than in the past, and that under the joint banner of the council some real live work along label lines will be accomplished.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

In Fredericton, N. B., the majority of the members are paid over the scale, it is reported, and there has been no idleness whatever. As a result of the local government printing being transferred to the Daily Mail office, where only one cardholder was employed, three applications for membership have been presented and two union operators have secured positions. It is thought the transfer of the government printing from the office of the Daily Gleaner will not lessen by more than one or two the number of union men employed there, so that the net result will be an increase of membership and two union offices in the city.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Recent news from Halifax, N. S., states that trade is very good at present. The papers are getting plenty of advertising and the book and job offices seem to be having their usual run of work. Halifax, it is stated, does not know what hard times is. If it was not for the fact of the men being away, and the high cost of living, Halifax would not know there was a great war on. No. 130 is in better shape now than it has been for some time. There are eighty members on the books, and at the close of the year, I am informed, every one of them was paid up to date, a thing that was never known of before in the history of the local. There are seven union offices working under label contracts. While most of them are small offices, the largest one in town is among them. Quite a few non-unionists have joined the local from the newspaper offices during the past year. No. 130 is the only local in Nova Scotia, and the master printers are complaining of the trouble they experience in securing work in competition with such places as Truro, and other surrounding towns of like nature, where cheap labor is employed.

ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Lack of interest accounts for the slow progress made by No. 703 since affiliating with the International. I understand that it is a hard proposition to secure a quorum at the meetings and little or no progress has been accomplished for some time back. It is said, also, that most of the members are still working a nine-hour day. It is the intention of your representative to investigate this matter and make an effort to remedy this state of affairs.

The booklet, "Somewhere in France," proved a good advertising medium in this part of the country. Your representative mailed copies to the publishers in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, with the request that notice be given same. Many of the publishers complied with the request, and there is no doubt but that the publicity given President Scott's booklet will work to the advantage of the organization.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the members of the executive council for the many courtesies shown me, and to the members of the locals in the towns visited for the able assistance extended to me.

Fraternally yours,

Montreal, Can. JAMES DRURY.

REPRESENTATIVE GADD.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Herewith I submit my report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917:

Complying with a message from President Scott on October 2, I proceeded to Coffeyville, Kan., to assist in scale negotiations. The local union desired a four-year contract with increases of $1 the first year, $1 the second year and two years without increase, submitted as a compromise proposition. The employers desired the old scale renewed for one year, claiming that the high cost of print paper prevented any increase of wages in the composing room at that time. The union decided to ask for strike sanction to enforce its demands, which arrived on October 5. They failed by one vote to receive the required three-fourths vote of six-months' members necessary to withdraw the men. The old scale was signed the following morning for one year.

My next assignment was at Amarillo, Texas, on October 21, where I found the union and employers deadlocked over a new scale of prices. The membership at Amarillo had not asked for an increase in eight years and no contract had been signed with the employers for two years. They were receiving a wage in excess of their last scale of prices through bargaining individually for their services with the offices. The proprietors were desirous of letting things continue as they were, rather than consent to an increase of the minimum scale. After numerous conferences the employers agreed to pay the amounts then drawn by the men as a minimum scale for one year, which the union declined to accept. Feeling that the membership would accept a reasonable compromise proposition rather than withdraw the men, I made another

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appeal to the employers for a better proposition, which resulted in an offer of a three-year contract with varied increases, ranging from 40 cents to $2 over the minimum scale the first year, a 75-cent increase all around the second year, third year without increase, in figures as follows:

	Old Scale	First Year	Second Year	Third Year
Day job and ad men	$18 00	$19 50	$20 25	$20 25
Day machinist-operators	24 00	25 00	25 75	25 75
Day foremen	24 10	25 00	25 75	25 75
Night job and ad men	21 00	23 00	23 75	23 75
Night machinist-operators	27 60	28 00	28 75	28 75
Foremen (newspapers)	27 40	28 50	29 25	29 25
Assistant foremen (newspapers)	26 00	26 00	26 75	26 75

On October 31 President Scott wired me to investigate the discrimination among employes of the Oklahoma Publishing Company, in the mailing department, where the "baby" organization in the printing industry of Oklahoma City was struggling along in an endeavor to weather the first year without attempt to antagonize their employers in any way. The matter was satisfactorily adjusted to all parties concerned and No. 30 continued to grow in membership throughout the year.

On November 6 I visited Muskogee, where a controversy had arisen over the back pay of an apprentice, who had not received the advance due him between the fourth and fifth year apprentice scale, as provided in the scale of prices. The executive committee and the apprentice claimed back pay for five and one-half weeks, amounting to $22, but they were not positive as to dates, while the office claimed that the time did not exceed two weeks, if any. A compromise was agreed to whereby the young man was paid $15.

Proceeding to Tulsa I found a question of priority rights to daylight situations had developed in the merging of the plants of the Sand Springs Times and the Tulsa Democrat. At a meeting of the union a few days previous the aggrieved parties to a decision of the union had decided to appeal the matter to the executive council. The efficiency of the two forces was being impaired by the controversy and through the president of the union an agreement was entered into with the management which, in substance, provided that the forces remain unchanged, pending the decision of the appeal.

Early in January I made a trip to the northern part of the state with a view of placing several unions in "fruitful fields" that had been reported to headquarters, taking in Blackwell, Tonkawa, Bonca City and Newkirk, Okla., and Arkansas City, Kan. Two of these towns, Blackwell, Okla., and Arkansas City, Kan., will have organizations during the year. Members with honorary withdrawal cards or traveling cards were found in each of the towns named who will advise me when the required number is available to sign a charter petition.

Proceeding to St. Joseph, Mo., I attended the fourth annual session of the Missouri Valley Conference, which was held in the Metropole hotel, January 22 and 23. The conference was called to order by Charles Rhode, chairman of the convention committee of St. Joseph Typographical Union. After the usual welcoming addresses, President Ball responded in his usual pleasant manner and announced the conference committees.

Following were the delegates in attendance: Kansas City, Mo.—George A. Millar, W. H. Parsons, E. L. Traylor. St. Louis, Mo.—Charles Hertenstein, William Bradburn. Wichita, Kan.—Stephen G. Skinner, Claud M. Gafney. Topeka, Kan.—S. D. Colvin, George Manning. St. Joseph, Mo.—Milton Hilpp, J. E. Murphy, Albert Rossie. Marshalltown, Iowa—H. L. Kerr, Edgar Hestand, Claud Glass. Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. H. Albert, Ollie S. Wilson, W. H. Gadd. Springfield, Mo.—E. A. Hawks. Columbia, Mo.—John P. Matkin. Muskogee, Okla.—M. Edward Deming. Hannibal, Mo.—B. F. Brown. Sioux City, Iowa—Arnold J. Herz. Girard, Kan.—W. J. Jones. Coffeyville, Kan.—Frank T. Kercheval. Des Moines, Iowa—W. G. Waters. Atchison, Kan.—Robert Tompkins. Tulsa, Okla.—Wayne Van Tilburg. Joplin, Mo.—A. W. Thomas. Salina, Kan.—P. H. Anderson. Omaha, Neb.—Raymond E. Sperry. Pittsburg, Kan.—Fred J. Swinney. Jefferson City, Mo.—Martin Pohlmann.

During the sessions the apprentice question and the matter of state-owned printing plants were the topics receiving the most attention. It was evident from the facts brought out in these discussions that as a rule local unions are too lenient as to the qualifications of a boy starting in to learn the printing trade and also that journeymen, generally speaking, do not take enough interest in the apprentices employed.

Regarding state-owned printing plants, a committee consisting of Delegates Colvin, of Topeka, Kan.; Hawks, of Springfield, Mo., and Casler, of Oklahoma City, had been appointed at the meeting held in Joplin, a year previous, to investigate and report at this meeting. In a lengthy report submitted by this committee it was shown that the state-owned plant of Kansas had been a success, both from the standpoint of members employed and a financial saving of some $75,000 per year to the state over the old contract system.

At the Tuesday morning session the selection of the next convention city was disposed of. Oklahoma City was selected as the next meeting place. Topeka, Kan., was also in the race to entertain the 1918 session. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, L. C. Ball, Wichita, re-elected; vice-president, W. G. Waters, Des Moines, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, Charles Rhode, St. Joseph, Mo., re-elected.

The conference has experienced a wonderful growth in affiliations during the past year and with the co-operation of the local secretaries in the various cities by reporting promptly each month to Secretary Rhode, the monthly bulletin on the state of trade and other information of general interest will be of great value.

President Scott was in attendance at the sessions and his talks were interesting and instructive. A matter that had been before the conference on several occasions was touched upon by him, bring-

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ing out a phase entirely new to most of us. This was the publication of textbooks in state-owned printing plants. Ordinarily this is looked upon with much favor by members of the International Typographical Union, but the state boards of education are also on the alert. The state school officials of California leased the plates from schoolbook publishers in eastern cities, and instead of the printers of California receiving any benefit from such legislative enactment it proved otherwise. President Scott urged upon the delegates that they be cautious regarding their efforts in this direction.

St. Joseph Typographical Union did itself proud in the manner in which the delegates were entertained. There was "something doing" at all times when the conference was not in session.

My next assignment was at Pine Bluff, Ark., on January 26, where the local union was unable to reach an agreement with the proprietor of the morning paper. Before calling for the services of a representative the officers had been successful in signing up all the other offices in the city. After several conferences the matter was satisfactorily adjusted, the proprietor signing up the new contract and scale, calling for a $2 increase all around.

I found it convenient to stop off at Little Rock between trains and lend a word of encouragement to the officers and members of Little Rock Union and the officers of the state federation of labor, who were doing effective work to prevent the passage of the Kirby-Castle Digest appropriation, then before the Arkansas legislature, providing for an appropriation of $36,000 for 9,000 copies of the Arkansas digest. This work was to have been performed at the Stephens plant at Columbia, Mo. The bill passed the senate but was defeated in the house. This is a pleasing victory for the organized workers of this state, as ex-United States Senator Kirby is considered a political giant.

On January 30 President Scott wrote me to proceed to Salina, Kan., and endeavor to sign up the job offices in that city. The key to the whole situation in Salina is the Daily Journal, which also operates a job department and is owned by ex-United States Senator Bristow, who seems unwilling to yield in his position not to recognize the typographical union. Prior to my arrival the proprietors had entered into a gentlemen's agreement whereby they were to let their fate be governed by the action of the Journal management and they were free with their promises that they would sign up if the Journal could be induced to do so. The business manager of the Journal, Mr. Bailey, was positive in his statements that he would have nothing to do with the local union. This is the third local union they have had at Salina and the employing printers are slow to grant recognition. However, the organized labor movement is in much better condition there now than in several years past, several new organizations being instituted recently, and with their assistance and an effective label campaign, recognition will be forthcoming.

On March 13 I proceeded to Parsons, Kan., where the local union was deadlocked with the proprietors over two provisions of the scale of prices—increase of overtime from price and one-third to price and one-half and a clause calling for a foreman in all offices. After several conferences the difficulty was adjusted and the contract was signed for one year, the union's contention being sustained in each instance.

My next assignment was at Drumright, Okla., where the labels had been lifted, the men ordered to quit work and the office declared unfair by an act of the local secretary. Prior to the illegal actions the secretary had been employed at the office in question and had secured another job at Bristow, Okla., paying $4 per week in advance of the wage he was then receiving, giving the foreman the usual two weeks' notice to secure another man. A man was secured from Brownwood, Texas, and in due time reported for work. In the meantime the job secured by the secretary, Mr. Koop, at Bristow, "blew up." He then informed the foreman that he did not intend to quit, and when the proprietor insisted that his resignation had been accepted and a new man secured, he proceeded as above stated, without consulting the executive committee, the union or the International officers. I ordered the men back to work and the labels returned. Because of these actions the paper did not publish for two days.

My next trip was to assist Kirksville (Mo.) Union in an endeavor to secure recognition by signed contract. After looking over the situation thoroughly and discussing the same with the local officers, it was deemed advisable to defer action until a more opportune time. We must have more members in the various offices before attempting to force the issue.

Returning to Bartlesville, Okla., found the local union had agreed to sign their old scale for three years, which, in my opinion, could have been done by mail and without the services of a representative. I suggested to the membership that I thought we could secure a counter proposition from the employers that would be better than the old scale and was authorized to make such an attempt. We finally agreed on an increase of $1 all around for handmen and $1.50 for operators, three-year contract.

On April 22 I proceeded to Hot Springs, Ark., where I found the local union had revoked the permits of two applicants, citing section 35 of the general laws to sustain their action. As one applicant had a "record" in Chicago, known to the International officials, and the other came from New Orleans, without satisfactory explanation of his conduct there for the past eight months preceding, I felt the union acted wisely and according to law. The aggrieved parties intimated they would appeal to the executive council. The office wherein these men were employed was in no way inconvenienced by the action of the local union.

On April 27 I made a second trip to Drumright, Okla., to investigate a violation of the label agreement. The proprietor of the Drumright News, without intent to violate the agreement, had taken a Drumright label to Oklahoma City and had same used on a job too large for his press. The office in Oklahoma City was operating under union conditions and through ignorance of the law relating thereto the chairman of the chapel used the Drumright label. The membership desired the label agreement abrogated and the labels lifted from the News office. After explaining that the chapel chairman in Oklahoma City was equally responsible in the violation the matter was dropped. I admonished the proprietor that this must not occur again and also announced that fact in meeting at Oklahoma City.

On May 9 President Scott wired me to proceed to Hutchinson, Kan., and endeavor to settle a strike which had been in progress there since April 17 in the office of the Hutchinson Office Supply and Printing Company, involving three men and an apprentice. The controversy arose over the office refusing to pay overtime as provided in the scale of prices. After numerous conferences I

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was able to effect a settlement which was a complete victory for the local union. A union crew was furnished on May 14 and contractual relations were resumed.

On May 17 President Scott wired me to proceed to Tulsa, Okla., to investigate the matter of safety and sanitary conditions in the office of the Tulsa Democrat. The local union, through its sanitary committee, had been unable to secure the desired relief. The owner of the building which houses the Democrat had been ordered by the factory inspectors of the state labor department to place same in a safe and sanitary condition several times during the past year, but for reasons which I was unable to learn he was slow to heed the orders. The officers of the local union agreed to give the Democrat management reasonable time in which to force the owner of the building to comply with their requests and an order was so issued from headquarters.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the members of the executive council, also the officers and members of the subordinate unions in whose jurisdictions I have been called, for the many courtesies extended me during the year.

Fraternally yours,

Oklahoma City, Okla. W. H. GADD.

REPRESENTATIVE HANSON.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Despite the distractions of the European war, the final embroilment of our beloved country in that gigantic struggle, the unprecedented cost of paper and practically every other product used in the printing industry, coupled with a business uncertainty which created a more or less chaotic condition, the International Typographical Union has made material progress and is on the high road to greater and grander achievements.

There have been few serious disturbances in the south during the year, but there has been opportunity for preservative and constructive work. The most important difference occurring was in Jackson, Miss., where our members were locked out by the two daily papers and their places filled by non-union men from New Orleans. Representative Brown was put in charge of the situation in Jackson, and information on that matter will no doubt be found in his report.

It will be necessary to go into some detail, but this, like previous reports, will be as brief as possible.

Early in June, 1916, Birmingham, Atlanta and Greenville, S. C., were visited. In the latter place an effort was made to sign up several offices, but the town is dominated by the cotton mill interests, which are strongly anti-union. We have succeeded in securing contracts with one newspaper and one job office, and in two others only union men are employed. Anderson, S. C., was visited for the purpose of organizing a union, but one of the papers was in financial straits, on the verge of suspension, and without its employes enough applicants could not be had.

Atlanta was again visited, and from there I was instructed to go to Raleigh, N. C., where the state textbook commission was to let contracts for a period of five years. President Morris and Secretary Koonce, of No. 54, had familiarized themselves with the subject and were of invaluable assistance. They introduced me to newspaper men, officials, bankers and business men, many of whom used their influence in our behalf. Two of these should be given particular mention—E. E. Britton, editor of the News and Observer, and Clarence E. Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, one of the leading farm publications in this country, who will always be held in grateful remembrance. City Judge Harris, an urbane and able jurist, generously gave me the use of his office and a typewriter. Resolutions were prepared and sent to unions all over the state, with the request that they adopt something along the same line and mail to the textbook commission. Wishing to make a visit home, I stopped on the way in Asheville, where the members of the union, some of whom are quite influential, agreed to give all possible aid, one going so far as to say he would visit Raleigh at his own expense if called upon.

Upon the return from Memphis a stop was made in Atlanta, where the work inaugurated some time previously was found to be progressing satisfactorily, under the direction of the home products campaign committee.

During July the North Carolina Press Association met in annual session at Durham. This meeting was attended, where editors of the most influential papers were interviewed, some of whom agreed to and did use their influence in our behalf. Secretary of the Navy Daniels (owner of the Raleigh News and Observer) was an attendant and expressed himself as being thoroughly in accord with our efforts.

Returning to Raleigh, the work was being prosecuted when, in the latter part of July, a telegram was received from President Scott instructing me to proceed to Birmingham at once. This was immediately following the great flood, when nearly all the railroad bridges in North Carolina and many in South Carolina had been washed away, but it was found possible to make the trip. In Birmingham it was learned that a serious difference had arisen with one of the papers on the question of overtime. In conjunction with the union's committee, conferences were held with the management of the paper. It was a matter on which there was no middle ground—either the union or the management was right—and as the latter refused to accede to the union's views, it was agreed to leave the matter to arbitration. Some time later Mr. Lopez, a member of the committee, who was a delegate to the Southern Labor Congress in Memphis, informed me that the matter had been settled by the owner of the paper issuing an order that the contention of the union be complied with in full. Mr. Lopez also informed me that the typographical union had decided to again affiliate with the central body of Birmingham. This was an action which I had been urging for a long time, at first with very little prospect of success.

A stop was again made at Atlanta on the return trip to Raleigh, where work on the textbook proposition was resumed. There were about a hundred agents of book concerns in Raleigh, all of whom were sedulously avoided, for obvious reasons. It was also learned that one large non-union house, which was furnishing many books for the public schools, had placed and kept four agents in the state during the previous six months. After public hearings had been closed, the commission, at the request of Mr. Poe and others, agreed to give me a hearing, and I presented our side of the case, being ably aided by Secretary Koonce, who was chief of police and very influential and popular in Raleigh. This work was not

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completed until Wednesday of convention week, this delay being caused by a recess of the commission, which was a great disappointment, as I had long cherished the hope of being in Baltimore at that time. A brief report on the matter was sent to President Scott and read before the convention. The net result was that the histories and spellers were lost to non-union concerns which had previously furnished them and the contracts given to strictly union publishing houses, one of which is located in Raleigh. Changes were made in the readers and some other books, but we neither gained nor lost through these, as they were the product of union concerns and went to other union houses. We did not succeed in getting the geographies transferred from the non-union house which had the old contract, members of the commission holding that any further changes would be too great a burden upon the parents of pupils, but we did alarm the agents of this concern to such an extent that they reduced the price of their books 12 to 15 per cent, so the people of the state benefited to that extent through our efforts. While regretting that we could not secure all union books for the schools, we did feel that the results were encouraging.

While in Raleigh a number of meetings were attended, including those of the central labor body, which was assisted in making preparations for the celebration of Labor day. I was extended an invitation to deliver the Labor day address, and accepted. During the interim a visit was made to Charleston and another effort made to secure a contract with the morning paper. This could not then be closed, but a much better feeling was found to exist, and the representatives of the paper agreed to give consideration to a proposed contract which was submitted. Returning to Raleigh, I participated in its exceptionally creditable Labor day celebration, and delivered an address in the spacious city auditorium, being introduced by the editor of the News and Observer, a man of great prominence in the state and in the councils of the national democracy. Many prominent citizens attended this meeting. I can not close the report on Raleigh without giving expression to my deep feeling of appreciation for the many courtesies extended by the citizens in all walks of life in this splendid and hospitable city.

From Raleigh I returned home, and was instructed to proceed to New Orleans to assist Representative Brown and audit the books of No. 17. This was done and a detailed report submitted to headquarters.

The convention of the Southern Labor Congress at Memphis was then attended, where I served on several committees and made a talk as representative of the International Typographical Union.

Atlanta was again visited, but orders were received to proceed to Pensacola, Fla. There very serious internal trouble had developed. Charges and counter-charges had been preferred and the union was in a turmoil. It was necessary to make a thorough examination of the books, and a detailed report thereon was submitted to headquarters. Then the members who had filed charges, under misapprehension, were persuaded to withdraw them in the interest of peace and harmony.

Rome, Ga., was then visited, where a new scale was under consideration, and a substantial increase was secured in both the newspaper and job branches.

In the latter part of October a trip was made to Tampa, Fla., where a new newspaper agreement had been signed, but trouble was encountered with the proposed job scale. However, with the active co-operation of President Sauls and Secretary Atkinson we had no great difficulty in signing up all offices in Tampa and Ybor City, with two exceptions, and the manager of one of these, which had recently removed to Tampa, promised to sign the contract so soon as new machinery and other material ordered was received. The proprietor of the other would neither sign nor make promises. However, he had been conducting a non-union office for some years, and his business was approaching a condition which would indicate that he would soon find it advisable to reach an agreement with the union.

Later a visit was made to Columbus, Ga., where negotiations were pending for an increased newspaper scale. Conferences were held, at which the representatives of one paper stated they had recently come into control and had found the business in a deplorable state; that they were disposed to be liberal, but desired a little time to readjust affairs, and gave some confidential information in regard thereto. A postponement to January 15 was suggested. The committee from the union agreed to this, called a meeting and submitted the recommendation, which was adopted. Since that time the matter has been taken up and an advanced scale agreed to.

From Columbus I went to Macon, Ga., where the relations between employers and the union seemed to be all that could be desired.

In November I was instructed to visit Meridian, Miss., on a scale proposition for newspapers and job offices. There had developed a deadlock between the proprietors and the union. However, after a number of conferences an agreement was reached providing for a very substantial increase, and every office became a party to the agreement.

A scale controversy having arisen in Pensacola, I was sent there. Certain conditions which had never prevailed in that city were demanded by the union, and after numerous conferences these conditions and an advanced scale were agreed to.

January 1 the convention of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, at Nashville, was attended. I received instructions to visit El Paso, Texas. However, Albert E. Hill, president of Nashville Typographical Union, who had just taken his seat as a member of the state senate and been re-elected a member of the board of education (and consequently a very busy man), said it was the desire of No. 20 that I should remain in Nashville and aid in the negotiations for advanced newspaper and job scales. This I could not, of course, agree to, but Mr. Hill communicated with President Scott and secured the latter's consent to a limited stay. The union met the following Sunday and adopted a tentative scale as prepared by its committee. Negotiations were then entered upon, but unavoidable delays were encountered, such as enforced absences from the city and illness of members of the committee representing the job proprietors. The manager of one of the newspapers had been very seriously injured in an automobile accident, and delay was requested until he should recover sufficiently to take part in the conferences. However, in this case an agreement was reached providing that when the new scale was agreed to it should be retroactive. After much delay and many conferences, an agreement was reached with the job branch through which a $2 per week advance and other improved conditions were secured. It was then insisted that I should remain and take up the newspaper scale. Upon request from the president of the local,

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President Scott consented and canceled the order to visit El Paso. I had prepared statistics for use in the newspaper scale controversy, and with the committee entered upon negotiations. The conferences were fruitless, however, the representatives of the papers finally stating they would consent to no advance whatever. It was then agreed to leave the matter to arbitration. One of the papers was not a party to the international arbitration agreement, but President Scott and Commissioner Kellogg agreed to allow it to participate. President Scott was requested to consent to having me serve as one of the union's members of the local arbitration board, but he stated that it would be setting a bad precedent to have an International Typographical Union representative so serve, but that I could act in an advisory capacity. Each side selected two men, and a number of meetings were held without agreeing on the fifth member, so I left Nashville, after preparing some additional data and a brief for the use of the officers of the union and its representatives.

Early in April a visit was made to Jacksonville, Fla., to attend the convention of the Tri-State Printers' League, which embraces Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and which I had aided in reorganizing the previous year. This meeting was not largely attended, but the delegates were enthusiastic, much important business transacted and plans adopted which, if carried into effect, will result in much good not only to the states comprising the league, but the surrounding territory. Excellent officers, men of ability and ardent workers, were selected, including Atkinson, of Tampa, president; Petry, of Columbus, and Thompson, of Charleston, vice-presidents, and MacFeeley, of Savannah, secretary. Jacksonville Typographical Union tendered a splendid banquet at one of the leading hotels, where appropriate talks were made by Representative D. I. Campbell, Mr. Linn, organizer for the plumbers; Tom Atkinson, local members and guests, and the undersigned. The affair reflected credit and honor on the union and was greatly enjoyed by all who had the privilege of attending.

The meeting of the Florida Federation of Labor, held in Tallahassee, was then attended. There was a good attendance of delegates and much important business was transacted. The opening session was presided over by T. J. Appleyard, a member of Tallahassee Typographical Union. Upon request, I addressed the convention and was the recipient of many courtesies. Although Tallahassee is a small city and poorly organized, it is 100 per cent union in our craft.

From Tallahassee I returned to Jacksonville and conferred with Representative Campbell on some matters in that section, going thence to Fitzgerald, Ga., for the convention of the Georgia Federation of Labor, stopping en route at Waycross and consenting to serve our union there as delegate, it not being in position to send one. At Fitzgerald I addressed the convention as a representative of the International Typographical Union, and also served it as chairman of the laws committee. There was a very decided union spirit in Fitzgerald, but not enough printers to organize a union, so Tifton and Douglas, nearby cities, were visited, where men were found who agreed to assist in organization. All necessary papers and instructions were left with the most active advocate of the movement in Fitzgerald.

Having been instructed to visit Dalton, Ga., I stopped at Rome, a delegate to the state convention having informed me that there was a hope of signing the only non-union office there. An interview was had with one of the proprietors, who talked favorably, but would not act in the absence of a member of the firm who was out of the city, but agreed to take it up when the latter returned.

At Dalton there were enough printers to organize, but all were employed in one shop. A number of them favored organizing, but some were undecided, seemingly doubtful of the attitude of the proprietors. The manager, who was interviewed at some length, expressed respect and admiration for the International Typographical Union, and in his paper gave a nice notice of the booklet, "Somewhere in France." The men agreed to consider the matter further, and instructions as to organization were left with one who held an International Typographical Union card.

Chattanooga was next visited. This union recently succeeded in negotiating a new scale, carrying a good increase, so there was nothing in particular to do there except to examine the books. However, upon request I remained over a day to address the regular meeting of the union, where a very cordial greeting was extended. Some of the newswriters here were considering the question of organizing a union, and the leader of the movement was given all necessary information.

A stop was then made at Knoxville. Here the union had a scale matter under consideration, but absence from the city of one of the principal proprietors precluded action at that time. However, the officers were advised with on the matter and the secretary's books examined. Here, as in Chattanooga, the newswriters were considering the subject of organizing, and one of them was furnished data and instructions.

A stop was then made in Nashville, to aid in the newspaper arbitration, but it was found that the owner of one of the papers had been almost continuously absent, in Washington, and the fifth member of the arbitration board therefore not selected, with no definite date possible to name for agreement.

From Nashville I returned to Memphis. Here the scale committee had reached a five-year agreement with the morning paper, which provided for an increase each year. For a time it was thought this matter would have to go to arbitration, but the representatives of the employers and the union finally reached an amicable agreement.

While in Knoxville and Nashville I heard very disturbing rumors relative to our union in Shreveport, La., and upon reaching home these rumors were given additional color by the secretary of No. 11, who stated members recently from Shreveport had informed him that at the expiration of the existing contract, in June, our members on the newspapers would be locked out. This did not seem improbable, from the fact that one of the papers is owned by a man who conducts a non-union paper in another city, and the further fact that both papers had a difference with the pressmen's union some time ago and have been running non-union pressrooms since that time. Therefore, I proceeded to Shreveport, stopping en route at Vicksburg, where additional information on the situation might be obtained, that city being about midway between Jackson, Miss., and Shreveport, and naturally greatly interested in the matter. Upon arrival in Shreveport it was found that the situation was not so black as had been painted. The president, secretary-treasurer and chairman of the executive board, acting as a committee from the union, had held a number of conferences with the proprietors, and while the latter had refused

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to concede an increased scale, they had expressed a willingness to renew the old contract, but objected to a new apprentice agreement. An adjourned meeting of the union had been arranged for, and at this meeting the committee submitted its report. The union, by an almost unanimous vote, decided to extend the old contract for one year, but at my suggestion instructed the committee to use its best efforts to secure an apprentice agreement. I then delivered a brief address and was given a rising vote of thanks. A conference was held the following day with representatives of two daily papers, as a result of which an agreement was signed extending the old contract one year, from June 15, and a separate agreement made to accept the new apprentice provisions. Telegrams notifying them of the settlement were at once sent to our officers at Vicksburg and Memphis, and to President Scott. The manager of the other daily paper, which had been started by union men following the pressmen's trouble with the other two papers last fall (but which had to a certain extent changed hands), had signed the proposed increased scale without the formality of a conference, but when we called upon him with the information that other terms had been agreed upon with the other two papers, and stated that he would, of course, be given the same privileges, he stated that he would not sign this agreement unless requested to do so by the central trades council, which was interested in the publication. Therefore, I remained in Shreveport for the meeting of the central body, which was attended in company with the president of No. 155 and its delegates. After much discussion the council requested the management to sign the agreement, and this he did the following day, ending a very peculiar situation.

Some time ago D. I. Campbell, of Norfolk, was appointed to look after the interests of the International Typographical Union in Virginia, and later was sent into territory which I had previously covered, as well as other places, and from reports received from different sources, have learned that he has been quite successful. There should be representatives of more crafts placed in this territory, and it is to be regretted that the American Federation of Labor does not see its way clear to place and keep organizers in the south, where their services are needed and where much could be accomplished.

There was one very regrettable occurrence during the year. As is well known, a campaign had been launched and prosecuted in Atlanta, one of our leading cities, in which a number of the largest book and job printing establishments are nonunion. As a result of this campaign the union gained the good will and co-operation of practically every business organization, the respect and good wishes of nearly all people in all walks of life, the hearty co-operation not only of the allied printing trades, but the organized labor movement of the city, and, in addition, won the admiration of the leading spirits among the non-union employers. As a result, we had every reason to believe that with the beginning of the fall business season we would be able to unionize several of the most important offices in the city, which would pave the way for unionizing the whole city. Having kept in close touch with the situation up to the time of the Baltimore convention, knowing the sentiment which had been aroused, and feeling assured that the time was ripe for reaping the harvest, I again visited Atlanta in the early fall, with the expectation of putting in some time there in completing the work. To my surprise and sorrow, it was found that an exceedingly regrettable incident had occurred which not only put a damper upon the work at that time, but to a great extent nullified much of the great constructive work which had been accomplished. The succeeding meeting of the union withdrew its appropriation for the campaign. I notified President Scott of the action, with an explanation of the reasons therefor, and he promptly ordered discontinuance of the assistance from headquarters. Since then I have spent very little time in Atlanta, only occasionally stopping for a few hours or a day when passing through to other points. While this is regrettable from every standpoint, I feel that the bitterness engendered by the incident above referred to has been very largely eliminated, and that the union and the other printing trades will at no distant date again take up constructive work and carry it to a successful conclusion.

During the year the books of a number of unions were examined, not so much for the purpose of making an audit to see that the funds were properly accounted for, but to learn if the secretaries were keeping necessary records. In some places it was found that the secretaries were keeping practically no permanent records, though making correct accountings of moneys received and disbursed. Others were quite painstaking, but did not have the necessary permanent records, while others were doing all that could be desired. Again, it was found that many auditing committees had a rather hazy idea of their full duties. In all instances the officers of the unions were given information which, if put into effect, will result in proper systems of recording the business of the organizations in permanent form and the right kind of auditing.

After writing the above, information was received that there was possibility of trouble in Alexandria, where a local was organized something more than a year ago. This city was visited, but it was learned that the union had not decided to make a request at this time, and therefore there was no prospect of a difference.

On the eve of my departure for Alexandria I received a letter from President Scott instructing me to proceed to Montgomery, Ala., in response to a letter from President Elliott, of Birmingham Union, which contained the information that the textbook commission of Alabama would meet the first week in June for the purpose of considering the question of awarding contracts for the books to be used in the public schools of the state during the next five years. Leaving Alexandria, I spent one day in New Orleans, conferring with Representative Charles S. Brown relative to our affairs in that city, and also in regard to the trouble in Jackson, Miss., he having had charge of the situation there, and arrived in Montgomery Monday, June 4.

Immediately upon arrival in Montgomery officers and members of the local typographical union were consulted in regard to the matter, and suggestion was made that the president of the state federation be interviewed, as he had made an investigation of the question and was in possession of more definite information than any one else. The president (who is a resident of Montgomery) was then visited, and he imparted the information that the existing commission would not act upon this matter; that the governor would appoint a new commission in March, and that this new body, as soon as possible after organization and necessary advertising for bids, would enter into the

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work of selecting books and awarding contracts for five years. Under the laws of this state the governor is chairman and the superintendent of education secretary of the textbook commission. It is understood that the present superintendent has tendered his resignation, to take effect September 1, but that his successor has not been named by the governor. The other members are to be appointed from the ranks of the educators of the state. Some valuable information was obtained from the office of the secretary of state. While nothing definite can be done at this time, the officers of the various unions in the state will be made acquainted with the exact status of affairs, and will be requested to co-operate in every way possible, which they are sure to do. Our delegates to the convention of the Alabama Federation of Labor brought the matter to the attention of that body, and its officers were instructed to lend every possible aid, and they have taken a deep interest in the subject.

Up to a couple of years ago the labor movement in Montgomery was of very small proportions and little effort being made for improvement. This was learned during a visit to the city, and our members were urged to use their influence toward building up the few unions here, organizing new bodies and establishing a live, virile central body. I am glad to report that this work was undertaken by some of our members and by energetic and able members of other bodies, with the result that there is now a central body with representatives from thirteen unions, and several more in prospect in the immediate future. Upon invitation I shall remain over to address the central union tomorrow night, in the meantime looking into some typographical conditions, there being a fair prospect of building up our union here, which, though small in numbers, is a most excellent one and alive to the best interests of the labor movement. Like many other of our unions in this section, it has shown its patriotism by investing $200 in Liberty loan bonds.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the officers of the International Typographical Union, officers and members of the local unions, for the many courtesies extended during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

Memphis, Tenn. H. P. Hanson.

REPRESENTATIVE HAYES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Herewith I present a brief summary of the more extended reports that I have submitted to the International officers during the past year and which are on file at headquarters.

When my report of a year ago was prepared I had been devoting considerable time to assisting members of Detroit and other Michigan cities to inaugurate a campaign to abolish the injunction evil during strikes, several of our members having sentences of imprisonment hanging over them for alleged contempt of court and a number of men and women in other trades being in jail for violating injunctions that robbed them of their right of free speech and peacefully to assemble to do picketing. I regret to report that the campaign, which had begun under auspicious circumstances, had to be abandoned for the time being on account of other referendums being precipitated into the political arena that diverted attention from the injunction fight, and also because a difference of opinion arose as to the best and quickest way to obtain results—by a straight out referendum contest or an appeal to the legislature to enact a law to restrict the powers of the judiciary. Those who believed in the latter plan lost interest in the work of initiating the proposed referendum and waxed enthusiastic on other issues and candidates, with the result, as stated, that the petitions were withdrawn. Subsequently a bill was prepared for submission to the legislature by those who believed that relief from the injunction curse could be obtained quickest in that manner, but through some neglect or error the bill was withheld too long and ruled out on a technicality when presented. It is the belief of men who are conversant with the methods of political manipulators that the bill, even had it come up for consideration, would have stood about as much chance of passing as a snowball has in hades. Not a single bill favorable to organized labor succeeded in running the gantlet in the Michigan legislature during the recent session.

As most of the other trades were indifferent to the fight that was inaugurated by Typographical Union No. 18 and placed their faith in professional politicians, bound hand and foot to Big Business, to secure legislative relief from the injunction evil some day, somehow, No. 18 safeguarded itself against further general strikes in the job branch by signing up an arbitration agreement along the lines recommended by the International and similar to the one in effect with the newspaper publishers' association. So No. 18 should worry because the superior wisdom of certain great labor leaders, so-called, prevailed and its anti-injunction campaign was killed in the house of its friends.

Wage-scale negotiations were conducted by me in fully as many jurisdictions as the year previous and advances in pay and other improvements were obtained in every instance. In Clarksburg, W. Va., Salem, Niles, Canton, the Cleveland Hungarian and Bohemian offices, Ashtabula and Columbus the usual arguments were encountered against further increases in wage rates or any other concessions, particularly at this time, when the whole printing industry has been plundered by the paper manufacturers and other concerns furnishing supplies in a manner unprecedented in the history of this or any other country. I endeavored to show, wherever possible, and was always supported by the testimony of the members, that they were not responsible for the paper robbery, the high cost of living or the war in Europe, and, consequently, it was unjust to make them suffer for the want of additional wages to purchase the necessaries of life for themselves and families. In Ashtabula a short strike was waged that ended successfully, while in Columbus the contest was prolonged because of the "butting in" of outside parties. The union had, as in previous years, submitted a scale and expected that negotiations would be conducted as usual and was rather surprised to receive a reply that offered an increase of a dollar a week and could be interpreted in no other way than as an ultimatum—"take it or leave it alone." All efforts to secure further concessions were rebuffed and there was no other avenue left open to secure a fair scale than fight for it. So about 160 members were called out of some twenty-five offices to enforce a rate of $24 per week (an increase of $3) for this year and a minimum of $25 next year. The Employing Printers' Association was dominated by a faction that had become strongly obsessed with the open-shop idea

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and that also accepted advice from anti-union interests in other lines of industry, which interests contended that No. 5 was becoming too strong and tended to encourage other workers to organize more solidly and demand better conditions, and so where would it all end except in universal bankruptcy! Therefore, many promises of support were held out to some of the printing concerns if they would oppose the "unreasonable demands" of the printers, and also a few threats were made by the capitalistic brethren of what they would do to each other if they surrendered to the "labor trust." The strike didn't last long in the majority of the offices. A tentative agreement was arranged that permitted the employes to return to plants where the management promised to abide by union conditions. This had the effect of smashing the old association, the employers favoring the union forming a new organization, and in a short time the old body disintegrated completely, leaving the antagonistic officials who were largely responsible for the trouble without followers. At this writing the fight has simmered down to three offices that formerly operated open shop and employed thirty persons and a couple of one-man plants. A great deal of work has been taken from the unfair concerns and they also have been sorely pressed to secure and hold competent printers. Meanwhile nearly all employes who walked out of those shops have secured employment in fair offices elsewhere, and it is only a matter of time when those struck concerns will again be brought into line.

In several other places where local unions were assisted in negotiating wage scales and where settlements were reached without trouble it required considerable diplomatic maneuvering to prevent trouble. The members are naturally exasperated by the unprecedented high cost of living imposed upon the people by the thieving speculators and combines that seem to be above the law and do pretty much as they please, while on the other hand the owners of printing plants are in anything but a pleasant frame of mind as they contemplate the cold-blooded robbery to which they have been subjected by the paper and other combines that furnish supplies. Under such conditions the task was not always a pleasant one to endeavor to find common ground on which to base an agreement.

I also assisted Detroit officials in organizing a new union of Hungarian printers and in conducting a strike of Polish printers, which they won handily. Also considered and adjusted a number of grievances in job plants and endeavored to assist the mailers to maintain their organization through conferences with the managers and owners of newspapers, non-union craftsmen and union officers and members, with fair success. I visited Charleston, W. Va., to endeavor to adjust a grievance between the union and one of the daily offices, where members had illegally ceased work. After the trouble had been seemingly settled satisfactorily to everybody in conference and at a special union meeting and I had departed an appeal was taken to the executive council, which rendered a decision later.

In Urbana an unauthorized strike took place in a daily office. The city is said to be "dry," but several members absorbed more inspiration than was beneficial for them and proceeded to tie up the town with sufficient success to create an annoying situation. The loyal members united and hustled with a will to repair the damage caused, while the trouble makers drew their cards and skipped before action could be taken by the union. In Akron my dealings have been confined to several large open shops and conferences with managements, employes, union officials, etc. The union has been making steady progress, but nothing sensational along this line can be expected in that jurisdiction, as the odds against unionism are strong in that city of rubber kings. In Kittanning, Pa., I had several office grievances to handle and was compelled to lift the label in one plant. In Fremont the union had internal troubles and hit the financial rocks, and I finally got them on their feet again. Also signed up another office and prospects are good to secure several more. At Xenia the union had trouble with an office, charging illegal use of the label, and efforts to settle the matter had been unsuccessful. By bringing a bit of pressure to bear through Dayton I brought about a settlement and signed up the office.

Several visits were made to New Philadelphia to form a union if possible, and I finally succeeded, but not without enough experiences, good and bad, to fill a small volume. Later I signed up two offices in that town and two in Uhrichsville; also visited Denison and Dover and labored with the printers and bosses to get them to see the light of unionism, but they remain indifferent up to the present, although the label may serve to awaken them. I had several conferences with the manager of the Shelby Printing Company, one of the largest concerns in the country that manufactures sales slips, novelties, etc., and when it looked as though we might get into agreement internal trouble developed in the company and the manager resigned and the fat was in the fire. Also investigated the situation regarding the McCaskey plant at Alliance, a similar institution to the one in Shelby, but could see no chance of making much progress under prevailing conditions. The pressmen have given some attention to both places, but have reached no adjustment of the situation.

I also organized a union in Piqua after a number of visits to that place and in the face of considerable opposition from the employers, who quickly combined when they learned what was occurring. Strong efforts were made to bluff the new members into deserting the ship, but only a few succumbed to the threats, while the others stiffened their backbones and announced that if it was necessary to fight for the right to organize they were ready to meet the issue. I also visited Sidney and talked organization to the printer folk in that town. There was a local in Sidney several years ago, but no sooner was the charter received than a boss tried to break up the union and the members walked off the job, drew traveling cards and flew the coop. Only a few inexperienced members remained and they sent back the charter. There is a new crowd of printers in the town, which has also grown from the trade point of view, and there is a fairly good chance that an organization may be perfected there in the near future. I visited Ashland and Bellefontaine several times and Defiance and Kenton to endeavor to arouse the printers in those places sufficiently to unite and improve their conditions. Some progress is being made, but it is uphill work. The country printer seems to be the most timid animal on earth. He doesn't seem to realize that there are other jobs beyond the confines of his narrow dunghill, and that every printer who leaves a backwoods burg for the city always improves his condition and seldom returns, which fact is compelling some of the country town proprietors to pay right smart wages to secure city chaps to run ma-

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chines when they put them in. In every town there are a few who are favorable to organizing, but always a large enough minority to make it impossible to send for a charter until an endless amount of missionary work is done. That is one reason, among a dozen others that it is unnecessary to repeat here, why I favor reducing the number of applicants required to secure a charter to five.

I visited Zanesville to look into an office grievance, which was subsequently adjusted by the union; Marion, same purpose, and it was decided to hold complaints in abeyance pending new scale negotiations; Bucyrus, to negotiate reduction of hours to constitutional requirements and report progress; Fostoria, to attempt to negotiate agreement with an open shop, but no success up to the present; Toledo, to investigate record of an individual holding responsible position on the Pacific coast at request of union in that jurisdiction; Warren, to interest friends in unfair publication issued at Columbus, with good success; Cincinnati, to secure pledge of "wet" forces that no advertising would be given to unfair publications in this year's prohibition fight, securing partial success, and also secured pledge from "dry" management at Columbus that no unfair concerns would be patronized; Massillon and Youngstown, to address the October and April sessions of the Ohio Typographical Conference, which were well attended and thoroughly successful in every particular; Mansfield, Ashland and Mount Vernon on organizing work and negotiating agreements with non-union offices, and at this writing a new union is getting under way in the latter place, a charter having been sent for and the organization is to be installed in a few days.

I must close this necessarily condensed report by expressing my appreciation to the International Typographical Union officers for their uniform courtesy and helpfulness, as well as local officers and members for their co-operation in the work that was undertaken by the undersigned during the past year. Yours fraternally,

Cleveland, Ohio. MAX S. HAYES.

REPRESENTATIVE KINSKEY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I respectfully submit my report of work performed as your representative during the period from June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1917:

In one section of my 1915-1916 report I referred to the fact that I had consummated an agreement with the Rochester Herald, which was satisfactory to the members of the union. The wedge having entered, negotiations were continued with the Rochester Daily Times, but the manager argued that they could not give any increase and stated that the men were willing to wait two years more at the old scale. The increase on the Morning Herald was stipulated to take effect in November of last year and it was decided to wait until then to enforce the scale on the Evening Times.

In June I attended the Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions, which was held in Peterborough, Ont. It was an interesting session and matters of importance to the craft in Canada came up. One of the important problems was the keeping of members in good standing in their respective unions who went to Europe in the various military units recruited in Canada. It was quite a task for the smaller unions, but it was met in a cheerful and willing spirit, which speaks highly for the fraternity that exists in our ranks.

On my return from Peterborough I stopped at Brantford to take note of conditions, and found that the way in which I had straightened out matters there in May had worked out well and was proving perfectly satisfactory.

On my return to Buffalo I found a call summoning me to join my regiment, which was ordered out on account of the Mexican trouble and in which I served till December as a lieutenant in Battery A, Third field artillery, being located on the border the entire time.

Returning home in December I took up the Rochester Daily Times scale matter at the request of President Scott. Several conferences were had with Mr. Morey, the manager, but he said he could not pay any increase on account of the white paper situation, as he had no contracts and was paying 5 cents a pound for paper in the open market. Finally he said he would pay an increase if he could make a reasonable contract for white paper the first of the year. There was also a movement on foot at the time to increase the price of daily newspapers from 1 to 2 cents, which was temporarily blocked, one paper refusing to raise its price. The union was quite determined to force the Times to pay the increase, but was prevailed on to wait until the first of the year and give the management a chance to secure its contract for white paper at a lower figure. The first of the year found the management of the Times still claiming it could not pay the increase and saying they had not secured contracts for white paper. The members of the union became quite exasperated and voted to enforce the scale, whereupon the Times management sent for the officers and signed the following scale:

Linotype operators, $23; floormen, $22; proofreaders, $22; admen, $22; machinist-operators, $25; machinists, $27.

Time and one-half for overtime. Double time for Sundays and six legal holidays—New Year's day, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas. Monotype operators or men working on typesetting devices shall receive the same pay as linotype operators, morning or evening.

On request of London (Ont.) Typographical Union I was instructed by the executive council to visit that city and assist in a campaign against some of the non-union offices in that jurisdiction. Arriving there I was confronted with a controversy in the newspaper offices relative to overtime and other working conditions. After a conference with the management of the papers and the foremen, and after several meetings of the union had been held, the following paragraphs were adopted and made part of the newspaper scale:

Overtime—All time in excess of the regular working time on any day.

For purpose of explanation it means a continuation of work after the completion of the regular working hours, either by the full working force of the composing room or part of that force. Foremen must notify members, either personally or through the chairman, before they leave the composing room, that he wants overtime worked that day, and the members so designated to continue such work at the expiration of the regular working time until the completion of the overtime work at the regular overtime scale of price and one-half.

Overtime to be passed around, and any member designated to work is obligated to perform such work unless he can pass it along or trade with some one else. But trading or passing overtime on

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does not relieve any members from performing such work in their regular turn. Chairmen of chapels to keep track of the regular turn of the members.

The foreman of the composing room can not bring members from one shift to work on another shift and construe such work as overtime, and if any member works less than the required hours of such shift they shall be paid not less than a full day's or night's pay which the scale of wages calls for.

A member holding a regular situation in a composing room is responsible for that situation at all times, and if such member desires to be absent either a whole or part of any day or night shall procure the substitute. The practice of members begging off and having the foreman calling a member of another shift to finish the day should be discontinued. The member who finishes the day is entitled to the day's pay, and the man who begs off loses the time he puts in.

Members must be present in the composing room to cover their situations when time is called at the beginning of any day or night's work. When members work overtime it does not relieve them of the responsibility of going to work at the regular working time of their shift.

The Talbot Printing Company, of London, is a large job shop and also publishes a weekly newspaper called the Echo. The union succeeded in getting all the employes into the organization except three old men. There were twelve cards in that shop and after many efforts Mr. Talbot was finally cornered for a conference with the purpose of unionizing his composing room, but he said he did not want the union label and was willing to deal fairly with his men. After getting the men together it was found that he was paying below the union scale to most all the composing-room employes. He was warned that he must pay the scale, but up to date has not done so, and sanction of the council to proceed against that office has been asked.

I called at Woodstock, Ont., to see the officers of the union relative to conditions in that locality and to help straighten out some perplexing conditions.

Receiving a letter from Secretary Burns, of Hamilton Typographical Union, in regard to the job scale which was negotiated and signed three years ago, I went to that city to look over the matter and, if possible, to adjust it. When the printers' scale was signed, the pressmen were also applying for an increase. The committee of the Master Printers' Guild informed me at that time that it was agreed between them to give the pressmen the same scale as the printers; but after we signed our scale, which called for $19 this year, the pressmen threatened to strike and demanded $20. A compromise was agreed upon and they got $19.50. The printers thought they should demand the $19.50 also. The employers who were on the committee finally paid their men the $19.50, and now all the offices are paying that amount to the jobmen.

In February I was sent to Peterborough, Ont., to assist the union in its scale negotiations. There were several obstacles to overcome in the conferences with the proprietors in that city, the strongest one being that as the two afternoon papers had recently changed hands, the management of those papers felt that they should not be hampered by the union asking for an increase at that time. They wanted to postpone the raising of the scale another year in order to give them time to build up the business. Another strong argument that was used was that at the Ontario Conference of Typographical Unions, held in Peterborough last June, statements were made that owing to the war unions in Ontario were not going to ask for any increases in scales. But your representative was present at the conference and he assured the proprietors that the reporters had got those statements in relation to unions asking for increases garbled up. It was agreed in that conference that if absolute necessity arose, owing to war conditions, the employes in printing offices would be willing to bear the burden with the employers; but at this time it was felt that the condition of business warranted the union in asking for an increase. After some lengthy conferences over the working conditions in offices, we agreed on a scale which means an increase of $4 per week for handmen and $3 per week for operators, with a three-year agreement. It makes a flat scale for handmen and operators before the expiration of the contract, and also brings the jobmen up to the same standard of the newspaper men in the matter of wages. It also provided a scale for apprentices and regulations to govern them. The following is the scale of wages and apprentices' scale as finally adopted and accepted:

FOREMEN.

February 1, 1917, to August 1, 1917, $20; August 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918, $21; February 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, $22; February 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920, $23.

HAND COMPOSITORS, STONE HANDS, BINDERS, ETC.

February 1, 1917, to August 1, 1917, $18; August 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918, $19; February 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, $20; February 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920, $21.

MACHINE OPERATORS.

February 1, 1917, to August 1, 1917, $19; August 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918, $19.50; February 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, $20.50; February 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920, $21.

LINOTYPE MACHINISTS AND MACHINIST-OPERATORS.

February 1, 1917, to August 1, 1917, $20; August 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918, $20.50; February 1, 1918, to February 1, 1919, $21.50; February 1, 1919, to February 1, 1920, $22.

Scale of wages for apprentices shall be as follows:

First six months, $4 per week; second six months, $4.50 per week; third six months, $5 per week; fourth six months, $5.50 per week; third year, one-third minimum floor scale; fourth year, one-half minimum floor scale; fifth year, two-thirds minimum floor scale.

Several other matters were taken up and adjusted. One in particular that was given serious consideration was that we would not tolerate any attempt to keep men out of work in any office on account of activity in the union. Men who were competent to fill situations in offices were entitled to those situations before help should be brought in from the outside, and a man who had lived in the city for years and had brought up a family should not be compelled to seek work elsewhere when there was an opening in his home town. In the case of one man it looked as though this was being done, and so finally we brought one office to seeing the wisdom of this, which was nothing more than justice, and succeeded in putting the man back to work in the composing room.

While on the way to London, Ont., to continue negotiations with the Talbot firm in relation to unionizing their office, I received a telegram from President Scott to go to Binghamton, N. Y., immediately to take up the work of assisting the union there to negotiate its scale, which it had

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presented to the publishers and on which the local union committee and the employers were deadlocked. And it was no wonder that they were deadlocked, for when I arrived there and had a chance to go over the dozen typewritten pages of conditions that the employers had presented to the union, which emasculated a lot of the local and International Union laws, I could readily see the reason why no agreement could be reached. And if the union accepted these conditions it would get an increase of 2 cents a day. After daily conferences lasting for several weeks we finally cut down the twelve pages of conditions to three, and the offer was increased from 12 cents a week to 50 cents a week, with a five-year agreement. We were dealing with an unusual situation in Binghamton, in that the employers had formed a local association which included newspapers and book and job offices. The newspapers were members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and one of them, the Daily Press, had an arbitration agreement with the union. It seemed the purpose of the other newspaper and the book and job offices to offer a 50-cent increase, and if the union refused to accept it to have the Daily Press arbitrate, and they to be represented on the arbitration board. This scheme did not appeal to the committee and your representative, and the local association's committee was promptly told that if the union went to arbitration it would be with the Daily Press alone, and that the morning newspaper, the Republican-Herald, would come in under whatever award was granted by the board if it would agree to place its office upon the same standard as the Daily Press, by putting on a machinist and agreeing to pay three dollars over whatever the award might be. The union's committee held that this was equitable because the night scale was recognized and was being paid as three dollars over the day scale in all the other offices in the city, and the Republican-Herald had the benefit of the two-dollar rate for a number of years in its agreement with the union. Also that there was a lot of dissatisfaction in that office over having a machinist-operator in an office of that size. We insisted that the book and job offices could not consistently make a scale for the newspapers, and we reserved the right to deal with them aside from the newspapers. We felt that we could not make much progress the way the association was constituted, and we found as the conference continued that the Daily Press was inclined to want to settle its scale by conciliation rather than to go to the expense and trouble of arbitration, and having the matter drag along for months.

I submitted, with the sanction of the committee, a proposition that the scale be made $23 per week this year, with a dollar increase next year, and a three-year agreement. This meant a $2 increase on the newspapers this year and a $3 increase for handmen in the book and job offices. We felt that if the employers insisted on combining the newspaper and book and job offices that we would insist on a flat scale in the city. I told them that I would not recommend to the union anything less than a $2 increase this year, and that if they did not want to consider this offer that we might just as well prepare to arbitrate with the Daily Press and that the union reserved the right to deal with the other offices as it saw fit; that the question of arbitration with the rest of the offices rested with the union. The association then offered a $1.50 increase this year with another $1.50 increase two years from now. There was no recession from our stand, and finally the Press resigned from the association and made an offer of a $2 increase this year with a $1 increase two years from date, with a four-year agreement. Feeling that this was as good, if not better, than we could get under arbitration, it was presented to the union and accepted, and the Press signed up. The Republican-Herald elected to stay with the local association, but tried to get arbitration, and wanted to sign an arbitration agreement by appealing to Commissioner Kellogg, of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and President Scott. The association also appealed as an organization to President Scott and importuned him to come to Binghamton, evidently feeling that your representative was a little too radical in dealing with the situation. President Scott wired me that if necessary he could get there on a certain date, and finding that the employers were insisting on the presence of the head of the International Typographical Union, I wired President Scott to come. He came and promptly told the association that the book and job men could not make a newspaper scale and that Commissioner Kellogg had told the newspapers early in the negotiations that it could not be done. The Republican-Herald still persisted in its stand with the other employers, with the result that the union voted to enforce the demand that it pay $3 per week above the day scale and put on a machinist. After an hour's delay in getting out the paper the Republican-Herald signed up. This then left the association composed of book and job employers. After considerable more parleying and conferences and a vote to enforce the demand of the union, the book and job offices signed up with an agreement which brings the handmen in those offices up to the same scale as the men in the newspapers before its expiration. It means also that there is a signed scale with all the offices in Binghamton for the first time in its history. It was a hard task to accomplish this, and I desire here to pay a tribute to the ability and frankness of the local committee, composed of Messrs. Southwick, Doyle and Walker, who were associated with me in the weeks of work, bringing to a conclusion a satisfactory scale. The following scale is the one adopted:

NEWSPAPER SCALE.

Evening Newspapers.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, to be between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. Six days shall constitute a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Foremen shall receive not less than:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$26.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$27.

Assistant foremen:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$25.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$26.

Machinist-operators:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$25.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$26.

Copy cutters, make-ups, machine operators, admen, compositors, printers, proofreaders, bankmen and machinists on evening newspapers shall receive not less than:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$23.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$24.

Offices using four or more machines must employ a machinist.

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The scale for apprentices shall be as follows:

First twelve months, $5; next six months, $6; next six months, $7; next six months, $7.50; next six months, $8; next six months, $10; next six months, $12; next six months, $14; next six months, $16.

Morning Newspapers.

Eight hours shall constitute a night's work, to be between the hours of 6 P. M. and 5 A. M. Six nights shall constitute a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Foremen shall receive not less than:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$29.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$30.

Assistant foremen:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$28.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$29.

Machinist-operators:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$28.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$29.

Copy cutters, make-ups, machine operators, ad-men, compositors, printers, proofreaders, bankmen and machinists on morning newspapers shall receive not less than:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$26.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$27.

Offices using four or more machines must employ a machinist.

The scale for apprentices shall be as follows:

First twelve months, $7; next six months, $8; next six months, $9; next six months, $9.50; next six months, $10; next six months, $12; next six months, $14; next six months, $16; next six months, $18.

BOOK AND JOB SCALE.

Day Scale.

Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, to be between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M. Six days shall constitute a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Foremen shall receive not less than:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$26.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$27.

Assistant foremen:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$25.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$26.

Machinist-operators:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$25.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$26.

Operators and machinists:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$23.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$24.

All other journeymen:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1918—$21.50.
March 4, 1918, to March 4, 1919—$22.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1920—$23.
March 4, 1920, to March 4, 1921—$24.

Offices using four or more machines must employ a machinist.

The scale for apprentices shall be as follows:

First twelve months, $5; next six months, $6; next six months, $7; next six months, $7.50; next six months, $8; next six months, $10; next six months, $12; next six months, $14; next six months, $16.

Night Scale.

Eight hours shall constitute a night's work, to be between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M. Six nights shall constitute a week's work.

Overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Foremen shall receive not less than:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$29.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$30.

Assistant foremen:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$28.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$29.

Machinist-operators:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$28.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$29.

Operators and machinists:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1919—$26.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1921—$27.

All other journeymen:

March 4, 1917, to March 4, 1918—$24.50.
March 4, 1918, to March 4, 1919—$25.
March 4, 1919, to March 4, 1920—$26.
March 4, 1920, to March 4, 1921—$27.

Offices using four or more machines must employ a machinist.

The scale for apprentices shall be as follows:

First twelve months, $7; next six months, $8; next six months, $9; next six months, $9.50; next six months, $10; next six months, $12; next six months, $14; next six months, $16; next six months, $18.

I was sent to Watertown, N. Y., in April, some trouble arising on the Daily Times. It seems that the union had been quietly organizing the members of the composing room, and after this was accomplished it was determined to seek recognition and an increase in wages. The management found this out before the time was set to put the matter up to them, and calling in some of the men and finding that they were determined to stand with the union, effected a settlement of the matter by agreeing to raise the wages of the composing-room force and recognizing the chapel and the chairman as head of it and allowing chapel meetings. The management said that they did not wish to deal with any one outside the office, and the union accepted this for the time being. The office has been outside the pale since the eight-hour strike and the union in Watertown has been making an uphill fight for years to keep alive. Understanding that the Daily Standard, the other paper of the city, which has been without the pale of the union since the eight-hour trouble, was talking favorably, the officers of the local union asked me to see what I could do with those in control of that paper. I secured a conference with the management and tried to prevail on it to unionize its establishment; but while they were very courteous, they said that at this time they were satisfied to run along as they were, but some time in the future might call on them. It looks as though there will be a new paper started in Watertown in the near future and brighter prospects seem to be in store for our members there.

Lockport, N. Y., presented a new scale to the officers and solicited the services of your representative in its negotiation. Conferences were held with the employers and the increase asked for was agreed to, to go into effect July 1, of this year. The employers argued that all their contracts for work were made up to September 1, of

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this year, and wanted to compromise on the date. The union accepted this and it gives an increase of $3 a week with a two-year agreement. This scale also is a flat scale, giving the book and job men the same as the newspaper men. An apprentice scale was also made and conditions specified as to the class of work they shall do. The old journeymen scale was $18 per week; the new one will be $21 per week for day work. The scale follows:

SCALE OF PRICES.

Day Work.

Section 1. Compositors and machine operators shall receive not less than $21 per week, eight hours to constitute a day's work. Foremen shall receive not less than $24 per week.

Sec. 2. The regular hours of work shall be between 7 o'clock A. M. and 6 P. M.

Sec. 3. Overtime to be charged for at the rate of one price and a half.

Sec. 4. All work done on Sunday, and all legal holidays, shall be paid for at the rate of double price. Holidays are New Year's, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Night Work.

Section 1. Compositors and machine operators shall receive not less than $23 per week, eight hours to constitute a night's work. Foremen shall receive not less than $27 per week. It is agreed that should a man work more than two weeks at a stretch that he will receive $24 per week.

Sec. 2. The regular hours of work shall be between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M.

Sec. 3. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of one price and one-half.

Sec. 4. Legal holidays and Sundays shall be paid for at double price. Holidays are New Year's, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas.

Apprentices.

Section 1. Apprentices shall not be less than 15 years of age at the time of beginning their apprenticeship and shall serve for a period of five years. The first six months shall be a probationary period.

Sec. 2. An apprentice during the first year shall do the work required of an errand boy, and may carry proofs, prove galleys, break up forms and sort leads and other materials. During the second year he may do first-year work when there is no first-year apprentice, and shall be taught the case, to distribute type, to set reprint, insert corrections, and similar work assigned to him by the foreman. During the third year he may do first and second-year work if he is the junior apprentice, and shall be taught to set straight matter, jobs, heads, ads, etc., from manuscript. During the fourth and fifth years he shall be taught to do the work required of journeymen in all branches of the business, and during the last six months he may practice on typesetting or typecasting machines, provided he does not displace a journeyman operator.

Sec. 3. The hours of labor and working conditions for apprentices are to be the same as provided for journeymen. Apprentices shall at all times be under the supervision and control of the foreman. Other regulations in relation to apprentices are governed by the International Typographical Union constitution.

Sec. 4. One apprentice to five journeymen regularly employed; two to ten; three to fifteen; and not more than three in an office.

Sec. 5. The scale for apprentices shall be as follows: Third year, $8; fourth year, $12; fifth year, $15.

The Lockport Union also agreed to the allied printing trades council agreement in relation to the label which your representative drew up, and voted to form an allied trades council in Lockport. I have been urging the local repeatedly to go into this, but until now no action had been taken. This will be a good thing for the city, and I feel that it will correct many of the abuses to which the label has been subject.

Your representative has been in close touch with various locals throughout his jurisdiction and believes he has been able to be of material assistance in more than one instance through advice given, copies of communications having been retained, but which are not of sufficient general interest to make their incorporation in this report necessary. A better understanding of our laws seems to be one of the great needs of many local officers, and I have tried to furnish such information on every occasion possible.

The courtesy and consideration given me in my efforts by officers and members of local unions are fully appreciated and I unhesitatingly express my thanks for the same. Also wish to thank the International Typographical Union officers for promptness and courtesy shown me on all occasions.

Respectfully,

Buffalo, N. Y. CHARLES E. KINSKEY.

REPRESENTATIVE M'LOUGHLIN.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—As an introduction to the following partial report of the work intrusted to your representative during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917, covering New Jersey and part of New York state, organization work and that of scale negotiation, must say that the continued prosperity of the International Typographical Union has assured to the membership the usual financial advantages during the past year the high cost of paper and local conditions in the preparation of proposed increases of scales making my work extremely difficult to handle and carry to a satisfactory termination, time and patience being the great factors.

The apprentice question continues to receive the attention it deserves in numerous localities where the scarcity of good material for the job and ad room becomes an important factor in the development of the apprentice into the future printer.

During the period of the negotiation of scales it has become a habit of your representative to call attention to the fact that in the drawing up of the apprentice scale much thought has been given to the proposition of how much money the young man will receive, too little consideration being given to the necessity of surrounding the hoped-for future printer with safeguards that will enable him not only to become a journeyman, but a thorough workman when the five years of apprenticeship have been completed.

With the development of the practical side of the apprentice question, your representative has found that newspaper managers and employing printers are amenable in a majority of cases to any reasonable proposition and scale that gives promise of producing the results desired, but prefer that the I. T. U. Course should be completed during the fifth year.

Organization work among the foreign-language printers was again taken up and considerable time spent and expense incurred in an endeavor to create an enthusiasm which would become permanent in the maintenance of a union when organized, but in handling Polish, Lithuanian, Russian and Greek printers, the last-named was the

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single exception that did not become indifferent when the constitution and by-laws was adopted, and registration fee, assessments and dues became fully known and a period of six months or one year was fixed upon as the minimum period before a new scale could be made, approved and enforced.

The Russian newspapers are gradually seeking to become unionized and two dailies have joined the ranks during the year, being under the jurisdiction of Hebrew-American Union No. 83.

In the Hungarian field, the printers on the Nepszava (People's Voice) secured a voluntary increase of $2 a week, the scale and contract of Hungarian Union No. 440 not expiring until November, 1917.

The necessity for organization work in New Jersey and New York state having presented itself during the fiscal year just closed, your representative has been able to devote some time to ascertaining where profitable and stable work could be accomplished. This has resulted in showing that south Jersey may prove to be fertile soil—Vineland, Millville, Bridgeton, Glassboro, Hammonton, Egg Harbor, May's Landing, Red Bank, Long Branch, Burlington and Mount Holly having been thoroughly gone over, with Cape May, Wildwood and Ocean City to follow.

During the first week in June, by request of President Scott, your representative undertook to organize a force of Polish printers to cover a daily paper in the west, but after securing a sufficient number of men from the Robotnik Polski, the matter fell through, to my great relief, as the printers secured preferred to remain in the east.

Another organization of printers, the Greeks employed on the two New York dailies, was also taken on early in June and the work continued to the point where a constitution and by-laws had been adopted, when, in September, contrary to my advice, the printers on Atlantis struck regarding the discharge of one of their number, thus ending my usefulness, as no charter fee had been accepted, nor charter petition forwarded to headquarters.

The organization of the mailing department of the Hungarian People's Voice was taken up on June 15 by your representative and Organizer McArdle, Mailers' Union No. 6, the work being carried to a successful conclusion by the latter.

At South Norwalk, Conn., on June 17, was completed the negotiations for the pending scale of Norwalk Typographical Union No. 529, the increase of $2 covering a period of two years, as follows:

NORWALK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 529.

May 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917.

Floormen, jobbers and operators	$17 00
Machinist-operators	19 00

May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918.

Floormen, jobbers and operators	$18 00
Machinist-operators	20 00

Covering Dover and Union Hill, N. J., in June, by direction of President Scott, your representative succeeded in settling two disputes which bid fair to injure both organizations through the personalities indulged in.

On June 24, at Albany, N. Y., met President Rifenberick, No. 4, concerning the settlement of the strike in the Boyd Printing Company, that plant having had enough of the non-union printers imported from Long Island, Chicago and various other points of the country, the contract with Albany Union No. 4 having additional attractions.

In June, on the 28th, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., took up the question of a bonus being paid on the linotype machines in the jurisdiction of Saratoga Springs Union No. 149, under orders from President Scott, which resulted, after months of visiting, examining the books and going into the affairs of Saratoga Springs Union generally, in an increase for the handmen, the installing of a new set of officers, the bonding of the secretary, the purchasing of a complete list of supplies and the placing of the organization on its feet. Also insisted on having meetings held regularly, communications answered, and the business of the union attended to along the lines laid down by the officers of the International Typographical Union. The final results were most satisfactory, the changes proving beneficial, and your representative received the desired encouragement from the membership; likewise, the increase was paid from October 2, 1916, to March, 1917, the negotiations extending over several months, when finally the contracts were signed.

July 1, at Elmira, met President Guy B. Morgan, Elmira Union No. 19, concerning a dispute of Harrison the Printer with the pressmen, which resulted in the office going on the unfair list, the trouble being settled by Organizer Dowling, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and your representative on the 19th, during the sessions of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council, held in Binghamton.

Covering Olean, Salamanca, Jamestown, Canandaigua, N. Y., as a preliminary step to further organization work, I returned to New York to meet Manager Martin, Hudson Dispatch, at Union Hill, N. J., on the 5th of July, regarding the question of the status of the Sunday Inquirer, which resulted in its classification as a Sunday newspaper, paying the night scale.

July 10 to 13, at Binghamton, with President Southwick, Binghamton Union No. 232, took up the question of the organization of the printing plant of Senator W. Hill, meeting the gentleman at Johnson City in an endeavor to have the jurisdiction of Binghamton Union extended should the eight-hour day be granted.

The work was continued during the convention of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council at Binghamton, July 17-21, but unsuccessfully, the forty-eight-hour week being granted during the stress of the presidential campaign, when the Endicott-Johnson Company granted the hours to all employes of their numerous factories.

Late in July, during the quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' League of New Jersey, your representative, under instructions, began the negotiations that, in conjunction with President Bright and Secretary Lester, Union No. 377, during August and September, resulted in the organization of the Sunday Gazette under the jurisdiction of Atlantic City Union and the discharge of a non-union man who had masqueraded for two weeks at Pleasantville as a member of Trenton Union No. 71.

The question of overtime pay for machinists on two Jewish dailies—a half-hour from 6:30 to 7 A. M., the starting time—took too much attention, considering the smallness of the matter, due to the procrastination of the men involved, but was finally settled after wearisome months of delay, No. 83 having decided in the early stages that the money was due and payable.

On August 1, at Little Falls, N. Y., had the pleasure of attending the meeting of the common

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council, at which time a resolution was presented on behalf of Little Falls Union No. 386, calling for the use of the label on all printing, the result of the vote indicating that the board was unanimous, 8-0.

A lockout on the Italian newspaper La Voce del Popolo, August 2, caused your representative's return from Norwich, N. Y., on the 4th, to find that Manager Zuecca had managed to publish a paper of some kind every day, but under your representative's instructions, President Saltini, Italian Union No. 261, assisted by the members of the chapel, withdrew the operators and the pressman, thus paving the way for the return of No. 261's members on the 8th, after being out six days.

The trouble on La Voce del Popolo and failure to pay the members of the chapel regularly only hastened the demise of the paper a few months later, when the plant shut down, owing a week's wages to the men, and the sheriff put the lock on the door.

At Somerville, N. J., early in August, took up the question of the printing handled by the Johns-Manville plant in conjunction with work at Bound Brook and Flemington, but little was accomplished, as work on the road prevented a prolonged stay; a second visit in December established the fact that only two printers were employed, both men holding cards of Plainfield Union No. 399.

A telegram to President Scott on Sunday, August 20, requesting services in New Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, was turned over to your representative.

On arrival, met President Venable, Vice-President Doyle and the discharged men, Messrs. Austin and Keen, the Home News operators, whose priority had been ignored in the lay-off. As all the linotype machines were dark, no composition had been produced for that day's paper and the office had been notified that no slugs could be handled until the men illegally discharged had been reinstated.

With Vice-President Doyle, at once got in touch with Manager A. Boyd, informing him of the working of the law and requested the men's reinstatement, which was granted, the operators in question returning to work on the 22d.

A special meeting of New Brunswick Union No. 307 was held on August 22, when the reinstatement of the discharged men was announced and a claim for the day's pay was referred to President Venable for collection, the money being included in the regular pay roll following and the matter brought to a close.

Late in August started organization work in Little Falls, which had for its object the closing up of the Journal and Courier trouble.

Proceeding to Watertown via Utica met the officers of Watertown Union No. 308 and in co-operation with President Welsh evolved an organization scheme which seems likely to produce the desired results.

Covering Ogdensburg and Malone on the 30th and 31st of August, endeavored to organize the Evening Telegram, in the latter city, but Manager Redfield convinced me that the time was not opportune to maintain a permanent typographical union.

Arriving in Montreal on September 1, found a letter forwarded from New York stating that the printers of Plattsburgh desired to hold a meeting and perfect an organization.

At Plattsburgh, N. Y., on the 2d, met John M. Derby and the printers and arranged for a meeting at labor temple hall at 7:30 P. M., the meeting adjourning to Sunday, the 3d, at 3:30 P. M., when a temporary organization was planned.

On September 15 and 16 a temporary organization was completed and the permanent body got together, the charter petition filled in and the constitution and by-laws adopted and forwarded to President Scott for approval. The charter was subsequently granted and Plattsburgh Typographical Union No. 769 was instituted on October 7, your representative, under orders by telegraph from President Scott, proceeding to Montreal that night and attending the meeting of Montreal Union No. 176.

In September, on the 14th, while handling the organization work at Plattsburgh, took up the question of the negotiation of an increased scale with the scale committee of Saratoga Springs Typographical Union No. 149, which had been in abeyance for some months.

Continuing the work with the committee on my return from Plattsburgh and Montreal on the 18th and 19th, was enabled to complete its adoption and forward same to President Scott for approval before presentation to the employing printers for acceptance or negotiation.

Returning to Saratoga Springs on October 4 from Elizabeth, N. J., continued the scale negotiations with the committee and Manager Walbridge, the Saratogian, and by the 6th the scale in question had been presented to and accepted by Saratoga Union. The scale, giving an increase of $3, dating from October 2, 1916, to October 1, 1919, is as follows:

SARATOGA SPRINGS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 149.

Hand Men and Job Printers.

Day Work.

October 2, 1916, to October 1, 1917	$16 00
October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1918	17 00
October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919	18 00

Night Work.

October 2, 1916, to October 1, 1917	$19 00
October 1, 1917, to October 1, 1918	20 00
October 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919	21 00

Operators.

Day Work.

October 2, 1916, to October 1, 1919	$18 00

Night Work.

October 2, 1916, to October 1, 1919	$22 00

In September, while handling the Saratoga Springs Union No. 149 scale and organization work at Plattsburgh, N. Y., your representative took up an organization scheme regarding Greenwich, Conn., and also New Rochelle, N. Y., the officers of New Rochelle Union No. 527 proposing to make an effort to organize the Knickerbocker Press by holding a meeting for the special purpose of meeting the printers in the composing room and showing them the benefits to be obtained through membership in the International Typographical Union.

The meeting was arranged for and held on September 27, but was unsuccessful, the printers failing to attend on account of rumored threats of discharge the next day. Further work along new lines will probably be the result.

September 25, by telegram from President Scott, proceeded to Newark, N. J., meeting President

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Gottlob, Union No. 103, and President Edwards, New York Web Pressmen's Union No. 25, concerning a dispute on the new morning paper, the Newark Ledger, regarding the number of pressmen to be employed, the manager, L. T. Russell, and the pressmen's organization not agreeing as to number necessary to cover a seven-day paper.

After several conferences had been held, on the 26th and 28th, your representative insisted on a typewritten memorandum being prepared by both parties for submission at a meeting of Newark Pressmen's Union on the 29th, the decision of the meeting to be telegraphed to the Hotel Richmond, Little Falls, N. Y., where a dispute regarding the use of slugs purchased from a non-union office threatened to involve a contract and trouble for Little Falls Union No. 386.

Clearing up the dispute at Little Falls by tracing the slugs to a Utica foundry and the composition to a Syracuse house, both concerns having unwittingly helped the production of the slugs, your representative returned to New York on October 1 and proceeded to Newark on the following day to assist Messrs. Gottlob, Edwards and Russell in agreeing on a definite number of pressmen on the Ledger, and was successful in my endeavors, the new paper starting with all the mechanical departments union.

On completing the negotiations and closing the incident at Newark, so far as the International Typographical Union was concerned, proceeded under telegraphic instructions from President Scott to Elizabeth, N. J., where scale negotiations had been pending for some weeks—the book, job and newspaper scale—between the representatives of the newspapers and employing printers and the conference committee of Elizabeth Union No. 150.

Meeting President Martin, No. 150, and the conference committee on October 2 and 3, on the latter date with Manager A. Crane, Elizabeth Journal, arranged to postpone the negotiations to October 13 in order to permit of your representative handling the Saratoga Springs and Plattsburgh work, which had been deferred for some time on account of the urgency of the Newark Ledger dispute concerning the pressmen and the Herkimer County News trouble regarding the non-union composition, and to familiarize myself with some of the sections of the counter-proposition submitted, which had proved rather knotty for the scale committee.

Returning to Newark from Plattsburgh on October 12, met President Martin, No. 150, and the committee and arranged for a conference with Manager A. Crane and the employing printers on the 13th at 3:30 P. M.

The conferences covered the period from the 13th to the 17th, the scale as agreed on going before a meeting of Elizabeth Typographical Union on the night of the 16th and accepted by a large vote, the scale to date from October 2, with pay, reading as follows:

ELIZABETH TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 150.

Newspapers.

Hand and Machine.

October 2, 1916, to April 1, 1918	$25 00
April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919	25 50
October 1, 1919, to October 1, 1921	26 50

Three dollars additional for night work.

The third increase to $26.50 is dependent on the state of trade in the newspapers—that business conditions warrant the increase from October 1, 1919.

Book and Job.

October 2, 1916, to April 1, 1918	$22 00
April 1, 1918, to October 1, 1919	22 50
October 1, 1919, to October 1, 1921	23 50

Three dollars additional for night work.

The third increase to $23.50 is dependent on the state of trade in Elizabeth—that business conditions warrant such increase from October 1, 1919.

One question was left in dispute—to local arbitration and then to national arbitration—that of whether Newark ads shall be considered as local business and whether mats of such Newark ads must be reset, and has been before the national board on appeal by Elizabeth Typographical Union No. 150 and remains deadlocked, the agreement expiring September 30, 1916, requiring the resetting of matrices of Newark advertisements, as well as those of Elizabeth advertisements, remaining effective.

At Binghamton, N. Y., on the 18th, 19th and 20th, with President Southwick, Binghamton Union No. 232, and S. Vail, of the Vail-Ballou Company, took up and settled adversely the claim for back pay of a Mr. Ganer, who claimed eight days' pay while awaiting reinstatement after a discharge. After taking the trouble to call on Mr. Ganer and insist that he specify the nights that he showed up, as on his statement in writing, if verified, would the claim be pressed, he failed to so write your representative, who, upon inquiry and after visiting the plant, was compelled to admit that the proof was insufficient on which to base an honest claim and therefore advised that the claim be dropped, and so reported to President Scott.

Proceeding to Albany and Troy, N. Y., arrived in Montreal, Canada, under orders from President Scott to attend the adjourned meeting of Montreal Union No. 176, on the 21st, the session being held in St. Joseph's hall on Saturday night, regarding the $2 increase granted by the local board of arbitration as applying to the morning newspapers. The award had been granted on September 15th to the Montreal Star chapel, day and night tricks, and not only accepted by the other evening papers, but also applied to the morning papers and pocketed by the members of No. 176, who claimed an increase of $2 more in order to make the differential of $3 between day and night work, although the mistake of negotiating the evening paper scale alone was of Montreal Union's own volition, having crept in because of the practice permitted one morning paper chapel of handling its scale before the advent of the second paper.

As the contract for one year had been signed and accepted, your representative could only offer his good offices in serving with a committee from the offices affected and the executive officers of Montreal Union No. 176, in meeting the managers of the Gazette and the Daily Mail and talking the matter over with them. They declined to go into the question of an additional raise pending the expiration of the contract in September, 1917.

The strike at Quebec on L'Action Catholique having progressed unfavorably, your representative was requested by the officers of Quebec Union No. 302 to look into the matter, and therefore spent October 23 and 24 with President Fusk, deciding, as an outcome, that considerable time would be required and proposed the placing of a definite proposition before President Scott.

At Plattsburgh, N. Y., on October 25, met President Lamarche and the scale committee of Plattsburgh Union No. 769 and practically drafted a proposed scale of prices for submission to Presi-

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dent Scott for approval before placing the same in the hands of the employing printers.

The return visit to Quebec, December 1 to 4, proved unavailing, as L'Abbe Proulx declined to reopen the negotiations on the basis of placing L'Action Catholique under the jurisdiction of Quebec Union No. 302.

On October 31 and November 8, at Morristown, N. J., with President O. Steih, Morristown Union No. 522, and committee, completed the negotiation of the book, job and newspaper scale, to date from November 1, 1916, for one year, the scale as signed covering a night trick at a $3 differential and reading as follows, the increase being $1.50:

MORRISTOWN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 522.

November 1, 1916, to November 1, 1917.

Job printers, admen, make-ups and stone hands	$19 50
Linotype operators, day work	22 00
Handmen, night work	22 50
Linotype operators, night work	25 00

In November, on the 6th, with Secretary Jerabek, Bohemian-Slavonic Union No. 131, took up the question of the apprentice scale amendment by direction of President Scott, the scale, as adopted and signed, carrying a $2 increase for a one-year contract and reading as follows:

BOHEMIAN-SLAVONIC TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 131.

September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917.

Job and stone men	$20 00
Linotype operators	22 00

The scale of Elizabeth Union No. 150 having been accepted and paid by the employing printers of that city from October 2, your representative was surprised to ascertain, on November 15, that the Singer Manufacturing Company had not been consulted. Therefore, with President Martin, No. 150, presented a copy of the job scale to Superintendent H. J. Salzman on November 17, the increase being paid after some delay.

Your representative, while handling organization work at Bordentown, Burlington and Mount Holly, N. J., and Bristol, Pa., November 23 and 24, with a stop-over at Trenton, N. J., had a second-trick proposition presented covering 3 P. M. to 11:30 P. M. at night scale, which was declined in favor of a separate force on the ground that a trick from 6 P. M. to 2 A. M. at night scale was permissible, while the earlier hours would necessitate overtime rate, as the men would have to report next day. The scarcity of printers preceding the holiday prevented a solution and the proposition was dropped.

December 20 practically started the negotiation of the scale proposition that had been submitted to the book, job and newspaper employers by New Brunswick Typographical Union No. 307, your representative meeting President Venable and Secretary Smith and arranging to take up the negotiations when notified to do so by President Scott.

The telegram from President Scott was received on January 4 and on the 5th a conference regarding the proposed scale took place at the Mansion House without result and adjourned to the 6th.

At the meeting on the 6th a counter-proposition was made by the employing printers for presentation to a meeting of New Brunswick Union to be held on the 8th, which meeting rejected the counter-proposition and suggested a flat scale be insisted upon, the suggestion causing an adjournment to the 17th to accommodate my journey to Gloversville, N. Y., the scale of Fulton County Union No. 268 awaiting my arrival for negotiation. An agreement being arrived at, however, that the scale of New Brunswick Union would date from January 1 with any increase that should finally be agreed upon.

The meeting at the Mansion House, New Brunswick, on January 17, after some discussion, decided to accept a counter-proposition submitted by your representative on the basis of a three-year contract, the scale reading as follows:

NEW BRUNSWICK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 307.

January 2, 1917, to January 1, 1920.

Job printers, handmen, stone hands, etc., from January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918	$21 50
Machine operators, from January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918	23 00
Job printers, handmen, stone hands, etc., from January 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918	23 00
Machine operators	24 00

New Brunswick Union, at a meeting held on the night of the 17th, by a unanimous vote accepted the report of its committee and adopted the scale as presented.

The negotiation of the proposed new scale at White Plains, N. Y., on behalf of White Plains Union No. 585, under instructions from President Scott, began on December 21 and continued on the 22d and 23d, but the refusal of the publishers and employing printers of White Plains to consider any increase until the members of No. 585 had definitely settled the policy to be pursued toward the three one-man shops had a decided effect on the meeting held on the 26th, which agreed to maintain the International Typographical Union law on the subject and grant the proposition as requested, a conference being arranged for the 27th at the Westchester News office.

At the conference on the 27th the general proposition was considered—money increase and term of contract—and an adjournment taken to January 2, 1917, to enable the question of the amount of money to be finally disposed of, which proving acceptable, the contract was made for four years and the increase divided as follows, the desire to acquire a flat scale proving attractive:

WHITE PLAINS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 585.

January 2, 1917, to January 1, 1921.

	1917-18	1919	1920
Machine operators	$21 00	$21 50	$22 00
Machinist-operators	23 00	23 50	24 00
Floor and admen	20 00	21 00	22 00
Foremen	23 00	23 50	24 00

Late in December, 1916, preceding the scale conference at Hoboken, N. J., your representative met a committee of Union Hill Union No. 110 and Hoboken Union No. 323 concerning a proposed consolidation of Union Hill and Hoboken Typographical Unions under the charter of Hoboken Typographical Union No. 323 for business reasons.

The work, after considerable delay in arranging details and obtaining the consent of the members of Union Hill Union No. 110 and the executive council of the International Typographical Union, was consummated in April, 1917, followed by the signing up of the Hudson Dispatch, Union Hill, on May 12.

On December 28, by direction of President Scott, crossed the river to Hoboken, N. J., and took hold of the negotiations, in conjunction with the officers and scale committee of Hoboken Union, covering a proposal to increase the newspaper scale by $1—to $30—for day work and $33 for night work.

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At the conferences on the 29th and 30th the question of the proposed increase was coupled with the number of printers to be employed, the agreement made four years previous having guaranteed the employment of twenty-seven men in the composing room as the minimum force.

The meeting of the committee and your representative with Manager Seide was successful in agreeing on the money end for a two-year contract at $29.50 for 1917 and $30 for 1918, with a $3 differential for night work, but failed to agree on the number to be employed in the Hudson Observer chapel, the scarcity of white paper making the question doubtful. An adjournment was made until January 2, 1917, when a solution was to be worked out acceptable to both the Observer management and Hoboken Union.

The conferences on January 2, 3 and 4 with Mr. Seide, the committee of Hoboken Union No. 323 and your representative resulted in the lay-off proposition being sidetracked unless the scarcity of paper demanded a reduction to ten or eight pages, when the chapel committee of two and the management, after consulting the foreman, would decide on the number, the contract to date from January 1, and the scale reading as follows:

HOBOKEN TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 323.

January 2, 1917, to January 1, 1919.

Newspaper Scale.

Admen, make-ups, linotype and monotype operators, proofreaders—January 2, 1917, to January 1, 1918 ..... $29 50
January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919..... 30 00
Night work shall command an increase of $3 over day work.

On April 28 the Hudson Observer, through Mr. Seide, paid the $30 to the Observer chapel, evidently in keeping with that gentleman's statement during the negotiations that the relations of the Observer management with the International Typographical Union and Hoboken Union were so cordial that the payment of the $1 increase would have been a pleasure had not the white paper situation become so acute.

On successfully closing the scale negotiations at White Plains, N. Y., and Hoboken, N. J., and postponing the work at New Brunswick, N. J., hurried to Gloversville, N. Y., under orders from President Scott, arriving at the Kingsborough on January 9 and meeting President McClain and the scale committee of Fulton County Union No. 268 regarding the increased scale proposition pending from January 1.

The arrangements for a conference with the publishers and employing printers that night fell through on account of John B. Judson having a pressing business engagement on his hands, but a conference was held at the Leader-Republican office on the 10th, lasting less than an hour, only one question arising and that decided without any hesitation in favor of Fulton County Union No. 268—a two-year contract with $1 increase each year, the money payable from January 2 and the scale reading as follows:

FULTON COUNTY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 268.

January 2, 1917, to January 1, 1918.

Day Work.

Floormen $18 00
Machine operators 19 00
Foremen 20 00

Night Work.

Floormen $20 00
Machine operators 21 00
Foremen 22 00

January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1919.

Day Work.

Floormen $19 00
Machine operators 19 00
Foremen 20 00

Night Work.

Floormen $21 00
Machine operators 21 00
Foremen 22 00

As the signing up of Johnstown was overlooked during the negotiations in January, your representative covered that part of Fulton County Union's jurisdiction on February 9 while handling the pending scale negotiations at Amsterdam, N. Y., on behalf of Amsterdam Union No. 274.

While occupied with the scale negotiations on behalf of Fulton County Union No. 268, your representative stopped overnight at Amsterdam, N. Y., meeting President F. Van Dycke, Amsterdam Union No. 274, who assured me that the increase of $1.50 requested would be granted, the conferences being entirely harmonious, and that ten days' time in which to formulate the answer had been granted. That was on January 10.

On February 6 President Scott telegraphed your representative to proceed at once to Amsterdam and handle the pending scale negotiations.

Arriving on the 7th, held a conference with the officers and scale committee at The Barnes and was then informed that the promised answer had arrived in the form of a counter-proposition on the 3d, which was produced and proved to be a contract for a period of five years from March 15, 1917, without any increase.

After arranging for a meeting with Managers Kline and Reynolds on the 9th, ascertained that the date of the expiration of the old contract had been carried forward one month—from February 15—because the notice of change of scale, due on December 15, had been held back by the secretary of No. 274 until January 3 in order that some members might participate in a money presentation.

At the conference on the 9th, held in the Evening Recorder office, your representative declined to take up the negotiations pending a meeting of Amsterdam Union over the postponing of the expiration of the agreement, claiming that any postponement must be for one year and that any negotiations should be based on the amount of increase requested, $1.50.

The meeting of No. 274 was held on the 13th at G. A. R. hall and it was unanimously decided that the proposed new scale should date from February 15 and that the basis of negotiations should be along the lines of the amount requested and for a period of three years.

The negotiations following my return on the 25th, 26th and 27th were very pleasant, the increase asked for, $1.50, not only agreed to, but paid from the financial week of the 12th, the scale figures signed later on, providing for three years, are as follows:

AMSTERDAM TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 274.

February 15, 1917, to February 15, 1920.

Day Work.

Admen and job printers..$18 00
Linotype operators 19 00

Night Work.

Admen, make-ups, etc....$19 00
Linotype operators 21 00

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Proceeding to Little Falls on the 15th and 16th, met the officers of Little Falls Union over the question of completing the pending negotiations with the Journal and Courier management concerning the unionizing of the composing room, but the information gathered from President Currie not being encouraging, your representative deferred the work temporarily, insisting that the negotiations covering the proposed new scale, due on March 1, proceed at once.

Returning to Little Falls on March 29, following the completion of negotiations at Poughkeepsie and Saratoga Springs, was informed by the officers of Little Falls Union that nothing had been accomplished, the figures offered proving unacceptable.

On a visit to two offices ascertained that a counter-proposition of $1 for 1917-18 and $1 for 1918-19 had not been acted on; therefore had the offer placed before a meeting of Little Falls Union No. 386, which rejected the proposition on the ground that the money was already paid in one office.

In my report advocated the counter-proposition, as no tangible reason had been assigned and in late April the contracts were signed for two years, the scale figures reading as follows:

LITTLE FALLS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 386.

March 1, 1917, to March 1, 1918.

Day Work.

Handmen and linotype operators..$16 00

Night Work.

Handmen and linotype operators..$18 00

March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1919.

Day Work.

Handmen and linotype operators..$17 00

Night Work.

Handmen and linotype operators..$19 00

The negotiations with Messrs. Burney and Stebbins, Journal and Courier, on May 3, were unsuccessful, the three applications for membership in Little Falls Union being returned to your representative.

Early in March, by request of the printers working in Roslyn, Hempstead, Freeport, Rockville Center, Nassau county, undertook the work of organizing a typographical union on Long Island.

The five meetings held in March, April and May show that the growth of the printing business—the second largest industry in Greater New York and probably in the Empire State—indicate that something should be done toward extending the work on Long Island in the near future.

On March 12 to 17, at Trenton, Burlington, Mount Holly, Atlantic City, Hammonton, Egg Harbor, May's Landing, Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton, N. J., your representative started an organizing tour that closed on Sunday, May 6, when Atlantic City Union No. 377 accepted the report of its scale committee which announced that the new scale, an advance of $3, had been accepted by the publishers and employing printers of Atlantic City and Pleasantville, the increased wage dating from April 30, the contracts signed for one year from May 1 and the scale figures reading as follows:

ATLANTIC CITY TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 377.

May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1918.

Day Work.

Job printers and handmen...$20 00
Machine operators 21 00
Foremen 22 00

Night Work.

Job printers and handmen...$21 00
Machine operators 23 00
Foremen 25 00

The organization work as planned was continued on May 9 and 10 covering Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Cape May, Court House and Wildwood, and the work as now laid out provides for the placing of at least one charter in south Jersey and one in west Jersey, as the demand for the label is on the increase, the attractiveness of the literature issued by the International Typographical Union becoming more pronounced, as evidenced by the results recently obtained in Watertown, N. Y.

A telegram from President Scott on March 22 to report at once in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., concerning scale trouble, was received, and on the 23d, with President Gunn and the scale committee of Poughkeepsie Union No. 315, arranged a conference with Manager Tobey, Sunday Courier, for the 26th at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms.

The meeting on the 26th discussed the reason for a refusal to grant an increase, but arrived at no conclusion, adjourning to the 27th, when a counter-proposition of an increase of $1 from March 1, 1918, to March 1, 1920—three years—was rejected because the proposed increase was deferred for one year, the conference committee of No. 315 and your representative agreeing to present the proposition to a meeting of Poughkeepsie Union.

As the meeting on April 2 unanimously rejected the proposition, a conference was held on the 3d and adjourned to the 12th to enable a figuring out of the various increases proposed, an agreement being reached, however, that whatever the increase might be the scale would obtain as of March 1.

On the 12th, at Judge Spratt's office, after rejecting a 50-cent increase for one year, a counter-proposition was made and accepted that made the $1 increase payable in six months and the figures read as follows:

POUGHKEEPSIE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 315.

March 1, 1917, to September 1, 1917.

Day Work.

Linotype operators, handmen, job printers, stone hands $19 50

Night Work.

Job printers, handmen, linotype operators, stone hands $20 50

September 1, 1917, to March 1, 1919.

Day Work.

Handmen, stone hands, job printers and linotype operators $20 00

Night Work.

Stone hands, linotype operators, job printers and handmen $21 00

As the proposition proposed and accepted had to be ratified by a meeting of Poughkeepsie Union, a meeting was held on Monday, April 16, and unanimously voted to accept after the report of the scale committee had been read and discussed.

The success, so-called, attending the introduction of improved machinery and methods of production in one penal institution, having for its object the teaching of prisoners the use of the latest mechanical devices in the printing craft, has led other reformatory institutions to endeavor to copy the method pursued, but in a perfunctory manner,

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your representative is happy to report, and therefore no permanent results will obtain. This fact can be assured the members of the International Typographical Union, although it behooves the sister organizations to be on guard during the legislative sessions to prevent well-meaning but impractical reformers from attempting to introduce amateurish methods of trade education in reformatories and penal institutions that may result in the production of half-baked printers, to the detriment of everybody, including the prisoner, to say nothing of the expense incurred by the state in purchasing supplies.

The foregoing was written after two visits in May to institutions in sister states, after the activities of various superintendents had led your representative to fear that inroads might be made in producing state work to an extent sufficient to warrant watching, but all doubts in my mind were dispelled after a careful examination of the plants and methods in these institutions.

On May 8 your representative accompanied a committee of the Union Printers' League of New Jersey to a hearing before Governor W. E. Edge, at Trenton, N. J., the object of the hearing being the New Jersey reformatory's printing plant and its proposed expansion.

The conference was followed by a visit on the 17th to the institution in question, situated near Rahway, by the committee and your representative, meeting there the commissioners and the superintendent who afforded every opportunity for a close examination of the plant, with the probable result that the outcome will prove satisfactory to the Union Printers' League of New Jersey and the printers of that state.

The middle of May saw the scale of Newark Union No. 103 a settled fact after going through both local and national arbitration for one year, President Scott proving the medium by which a settlement and an increase of $2 was obtained.

Your representative returning from Cape May via Camden, N. J., stopped over at Newark to attend the meeting of Newark Union No. 103 on Sunday, May 13, and was present when the vote was taken on the proposition to accept the report of the conference committee, which was carried by a vote of 97 to 13, the scale figures reading as follows:

NEWARK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 103.

Newspaper Scale.

Machine operators, make-ups, admen and proofreaders, January 1, 1917, to June 1, 1917	$29 00
Machine operators, make-ups, admen and proofreaders, June 1, 1917, to January 1, 1920	30 00

Night work, $3 above day scale.

On May 23, under instructions from President Scott, proceeded to Middletown and Goshen, N. Y., in an endeavor to sign the contracts covering the Goshen papers which had been hanging fire for months, although the increase of $1 had been paid.

The conference with Managers Gregg and Jackson on the subject lead your representative to look for an adjustment following the June meeting of Middletown No. 463, which your representative hopes to attend.

At Camden, N. J., May 25, 26, 28 and 29, by orders from President Scott, met the publishers and employing printers with the officers of Camden Union No. 132 regarding the refusal to sign the usual scale contract, which has been pending since January, the insertion of an objectionable paragraph, which sought to destroy the principle of the International Typographical Union closed-shop agreement being the bone of contention, the increase agreed on, $1 for one year, having been paid.

As your representative practically convinced all but one employer that the sought-for paragraph was totally unnecessary, look forward to the signing up of the publishers and job printers of Camden before the meeting of Camden No. 132, to be held on June 7.

The results that have been attained during the past year, without resorting in a single case to a strike vote, prove over and over again that the business methods as laid down through the International Typographical Union offices are an incentive to its representatives and productive of a feeling of security to the employing printers and the membership of the International Typographical Union.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the members of the unions visited, who desired my good offices, for the courtesies extended and for the support given by the officers and members.

I desire to tender my sincere thanks to President Scott, Secretary-Treasurer Hays and the executive council for the hearty support accorded me at all times during the year, including promptness in acknowledging correspondence.

Fraternally submitted,

New York, N. Y. J. E. McLoughlin.

REPRESENTATIVE MITCHELL.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—In submitting my annual report, it is pleasing to chronicle the fact that in the northern part of California matters connected with our organization have been very satisfactory. A few minor obstacles were overcome to the welfare of the International Typographical Union and at the present time the only matters which require adjudication are scale controversies.

While it is true that the section of our country east of the Rocky mountains has had an unparalleled amount of business, due, of course, to conditions on the other side of the Atlantic, this condition has not been so pronounced in the far west, but it is coming this way by degrees, and it is natural to expect that ere many months have passed that we in this part of the nation will be on a level with our eastern residents. This has tended to improve the printing industry more or less, and the consequence has been that our members have been quite steadily employed during the past year.

The leaflet sent out by our International officers several months ago, entitled "Somewhere in France," caused much favorable comment in this vicinity, and I am very much pleased to state that I was very successful in having the story written up and published in several of the newspapers in this jurisdiction. Advertising pays and our officials should be commended for their foresight in giving publicity to the people of the nation as to what the International Typographical Union is doing for its members and relatives.

San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 has been very successful for the past several years in maintaining a school of learning for apprentices by giving a series of lectures monthly. This has been accomplished through the collaboration of the Franklin Printing Trades Association and the

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union. The representatives of the former—Messrs. Taylor and Roantree—have worked hand in hand with the union's committee—Secretary Michelson and J. W. Mullen—and the result has been that a better understanding has been reached regarding the duties of apprentices and what is expected of them. While the objects attained have been satisfactory, it is my firm belief that a great amount of good can be accomplished in the future if the members of our organization were to take more interest in the apprentice question, especially during the time of working, by doing their little "bit" in advancing the interests of the young men. It is to the interests of our unions that the apprentice should be turned out a first-class workman, and the journeyman printer is morally bound to do all in his power to accomplish this end.

By direction of the executive council, I attended the sessions of the state typographical conference in the city of Eureka last October. The sessions are held annually at the same time as the state federation of labor convention. While Eureka is quite a distance from San Francisco, the conference was attended by a number of delegates from affiliated unions. Several questions of great interest to the printing industry came before the conference, notably the high cost of paper and the printing of textbooks in the state printing office. Your representative submitted a proposition to the conference condemning the high cost of paper and calling upon the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the matter. The proposition was passed unanimously, and next day the state federation of labor went on record and passed the measure. The California representatives in the senate and house were supplied with copies of the resolution, and it is gratifying to note that the Federal Trade Commission has secured indictments of six of the largest paper manufacturers east of the Rockies and an arbitration agreement to sell at prices fixed by the commission, and at this time there is a special investigator in this territory looking into the affairs of the paper manufacturers. The textbook matter came before the last session of the legislature on the report of the special committee named at the previous session two years ago. While the measure adopted by the state typographical conference was amended in the legislature, the text is practically the same, and the proposition has received the signature of the governor and is now one of the laws of the state.

San Francisco Typographical Union is now about to negotiate a newspaper scale, having presented the proposition to the publishers last May. While it is premature to state what will be the outcome, rumors are rife that the publishers will demand arbitration under the code of procedure as laid down by the International Typographical Union and American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It looks to your representative at this time that a better feeling would be engendered between the union and publishers if the increase asked for at this time were granted instead of bickering for several months. There is no denying the fact that living conditions have gone beyond the means of the majority of our members and they are certainly entitled to the increase asked for. Some years ago San Francisco Typographical Union expended several thousand dollars in arbitration proceedings in negotiating a scale, and it is to be hoped that this experience will not be saddled upon the union in the present state of affairs.

The mailers of Sacramento have been unable up to the present time to obtain recognition from the publishers in Sacramento. But the members of the organization in that city are optimistic and are in hopes that when the present scale of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46 expires at the end of the present year and negotiations are entered into for a new scale that the mailers will be placed in the position of asking recognition from the publishers in that city.

There have been quite a few printers living in unorganized territory in this section of the state who have become members of our organization through the efforts of your representative, and it is a pleasure to state that all of these members are more than pleased with their affiliation in our parent body.

While the Colorado Springs convention is three months away at this writing, I have been informed that it is the intention of several of the delegates to present amendments to the laws governing proprietor membership. This has been a matter of controversy in several sections of California and it is to be hoped that the delegates will give consideration to the propositions presented and decide in a way that will be of advantage to our membership.

With best wishes for a successful convention and many thanks to our executive officers for their courtesies during the past year, I remain,

Fraternally,

San Francisco, Cal. G. E. MITCHELL.

REPRESENTATIVE PENDERGAST.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The report submitted covers in a general way my work in Michigan and Canada for the year ending May 31, 1917. To enter into details regarding activities in the smaller towns of the state would take up considerable space and too much of your time, therefore mention will be made of the more important questions which were referred to me for adjustment.

On recommendation of the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions, at their convention held in Battle Creek, June, 1916, that a representative be appointed to take up the work of educating and bringing into the fold of unionism the neglected country printer the executive council commissioned me, in addition to adjusting scales and settling differences arising between employers and employes, to this task. I feel warranted in saying the results achieved along this line will prove of great benefit particularly to larger cities. It has been a recognized fact and admitted by officials who have the administration problems to solve, that small towns are a feeder for non-union shops in securing help when trouble arises, the field agents of these concerns gathering a man or two from each town with alluring offers and misrepresentations until they get a sufficient number, and place them to work under non-union conditions. These country printers are usually honest, clean young men who, possibly through no fault of theirs, have got a wrong start, and when local union officials present their argument and explain the beneficial features of the International Typographical Union in an effort to induce them to become members of the union, they meet with the just complaint—"we did not know much about the typographical union. Had we this knowledge before, we would not have thrown up our positions to accept non-union situations." In one large shop in Detroit, where trouble existed and a strike ordered, in the neighborhood of 200 non-union men,

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at different times, were induced to refrain from assisting in defeating the cause for which the union was on strike, many joining the union. Of this number 80 per cent were brought from country towns, and in many instances the complaint quoted given.

In places where there are several printers the employers, on learning a representative of the International Typographical Union was in town, would become alarmed, reduce hours and raise wages to discourage affiliation with the union. However, I wish to state it has never been the object to create a feeling of discontent or encourage the country printer to leave his present occupation; on the other hand, I endeavor to induce him to remain, but when he does decide to make the change to the city I try to impress on him to come clean and join the typographical union. They are pleased and grateful for the interest taken in them. The literature presented, bearing on the Union Printers Home, old age pension, death benefit, I. T. U. Course of Instruction for apprentices, is appreciated and read with interest and can not help but bring results beneficial to the entire membership.

The country employer is skeptical and suspicious of the motives behind the attempt to organize his printers, a cool reception following the introduction and explanation of my mission. After considerable time is consumed in making it clear he will soften just a little and remark that so far as our effort to induce the printers to remain at home with them is concerned we are doing a good work, wishing us success, but would rather we would not enlighten them too much on organization, and what it stands for.

On request from the officers of Flint Typographical Union to President Scott that a representative be sent to assist in negotiating a new scale and also do some organizing work among the non-union printers in that city, I was instructed to report there. With the splendid assistance from the officers of that local we negotiated their present scale. This union holds an annual celebration of the birth of their charter, which is one of the popular events of the year; so successful have they become a larger banquet hall will necessarily be secured in the future to seat the guests. It was my pleasure to be present at the last one and was thoroughly convinced of the good derived from the commingling and exchanging of opinions of men in various lines of business.

I was notified to go to Saginaw and assist in adjusting the newspaper and job scales, which were negotiated in a very friendly way by the employers and officials of the union, substantial increases being conceded. Some months later a question of priority arose in the composing room of the Saginaw News. Chapel, executive committee and union meetings were held to straighten out the mixup, but were unsuccessful, and things began to look serious. On receiving word from President Scott to go there I found a chaotic condition which took several conferences between the interested parties to overcome. Charges and countercharges were made to the union against different members. Appeals to the executive council against decision of the union. However, insistence on the observance of International Typographical Union law brought a satisfactory settlement.

During the absence of Representative Kinskey with the New York national guard in Texas I was sent to London to assist that union in securing a new scale. With the help and co-operation of President Wheatley and the members of the scale committee, whose work is deserving of especial mention, we not only secured one of the best scales written but succeeded in inducing the publishers to sign an International Typographical Union contract, the first one in the history of the old-time union. Several non-union men, employed in job shops, were induced to join No. 133. Two of the larger offices raised wages and reduced hours to satisfy their men, telling them it was folly to make application to the union when they receive the same benefits without paying dues.

Members of St. Thomas Union became delinquent in dues, stood suspended; the local officers were unable to persuade them to pay up. Meetings were held and investigation showed eight were suspended, who would have to settle according to International law. In justice to these men I desire to say that, with one exception, they settled willingly, placing the cause of their predicament to their own carelessness. The one referred to finally paid up. Judging from expressions heard this condition is not likely to occur again in St. Thomas.

Visited Chatham Typographical Union for the purpose of stimulating union principles and strengthening the local; several printers in that town keeping aloof from the union in the hope that the other fellow will better his deplorable condition.

I succeeded in placing charters in Sturgis and Hastings. Strong opposition was made by one employer in Sturgis, threatening to discharge any man in his employ who joined, but the threat did not have the desired effect.

The Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions held a convention in Battle Creek which brought results from an organization standpoint not only to printers but to every trade union in that city. Shortly after the convention I spent some time there, and with the valuable, energetic work of D. D. Robertson, president of No. 420, the printers are 95 per cent organized. Union labor placed a ticket in the field at the municipal election last spring and won all the way from mayor to constable. Battle Creek is no longer referred to as Post's open-shop town.

I visited Kalamazoo during a labor forward movement, this being one of the cities in Michigan which is poorly organized. Attempts were made to unionize Ihling Bros. & Eberhard, who have the contract to furnish state departments with supplies, but without success.

Escanaba Typographical Union requested the services of a representative and President Scott ordered me there. The proprietor of a daily paper, with job shop in connection, refused to sign scale or contract. It was always a union shop and employed about half of the membership. His objection was that a one-man shop, owner a practical printer, giving employment to no one other than himself, violated the law and kept his office open all hours during the night and day, entering into unfair competition; that the union insisted on the larger shops paying price and one-half after regular hours. On investigation the officers of the union found these conditions did exist; notified the proprietor of the small office repeatedly of the irregularities. He promised to be good but drifted into the irregular habits again. The union took the label away and passed a law that only when an office employed at least one printer could they have the label. This was satisfactory to the proprietor of daily paper, who signed scale and contract.

I visited Marquette and Negaunee to see if a

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charter could be placed. There are about twenty-five printers in the two places; being only a few miles apart; a charter will undoubtedly be requested. Mr. Russell, warden of Marquette prison, is one of the owners of the Mining Journal, the leading daily paper in that city, which is a non-union and nine-hour shop, wages none too high. I visited the prison and was shown through by an official. Later I asked for and was granted an interview with the warden, who insisted that I go through the prison again on an inspection tour. He said he desired to demonstrate the humane treatment accorded inmates, displaying considerable pride in the uplift work he was doing for mankind. I told the warden I saw more contented and smiling faces among the prisoners than I did in his composing room on the Mining Journal. He replied by saying: "Why not, my men in prison get three good wholesome meals a day; soft, clean bed to sleep on; work only eight hours per day, and have no responsibility whatever." When the comparison of the treatment given his employes, with families and responsibilities, the low wages, longer hours, was made, he said he believed the typographical union was doing good work and he had no objection to the printers in his employ becoming members, yet he did not want conditions in his shop disturbed nor unionized. When I told the men of his having no objection to their joining they willingly expressed themselves in favor of seeking a charter; but then, while Mr. Russell did not object, his other half—Mr. Hornstine—threatened to close his doors if the men would do such a thing. Of course, the men believed him, and the fear of starving to death had the effect of taking away their manhood and independence. The warden does not have to foot the bill of paying for working conditions in his prison, therefore it comes easy for him to grant them there.

A proposition was introduced in the Michigan state legislature to have state printing done in penal institutions—Jackson prison being prominently mentioned as the logical place. A committee was appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives to look into the feasibility of the measure and report back. O. L. Hildebrandt, president of the Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions, immediately got busy and set the machinery working in the federation. Nearly every local in the state responded with telegrams and letters of protest. A hearing was granted a committee from Lansing Union. They wired me to come and be present at the hearing. The committee of the house reported to the legislature in favor of submitting an amendment to the constitution to the people, permitting the state to do the printing as outlined. This required a two-thirds vote, which failed of passage by twelve. The introducer of the amendment then requested it lay on the table, which was granted. He then started a campaign to get the twelve necessary votes to put it over. I remained in Lansing some time assisting to defeat the proposition. When the motion was finally made to lift the amendment from the table it was defeated decisively, and that will end it for at least two years. (It was necessary for me to visit one or two small towns to interview members of the legislature and seek their support against the passage of this bill. This explanation will possibly satisfy a few curious members who just sat tight and criticized unfairly regardless of injustice being done.)

The cities of Monroe, Owosso, Mount Clemens, Marquette, Mount Pleasant, Alma, Ithaca, Menominee have been visited, and prospects are that locals will eventually be placed in existence in some of the above named shortly.

In conclusion, I wish to thank President Scott and Secretary Hays for their valuable assistance in the work undertaken by me. I also desire to thank the officers of different locals in the jurisdiction for the courtesies and co-operation accorded me in the performance of my duties.

Fraternally,

Detroit, Mich. J. E. PENDERGAST.

REPRESENTATIVE PULVER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit my report for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917:

Considerable time was given between June 1, 1916, and January 19, 1917, in an effort to assist Denver Mailers' Union No. 8 in securing a new contract and scale with the Denver publishers. The Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times (Shaffer papers) contended against any increase, and the Denver Post argued it was opposed to either an increase or a contract. The Denver Express (Scripps League) did not oppose the mailers' contentions at any time.

The mailers' proposition was among the first submitted to the newly-organized Industrial Commission of Colorado when the law became operative August 1, 1915.

Briefly, this "panacea for all industrial ills" was a legacy to the working people of the state bequeathed by a governor and legislature not particularly noted for its fairness toward labor, at a session following the industrial conflicts in the coal fields.

The law had the backing of such stalwart supporters of fair labor legislation as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (Rockefeller) interests, Mackenzie King and other corporations and their representatives.

Among numerous other provisions, this industrial commission law empowered the three commissioners (appointed by the governor): To invade union meetings. To prohibit workmen from leaving their employment until after thirty days' notice to the industrial commission, and the period of compulsory service may be extended at the will and pleasure of the commission. To fine workmen $10 to $50 per day for violation of anti-strike provisions. To fine workmen from $50 to $1,000 and also imprison them for advising other workmen to leave their employment.

The mailers' case, in conformity with this law, was submitted to the industrial commission. Several conferences were held between representatives of the mailers' union, the daily newspapers named and the members of the commission. No progress was made, and it early became the opinion of some of those active from the labor viewpoint that they were carrying a particularly heavy handicap for the following reasons:

The industrial commission board was a partisan political body; the downtown Denver newspapers were very influential along political lines—their publishers, editors, business managers and high-class attorneys possessed an immense influence at the statehouse; while, on the other hand, the mailers' union was a small organization, without material political influence, but putting up a deter-

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mined fight so far as its ability and finances would permit.

The law provides it shall be unlawful for a union to strike to enforce any demands pending an investigation by the board; public hearings to be held (if requested), and an award by the commission, but the latter body has no authority to enforce its awards when rendered. After months of conferences, etc. (all of which time the mailers being under an expense they could ill afford to bear and compelled to work under the old scale and conditions), No. 8 demanded a public hearing on their case. The demand was granted, and again dilatory tactics and a few public hearings kept the case before the commission until December 9, 1916, more than fourteen months from the time the case was originally referred to the commission.

When the law was proposed it was argued by its supporters that it was sought to provide for "a cooling off" period between the presentation of demands on the part of labor unions and the time an effort could be made to put such demands into effect. It is submitted that the period elapsing in this case—more than fourteen months—was quite sufficient to "cool off" the most enthusiastic trade unionist. As a matter of fact, it would have thoroughly discouraged the average working man (as it was probably intended to do), but the mailers' union was not made of that kind of material. A most remarkable award, or opinion, was finally handed down by the commission. But it was not unanimous—two signing the majority opinion and one member a dissenting view. On account of the determined fight made by trade unionists of Colorado against this un-American legislation and the probability that an attempt to enact similar laws may be made in other states, the full text of the opinion in the mailers' controversy is herewith submitted for the consideration of all concerned.

The opinion follows:

Mailers' Union No. 8 vs. the Post Publishing Company and the Denver Publishing Company.

OPINION.

This matter comes before the Industrial Commission of Colorado through a demand by employes of the Post, News and Times, through Mailers' Union No. 8 against the Post Publishing Company and the Denver Publishing Company, which issues the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Times.

Negotiations had been going on between the union and these newspapers for over a year, and the union appealed to the industrial commission to exercise its power of investigation. An investigation was ordered and evidence taken from time to time and the commission now renders its decision.

At present the Denver Post employs from six to eight men in the mailing department, and the News and Times employ from two to four men in this department. The present wage scale of the mailers for these papers is $3.12½ for eight hours' work. The demands of the mailers' union, as shown in their contract, are as follows:

"The following scale of wages shall cover all offices: Foremen, three dollars and seventy-five cents ($3.75) per day or night, week days or nights; four dollars ($4) for Saturday night and Sunday morning. All overtime shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half."

It is the contention of the employes that the cost of living has greatly increased; that the mailers are not paid proportionately as high wages as mailers in other cities of the country, and that they are not paid in proportion to the other employes of the papers, and that the owners of these papers are making large profits and are able to pay the increased wages demanded. The union also demands certain changes in working conditions which will be hereafter discussed.

We scarcely think that it can be any longer denied that the cost of living has increased. It has increased materially in the last month, and is still going upward. The increase is a serious one. It affects every home in the land, and it presses most severely on the homes of those who work for wages and who have but little of this world's goods. To a man with a large family who has a small income, it is a serious and difficult problem to adequately provide for his family with the cost of living at the high point it has now reached. The wages of the mailers in Denver are not perceptibly lower than those in other cities, but this view of the matter is of slight value in this case because, while the wages of mailers in other cities furnish some standard for indicating what the wages of mailers in Denver ought to be, the newspaper business is different from any other business in that there is practically no competition between the newspapers of cities situated at widely different points of the country. For example, there is practically no competition between the Denver Post and the Houston Post. Probably two-thirds of all the readers of each paper will be found within a radius of ten miles from the plant where the paper is published. Newspapers in different cities do not compete with each other in the sense that dry goods or lumber firms or building contractors compete with each other, or even as manufacturing plants compete with each other.

Newspapers in Denver, through their representatives, have urged several objections to the granting of the demands, two of which we wish to consider. The first is, that the work of the mailers is unskilled and that, therefore, they should not receive any further increases in pay. This contention is true, in part, and relatively speaking, but not wholly true. The work of a mailer is not as skilled as that of a stereotyper or that of a linotype operator, yet it involves considerable skill and accuracy, and could not at first be done accurately by an inexperienced hand. To properly use the mailing machine and fasten the labels on from two to three thousand copies of paper in an hour, to get the addresses all correct, and to send the right papers to the right town, is by no means an unskilled operation. But, granting that the work of the mailer is not as skilled as some other craft, we must not allow this to be a determining factor in the wage controversy before the commission. The phrase "skilled labor" has been overworked, and does not mean as much as it is supposed to mean. In a sense, every laboring man is performing skilled labor and the application of his brain and muscle to his task involves a degree of skill. The difference between his work and the work of what is commonly known as a skilled workman is a difference only in degree. We must not make distinctions that are too sharp between the so-called unskilled laborer and the skilled laborer. We must not dismiss the claims of a man for higher wages because he belongs to the class that is called unskilled. It is the so-called unskilled laborer who is at the lowest stratum of the industrial scale. He is the man about whom society must chiefly concern itself. If it is a serious thing for the laborer and his family and for society when the laborer is without proper standards of living and without proper income to provide the adequate means of life and to elevate his family, and if society is suffering because labor is underpaid, then these conditions become doubly serious when we consider the lot of the lower strata of labor. It is as serious a thing for society for the child of a coal miner to grow up in poverty and crime as it is for the child of a railroad conductor to grow up in poverty and crime. There is much more need for elevating the lowest class of labor than there is for adding a little to the income of the highest paid labor. For these reasons, we believe that the argument against granting the demands of unskilled labor loses force. We do not

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mean to say that all demands of unskilled labor should be granted. Every case must be judged on its own merits. Nor do we mean to say that unskilled labor should be paid as high as skilled labor. There is, in fact, not the slightest danger of this ever happening in the present state of our industrial life. We are simply meeting the argument of those who contend that if labor is unskilled, its wages should not be increased, and pointing out the danger of carrying this doctrine too far.

The other point which the newspapers raise is that they can not afford this increase at this time. One of the papers admitted through its counsel that it was making a profit, and in the case of that newspaper there can be little doubt that it can meet this demand. The other paper has invited an inspection of its business and books, and has submitted a statement of its present earnings which shows that it can not pay this increase at the present time. Both of the papers state that the high price of material, particularly of print paper, has heavily increased the cost of production and that this is an additional reason why the increase can not be granted.

This question of the abnormal increase in the price of print paper presents a very serious situation for all newspapers and publishers. The increase to the Denver newspapers is from 65 per cent to 75 per cent in cost, and as the cost of print paper represents 40 per cent of the total cost of the production of any newspaper, it is obvious that any material increase in the price of print paper represents a serious hardship to a newspaper. It will make many thousands of dollars' difference to the newspapers involved in this controversy to pay the increased cost of print paper during the coming year. Before the European war began, print paper could be purchased for at least $2 per hundred pounds, and as the price is now from $3.35 to $3.30 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. the mill, this tremendous increase in the cost of print paper must be taken into account by all readers and patrons of newspapers. It is not a cost that can be shifted as easily as the increased cost of foodstuffs. The labor cost of producing a paper is about 55 per cent of the total cost, and this tremendous increase in the cost of print paper, representing, as it does, so great a factor in the total cost of production, must be considered in every wage increase demanded. It has been represented, and, we think, successfully, that this increase, together with other cost, makes the increase demanded in wages impossible in the case of the Denver Publishing Company.

Complaint has been made that the rooms in which the mailers work are unsanitary and that the toilet facilities are unsanitary and inadequate. The commission has personally investigated the rooms where the mailers work in the newspaper offices of these two plants. It is of the opinion that the toilet facilities are inadequate in both places and should be enlarged and that different means should be found for ventilating the toilet rooms. As to the unsanitary conditions of the rooms where the mailers work, we do not believe that these conditions are such as can be described as unsanitary. When we consider that the heavy presses must be on the lowest floor and that as a rule the mailers should be close to the presses for the purpose of facilitating the handling of the paper, we can not expect the mailers to work in rooms which are as light and as airy as those occupied by the linotype operators or the reporters. We find the quarters in both newspapers fairly adequate to the conditions. The circulation of air could be improved in both these rooms, but some overcrowding, due to the rush of work, must necessarily be expected. In the case of the Post, the mailers are on the second floor above the press; their room is of good size and is well lighted, and is an unusually satisfactory room for mailers. The ventilation of the toilet should be changed, and the toilet facilities improved and enlarged, but the room itself is, in our judgment, a good one for men employed in the work of mailing. While the room at the News and Times is not so well lighted as the one at the Post, it is clean and sanitary, and is well adapted to the work which is carried on in that department.

It has been urged upon the commission that any finding in this or any wage case where such close competition is involved should be a blanket finding; that is, that the scale should be uniform for plants engaged in like business in the same community. The commission believes that this rule should be followed in this case because of this keen competition, and while it finds that on the record the Post Publishing Company might pay more wages, the Denver Publishing Company can not. It is, therefore, our opinion that no increase can be recommended at this time.

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO,
E. E. MCLAUGHLIN, Chairman,
F. P. LANNON, Commissioners.

MEMORANDUM OF OPINION.

IN THE CASE OF THE MAILERS VS. NEWS, TIMES AND POST.

Upon the general statements made in the majority opinion in this case, I am in hearty accord with my colleagues. I endorse fully their position upon question of unskilled labor and the need of the men for higher wages and their statement that one paper can pay the wages and the other can not. The point upon which I disagree with them is as to their recommendations. They are of the opinion that if there are two or three plants in a given community and a higher wage scale is demanded in all of these plants and one plant can not give it and the other can, that the demand should not be granted; their position being that there should either be a "blanket" raise or no raise.

There is something to be said for this principle. But in my opinion it is a principle that should not always be applied and should be given very limited weight at any time. I believe it should not be applied in this case. I believe that if a plant can pay the wages demanded and the demand is a just one, the commission should recommend that the increase be granted. My objections to the principles upon which the commission decided the case are two in number.

1. That if the rule of a uniform raise or uniform decrease is to be followed, an increase in wages could not be recommended by the commission if in any given community where two or more employers are engaged therein, one employer made a showing that he could not afford to pay the increase. This would result in the poorest employer in the business fixing the standard of wages for that business, so far as the recommendations of the commission are concerned.

2. If, in a given city, there were nine employers in the same line of business, eight could pay the increase and one could not, would it be said that there could be no recommendation of an increase because the recommendation could not be uniform for all of the nine plants engaged in the business?

It seems to me that this would be a travesty upon justice and utterly unfair. It might even prove unfair to some of the employers who desired to pay higher wages.

This is not a case where all the employes of the plant are involved nor where the wage scale demanded is in a very large proportion to the total pay roll of the plant. There is not time to elaborate my views on this question, but it will be sufficient to file this memorandum opinion, concurring in part with my colleagues, but dissenting on the abstract economic principle which they have laid down and its application in this case.

It is also my view that where an employer states to the commission that he is unable to grant a certain increase in wages as demanded and offers to submit his books and accounts to the commission to justify his statements, it is the duty of the commission to audit these accounts and determine whether the employer can pay the increase or not, or in the event the commission does not audit the

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accounts, it is the duty of the commission to find that the increase can not be given. These remarks apply in the case of the News-Times, which has taken this position before the commission.

Respectfully submitted,
WAYNE C. WILLIAMS.

Third Vice-President Charles N. Smith came to Denver following this award, and negotiations were started looking to a close of the mailers' negotiations. January 18, 1917, contracts were signed between the union and the Denver Times, Rocky Mountain News and Denver Post for a period of five years, covering wages and working conditions during that period. (The Denver Express has also signed the contract and scale.)

Briefly, the contract includes a closed-shop clause, carries an increase of 15 cents per day all around (or practically a 5 per cent increase); and what the union has never before had, a joint standing committee section, and an arbitration clause for the extension or renewal of the contract, which, in our opinion, should forever preclude the possibility of the local union having again to go before the Colorado Industrial Commission. The contract and scale is not everything that might have been desired, but in view of local conditions, the almost uncompromising attitude shown by the publishers in this case, and the fact that we made a step forward and secured an increase, even though small, in the face of the adverse award handed down by the industrial commission, would seem to indicate that our efforts were not entirely unavailing. The presence of Third Vice-President Smith during the last period of the negotiations was of material assistance in closing up the controversy. He certainly was "on the job" every moment and his manner in dealing with the unwilling publishers had a beneficial effect. In Mr. Smith the interests of the International Typographical Union were particularly well represented. Officers, scale committee and members of No. 8 are also entitled to commendation. In this connection it might be stated that No. 49, of Denver, is at present negotiating a new book and job scale through its officers and committee, and that union has served public notice that it will completely ignore the industrial commission in its negotiations. Other unions have taken similar action and to the date of this report no suits have been instituted by the commission to enforce the generally accepted unconstitutional provisions of the act. While efforts to repeal the law at the last session of the Colorado legislature were not successful, the general ignoring of the pernicious sections of the act by trades unions negotiating new scales has practically made it a dead letter.

September 10, under instructions from the executive council, I went to Santa Fe, N. M., to assist No. 405 in its controversy with the State Record Publishing Company, of that city. The Record had not been in a very strong financial position for some time. Our members working there were unable to collect their wages. No. 405 gave the management written notice that unless all pay due our people was liquidated three days from such notice they would no longer work for the concern. The money was not forthcoming, and the men severed their connection with the paper. Their action was endorsed by the union. The union men who quit left Santa Fe. A few printers were brought in by the management of the paper, and some were assisted by the union in leaving. The plant was in bad condition; some two or three Mexicans and one American employed; a practically new typesetting machine was reported nearly ready for the scrap heap, and the weekly edition of the paper appeared anywhere from two to seven days late each issue. No. 405 signed a contract with the Record people in January, 1916, and that contract, if lived up to, would not have expired until December 31 last. It was evident to me, and this opinion was also that of the members of No. 405, that a contract with the concern amounted to little. If we were to sign up another, it would probably be broken soon, or, at longest, following the then political campaign. I declined to have anything to do with the Record manager looking toward another contract. The office was not in good financial condition; it would cost considerable money to bring printers in to straighten out the chaos wrought in the shop by the incompetent non-unionists employed there; with no guaranty that men so brought in would not have to quit the service of the concern in a short time on account of non-payment of wages. It was reported that the manager of the Record was figuring on securing a large amount of political printing from the republican state central committee (headquarters at Santa Fe) before the close of the campaign. The matter was taken up with the publicity manager of that body, H. B. Hening, who had complete charge of all printing done for the committee for circulation in the state, and he assured the undersigned "that all printing done for the republican state committee and for the use of their offices, in the future, would carry the union label." Mr. Hening made his word good. Inasmuch as the Santa Fe Record was not entitled to the use of the typographical union label, none of this work found its way to this shop. In bringing about this result, the writer desires to give full credit to the officers of our Albuquerque local and particularly to Thomas Hughes, city clerk of that city at the time, who is an active member of the typographical union, for assistance given and work performed.

From Santa Fe I went to Albuquerque, where, with President Turner and Secretary Harris, we took up with the officers of the New Mexico State Federation of Labor the subject of endeavoring to secure from the democratic state central committee the same agreement that the republicans had given us. The state federation officials readily consented to help us. Through our combined efforts the democratic state central committee also used the union label on its campaign printing, and practically all political printing in the state of New Mexico carried the label last fall for the first time.

Following the fall campaign, H. B. Hening, who had assisted us in placing the union label on political printing, was appointed publicity agent of the New Mexico State Land Board. The following correspondence is self-explanatory and the "emblem of fairness" is now conspicuous on much of this class of state printing issued from Santa Fe:

EDGEWATER, COLO., December 12, 1916.

H. B. Hening, Publicity Agent, New Mexico State Land Commission, Statehouse, Santa Fe, N. M.:

DEAR SIR—As a representative of the International Typographical Union, I request that you accept my sincere thanks for your fairness in causing the typographical union label to be placed on the printing issued by yourself from the headquarters of the republican state central committee during the late presidential campaign.

Our organization appreciates your friendship.

I have noted your appointment as publicity agent for the state land commission of New Mexico.

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The state is to be congratulated upon securing your services. Results will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

We trust that you may find room for our union label on your publicity printing. It will not keep any prospective settlers out of your great state.

With compliments of the season, I am

Very truly yours,

FRANK J. PULVER,
I. T. U. Representative.

SANTA FE, N. M., December 15, 1916.

Frank J. Pulver, I. T. U. Representative, R. F. D. No. 2, Edgewater, Colo.:

MY DEAR MR. PULVER—I have your letter of December 12 and wish to thank you for your kind expression regarding my appointment to this office. Our effort will be to cover considerable ground in our publicity work during the next two years, and during that time we will be very liberal patrons of the printing establishments of the state.

In New Mexico my experience has been that the typographical union label goes along with good, attractive printing, and as that is the only kind of printing likely to be satisfactory in our work, you will be very likely to find the label, as usual, on everything ordered by me. With best wishes and the season's compliments,

Yours very truly,

H. B. HENING,
Publicity Agent.

September 18—Conference at Colorado Springs with President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

September 20—Acting under telegraphic instructions from headquarters, I went to the towns comprising Bridgeport Union No. 755, to endeavor to straighten out the difficulties between our members and the publishers of that section.

The towns included in the charter are Alliance, Bridgeport, Gering and Scottsbluff. There are six newspaper offices (all with job plants) in the four towns named.

The facts were found to be as follows:

The union was organized April 30, 1916. About that time the publishers of the towns named (and of some five other country towns not directly affected by the local typographical union) organized the Western Nebraska Publishers' Association. A committee from the local union held several conferences with a committee from the publishers' association and on July 1 reached a tentative agreement. The publishers' association, for some reason, failed to concur in the report and agreement of its committee. From July 1 to the first part of September the officers of No. 755 failed to get any satisfaction from the publishers in regard to the proposed scale and contract.

About this time the publishers held a meeting and decided that no member of the association should sign a contract with No. 755, unless a majority of the members (there were eleven votes in the association, I was informed) should vote in favor thereof, and thereupon a majority voted against signing the contract agreed upon by the two committees; also the association adopted a motion (I have been shown copies of the proceedings embodying this motion, but was refused the privilege of copying same) declaring that if the members of No. 755 quit their employment in any shop in the association on account of the publishers failing to sign the agreement, then all other members of the association were to forthwith discharge all International Typographical Union members employed by them.

It looked like a fight, and our members, quite discouraged by numerous vexatious delays and the above action, made a mistake, and voted at the meeting of September 17 to "declare all shops in this jurisdiction unfair which had not signed the contract agreed upon at the conference of July 1, and forbade all members to work therein." In three of the six offices affected, viz.: The Bridgeport News-Blade, the Scottsbluff Republican and the Platte Valley Star-Herald, Scottsbluff, our members quit work.

The following correspondence and telegrams passed between President J. C. Thomas and Secretary J. H. Drips, of No. 755, and myself in regard to this phase of the controversy:

ALLIANCE, NEB., September 18, 1916.

Frank J. Pulver:

DEAR SIR—No. 755 is having "heaps" of trouble. Will try to explain. At our last meeting, in Scottsbluff, a motion was carried that this local "forbid" any member to work in the shops in this district that did not sign the agreement and scale by September 18. None of the members signed, and the fellows at Scottsbluff have walked out. There was no one from Alliance at this meeting except myself, and we are all working here at Alliance. None of the International officers had been notified of the vote taken at our last meeting. Is there danger of us losing our charter? We can gain nothing, I think, by having this "personal" strike, as I am sure none of the publishers will sign up under these circumstances. They all know that our action was not legal. Can you help us out? Please wire at my expense.

J. C. THOMAS, President No. 755.

The following telegram was received from Secretary J. H. Drips:

SCOTTSBLUFF, NEB., September 19, 1916.

Frank J. Pulver, Denver, Colo.:

At meeting on 17th union adopted motion declaring all shops jurisdiction unfair which had not this morning signed contract agreed conference July first, and forbade members working therein. Alliance men working. Two publishers would sign but for agreement publishers' association. Had we right to declare offices unfair? Can you come up? Think you could sign all.

J. H. DRIPS.

To President Thomas' letter I sent the following telegram:

DENVER, September 19.

J. C. Thomas, Alliance, Neb.:

Strike clearly illegal. Notify men to return to work at once or charter may be revoked. Men remaining at work will have International protection. Advise me of results.

FRANK J. PULVER.

To Secretary Drips I sent the following telegram:

DENVER, September 19.

J. H. Drips, Scottsbluff, Neb.:

Strike illegal. Men must return to work at once. Have wired President Thomas. Letter follows.

FRANK J. PULVER.

Before receiving my telegrams, I was told, the men became doubtful of the legality of their action and agreed to return to work pending word from headquarters or from myself. All men were reinstated in the offices of the News-Blade and the Republican. The publisher of the Star-Herald declined to put his men back to work. Upon my arrival I found some of the publishers quite indignant. They appeared opposed to any recognition of the union; against the eight-hour day; did not favor price and one-half for overtime; complained of the rash action of some of the members of No. 755, and really couldn't see why we had

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organized the local. A special meeting of the local was held at Scottsbluff. The controversy was discussed thoroughly and freely. We told the members emphatically that International Typographical Union laws governing strikes must be obeyed, and any further action of the sort they had taken would surely jeopardize their charter. Personally I called on every member of the publishers' association, including one who is reported to have said I would not be allowed to enter his office, and, if I did, I would promptly be ejected. (This gentleman is now running a union shop.) All publishers said they would stand by a majority action of their association in the matter of contracts; none would consent to sign unless a majority so voted, and but two of them intimated they would vote in the association to sign.

There also was a controversy in the association as to whether we would have to secure a majority of the six publishers affected or of the entire membership of eleven. Members of No. 755 were discouraged; they could see little chance of securing the necessary majority of either the six or the eleven. I went back to Alliance, but could get nothing definite out of the two publishers there. Alliance is a railroad division on the Burlington; the four transportation brotherhoods have lodges in that town, as well as the machinists and blacksmiths. They have considerable influence in the little city. I got in touch with officers of these organizations, put the case before them as being one of recognition of the union and the eight-hour day; I showed the transportation men the action of our Baltimore convention on their recent controversy. They promised me their support. This word reached the Alliance publishers. They were then willing to at least discuss the contracts with me. After several delays, I induced the president of the publishers' association, located at Scottsbluff, to call a special meeting of the association at Alliance. Eight of the publishers attended, including all six directly interested. With President J. C. Thomas and local Executive Committee Member Henry Van Horn, I appeared before the publishers' meeting, talked to them at length, argued and explained. An agreement was finally reached, embodying, among other things, the following: A closed-shop agreement with No. 755 for a period of three years. The eight-hour working day. A wage scale of $16 per week for the first year, $17 per week for the second year and $18 per week for the third year. Time and one-half for overtime. Apprentice rules and scale.

I was informed this agreement received the votes of five of the six publishers affected—the others not voting. Thus the publishers' solid front was broken and the permanency of No. 755 in all likelihood assured. Several typographical unions have been organized in rural Nebraska in the past fifteen or twenty years, but all have, for some reason, gone out of business, and No. 755 is the only local we have in that prosperous state, outside of Omaha and Lincoln. Concerted action on the part of publishers is said to be responsible for this condition in several instances. I was determined that Bridgeport Union should not be "killed off" in this manner, if it could be avoided. Contracts covering the above wage scale and label agreements were later signed with all offices in the jurisdiction of No. 755.

October 1—Sterling Colo., at request of local printers. Considered inadvisable to attempt organization at that time.

October 4—Under instructions, visited Grand Junction, Colo., to investigate complaint of a member as to certain internal affairs of No. 292, in which formal charges had been preferred against two members. An amicable adjustment was reached, which was concurred in by vote of the union. On my return trip I stopped in Leadville. On account of a marked revival in the mining industry in that section, No. 179 is again prospering, all members employed, the local is above the "dead line" in point of membership and prospects are good.

October 11—Pueblo, Colo., on Star-Journal arbitration case. (Since settled by the National Arbitration Board in favor of the contentions of No. 175.)

January 19—At the request of Trinidad No. 434, made a trip to that city and Raton, N. M., where, on January 23, I organized Raton Typographical Union No. 773, with ten charter members. Signed one-year contracts and label agreements with all offices in Raton, as well as those at Springer and Maxwell, N. M., for the new local. The scale is placed at $18 and $20 per week for the first year. No. 773 starts off with a 100 per cent organization.

January 27—At Pueblo. Was unable to secure sufficient number of mailers to apply for charter, but journeymen there agreed to make application to join No. 8 of Denver.

January 29—At Colorado Springs. Signed three-year contracts with the Morning Gazette, covering its mailing room, for No. 8 of Denver, carrying an increase of $1.30 per week. Contracts were later signed with the Evening Telegraph covering same department, for No. 8.

February 2—In response to wire instructions I went to Canon City, Colo., where a controversy was on between No. 425 and the management of the Canon City Leader over alleged violation of apprentice rules and other International Typographical Union and local laws. There appeared to be no question about the violations complained of. The office was declared unfair by No. 425 and the labels lifted from the shop. Up to this writing the controversy has not been adjusted and union members are not permitted to work on the Leader. While in Canon City plans were outlined providing for an increase of the scale of No. 425, which certainly needed adjusting. One publisher paid the undersigned the doubtful compliment of being an "interfering, outside labor agitator," but the scale has been raised $1.50 per week all around. Before leaving Canon City was called over long distance phone by President Erickson and Acting Secretary Braeme, of Trinidad, to come to that city at once to endeavor to straighten out a misunderstanding between No. 434 and the management of the Chronicle-News that threatened to sever the friendly relations between our union and that concern. Conferences were arranged and held between officers of the union, Manager R. E. McClung and Judge Jesse G. Northcutt, principal owner of the paper, and the writer. A satisfactory settlement of this complicated controversy was reached, and the same was accepted and ratified by the union.

February 12—Organized Laramie, Wyo., Typographical Union No. 775, with thirteen charter members. Later (March 2) I signed one-year contracts and label agreements with all Laramie officers for No. 775, the scale calling for $23 and $26, respectively, for day and night work. Much

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of the Wyoming state printing is executed at Laramie and the union label will hereafter be used on this work.

February 15—At Rawlins, Wyo. A sufficient number of journeymen were not available to form a permanent organization. However, all offices in this thriving little city have contracts with Rock Springs Typographical Union, pay the scale and use the label.

February 16—At Rock Springs, Wyo. Assisted the local officers in affairs relating to the welfare of the local. This union has since negotiated a $4.50-per-week increase in its scale.

February 17—Ogden, Utah. Conference with officers on proposed news and job scales.

February 22—Organized Typographical Union No. 776, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, with thirteen charter members.

February 24—At Pocatello, Idaho. Conferences with officers and members of No. 491. Two-year scale contracts have since been signed that give this "live wire" local a material increase and a scale that compares favorably with many larger cities.

February 26—Ogden, Utah. Conference with officers of No. 236 and publisher of Examiner on proposed scale. Arrangements made for a joint meeting between scale committee and Ogden publishers.

February 27—Logan, Utah. Deemed inadvisable to attempt organization at present. However, secured three applications for membership from unorganized town. This makes six members in Logan and we may expect a local there at a later date.

February 28—Salt Lake City. Progress may be reported in regard to the ultimate unionizing of the Deseret News. Several concessions have lately been granted the non-union employes on that paper and prospects are more encouraging than at any time in the writer's recollection. Secretary F. E. Morris, of No. 115, has the proposition well in hand; is an efficient, reliable official and entitled to the support of all concerned in this matter.

March 3—Cheyenne, Wyo. Conference with President George E. Merritt and Secretary Craig Lewis. Prospects good for signing the only non-union plant in Cheyenne. Results looked for soon.

March 7—El Paso, Texas, under instructions from headquarters. Some time previous No. 370 had petitioned the International to send a representative to El Paso to investigate conditions in the book and job branch and make an effort to unionize some of the unfair shops there. During my stay in that city I at all times worked in harmony with officers and members of our local, and officers and members of No. 370, particularly President G. A. Hoffman, rendered me all possible assistance. El Paso is a city claiming some 60,000 population. At the time of my visit it had one union label job office, employing three or four journeymen printers. (The two daily newspapers are strictly union.) To those members in well-organized territory this may seem a startling statement, but to those who are acquainted with the determined effort that has been put forth by union printers in that border city for the past twenty or twenty-five years to organize the printing offices of that town; to enforce an eight-hour day rather than the prevailing nine or ten-hour work period; to increase the general wage scale from the former peon pittance of $12 to $15 per week to $28.50 and $31.50 on newspapers and $24 for job offices—I repeat, that to those acquainted with these facts, No. 370 is to be complimented for the real progress made rather than censured for existing conditions. Cheap Mexican labor to a large extent enters into all commercial and manufacturing activities in El Paso. And recent revolutions and counter-revolutions in old Mexico have only added to the already large number of this class that reside in El Paso and its neighbor across the Rio Grande—Juarez. The statement is made that the city of El Paso has more inhabitants of Mexican birth than the entire state of New Mexico has of Mexican-born citizens. Business men—many of whom profess great loyalty to the United States, its institutions and laboring men and women—practically all are employers to a more or less degree of this cheap labor. And, furthermore, so far as the writer could learn, make little or no effort to ascertain whether the federal alien labor laws are lived up to or violated thereby. One has but to station himself at the American side of the international bridge at El Paso any morning from 6 to 9 o'clock to be convinced that thousands of laborers cross each day from Mexico to work in El Paso, and return each night to enjoy the "benevolent" protection of whichever Mexican government has control of Juarez at the moment. Is it reasonable to assume that none of these thousands of alien laborers are coming across daily in conflict with our federal labor laws? To quite an extent this Mexican labor problem enters the commercial printing business. In some of the non-union printing offices of El Paso, so the writer was informed, ten or a dozen of these Mexicans were employed at from nine to more hours per day and at a wage scale said to range from $11 per week down. And it would be hard to believe that of the many such employed in the El Paso printshops all live on this side and none in Juarez. In one shop, we were told, this condition prevailed: A former American printer had owned a fair-sized office in an interior Mexican city. Revolutions became too frequent for him and he closed up shop, returned to El Paso and engaged in business. He had two Mexican printers across the border, and the same two are now with him. They constitute his printing force. A vivid imagination would not be required to figure out a violation of the alien labor laws in this case. I am informed it is no easy matter to institute federal suits in that section for violation of this act, to some extent, perhaps, due to public sentiment and the further fact that practically all of the employing class is to some degree interested in this cheap labor. Chances of rectifying this abuse seem to have been lessened by recent orders issued by officers in Washington providing for the admission into the United States of aliens from Mexico otherwise barred by the contract labor clause of the immigration law.

The question of attempting to secure the Mexican printers as members of the local union or under a separate Spanish-speaking charter was given careful consideration. Those best qualified to express an opinion were unanimous in the view that such action would be of very uncertain value, if not most dangerous. As an illustration, the writer was told of one Mexican printer there who had three times been initiated into No. 370, and is willing to be again; now being employed in a non-union shop. Few of them seem to grasp the principle of the American labor movement, and in most cases are quite undependable from a union

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viewpoint. The few white printers employed in these non-union shops are principally machine operators, and practically all, at one time or another, have been members of the union and proved recreant. Personal interviews with several of them did not impress me as to their value to the local union or the International. President Hoffman and the undersigned called on all of the larger non-union shops and endeavored to convince the proprietors that union conditions and union labor were far the most satisfactory and profitable, but without apparent result. The two daily newspapers —Herald and Times—are each conducted as union establishments, and nearly the entire membership of No. 370 is employed thereon. The isolation of El Paso—nearly 700 miles from an American industrial center or large city; the Mexican labor problem; proximity to the border; lack of favorable public sentiment, and the limited trade union support on account of the unorganized condition of many crafts, all tend to make the situation confronting No. 370 a difficult one. The loyal membership there has put up a good fight and they will win—in time. It is no one-month job.

April 8—Organized Silver City-Deming Typographical Union No. 781, at Silver City, N. M., with twelve charter members. This number includes all journeymen printers in the two towns. A scale calling for from $18 to $21 per week was adopted, and I signed one-year contracts with all offices in Silver City and Deming for the new local.

April 11—Albuquerque, N. M.

April 12—La Junta, Colo. No. 722 had endeavored to negotiate a new wage scale with the publishers of La Junta and Rocky Ford. The old scale called for $18 per week, both hand and machine. The union in its new scale had demanded an increase of $2 per week, divided in two steps of $1 each. The publishers of the two towns named had got together and decided business conditions would not warrant any increase at that time, and had so notified the local in writing. There had been a rumor of non-union men being imported in case the union insisted on the increase, and the membership was rather worked up over the situation. The controversy had been referred to the Colorado State Industrial Commission, and that body had promised a hearing at a later date, which was finally set for April 19. On my arrival, I at once got in touch with the officers of No. 722. They admitted the negotiations had come to a deadlock, with little chance of getting together. Then called on the individual publishers, listened to their interpretation of the case, and secured a promise of a conference between them, a committee from the local and myself. At this conference the publishers submitted statements to prove their contention that business would not warrant the increase asked. We pointed out the low wage paid in La Junta, as compared with other Colorado towns; insisted it was difficult for our men to support their families on the existing scale, etc., and finally reached an agreement with the La Junta publishers as follows: An immediate increase of 50 cents per week, over the $18 scale, to October 15, 1917, to $18.50 per week. October 15, 1917, to April 15, 1918, $19 per week. April 15, 1918, to October 15, 1918, $19.50 per week. October 15, 1918, to April 15, 1920, $20 per week. Good apprentice rules and scale were secured, providing among other things, "apprentices during the last two years of their service shall take the I. T. U. course in printing." This gives No. 722 a three-year contract, with a gradual increase reaching $2 per week at the end of eighteen months.

Later I signed contracts with each of three newspapers (two weeklies and one daily) in La Junta and two weekly newspapers in Rocky Ford. When it is taken into consideration that less than four years ago at the time I organized this local, a good machine operator was working a nine-hour day for $12 per week in La Junta, the new scale of $20 per week for an eight-hour day would seem to indicate that the local union has proved a good investment for its members. Another gratifying feature of the amicable and satisfactory adjustment of this controversy is the fact that the settlement and increase was brought about without having to submit to any interference on the part of the Colorado Industrial Commission. In my opinion we made a better bargain than any award we might have received from the commission would have given us.

April 21—Ogden, Utah. No. 236 had adopted a scale and contract covering journeymen and apprentices and working conditions on newspapers, as well as a new contract and scale for book and job offices. The local executive committee had held several conferences with the publishers without result—the publishers declining to grant a single concession. This deadlock bid fair to continue, and No. 236 requested assistance from the International Typographical Union. After reaching Ogden and thoroughly going over the situation with local officers, I arranged a conference between the publishers and the scale committee. After several meetings an agreement was reached, which in turn was ratified by the local union. (The full text of the contract and scale is printed in The Bulletin of June, 1917, issued from Indianapolis.) Contracts were signed with both daily papers—the Examiner and the Standard—for a four-year period, from May 1, 1917, to May 1, 1921, embodying, among other things: A change from the heretofore existing piece scale on machines to a flat time scale for all journeymen in the composing rooms. A scale of $5 per shift for day work; $5.50 for night work. This gave the handmen an increase of $4.50 per week, operative at once. Apprentice rules and scale for the first time in this local. One section under this head provides:

Beginning with the fifth year of apprenticeship, apprentices shall be required to pay to the secretary-treasurer of the union the sum of fifty cents (50c) per week for the purpose of taking up the I. T. U. Course of Printing, until the amount of tuition has been paid, and the union shall advance the sum required as payment for the said tuition. Apprentices shall not be considered as journeymen until they have received certificates of graduation in said course. Apprentices may choose which course they prefer.

Sanitary regulations were agreed to that will compare favorably with the best in the International Typographical Union. Conferences were also arranged and held with the job employers, and an agreement reached and one-year contracts signed that give foremen and journeymen each an increase of $3 per week, effective at once. The new scale calls for $4.50 per day for foremen; $4 for journeymen; machine operators, day, $5; night, $5.50. Apprentice rules and regulations provide, among other things:

During the third year of apprenticeship an apprentice shall receive 40 per cent of the journeymen's scale; during the fourth year, 50 per

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cent; during the first half of the fifth year, 60 per cent, and during the last half of the fifth year, 75 per cent of the journeymen's scale. All apprentices shall be duly registered with the officers of the union.

Apprentices shall be physically fit, shall have the rudiments of a common school education and be able to read manuscript intelligently. The foreman and chairman shall examine apprentices on January 1 and July 1 of each year to determine whether they are making satisfactory progress. The foreman shall make a written report of such examinations to his employer. The chairman shall report to the union. Said reports shall be preserved for reference when apprentice applies for journeyman membership. If a foreman finds that an apprentice is unfitted to become a competent and satisfactory journeyman, the apprenticeship shall be terminated at once.

Contracts were signed with each of the nine commercial printers of Ogden, and for the first time in thirty years No. 236 now has signed contracts with all newspaper and job offices in its jurisdiction. The tireless efforts and energetic, able assistance of President Thomas S. Feeny, jr., and Secretary C. G. Riser, of the local scale committee, contributed in no small degree to this satisfactory adjustment.

In concluding this report, I desire to say that official duties in the period covered herein have taken me from Alliance, Neb., to Silver City, N. M.; from Idaho Falls, Idaho, to El Paso, Texas; traveling altogether more than 10,000 miles in this intermountain section. Union conditions, generally, in this section are good; there is scarcely a town with eight journeymen printers that has not a local of the International Typographical Union. Wage increases and improved working conditions have been obtained by local unions in several jurisdictions not mentioned in this report. Applications for membership from unorganized towns have been secured through correspondence. And, incidentally, the correspondence covering a territory as extensive as this intermountain country has grown to no small proportions. Many outside locals and employing printers in unorganized towns have made the undersigned a clearing-house through which competent help is obtained, and, I am happy to say, many a good union printer has been connected with a desirable country situation through this agency. Officers and members of local unions have assisted in every possible manner, and without that help there might have been different results. Their help is acknowledged and I assure them all it is duly appreciated. Official relations with headquarters have been harmonious, and thanks are hereby extended for promptness in dealing with matters relating to this district and for many courtesies shown by members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union.

Fraternally,

Edgewater, Colo. FRANK J. PULVER.

REPRESENTATIVE SCOTT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Below will be found a report of the work in this section of the country for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917. No attempt has been made to cover all the work performed by the representative during the period mentioned, as a report of this nature would not permit it.

The work of the representative the past year has been largely outside of Los Angeles, two months alone having been given to legislative work in Sacramento, and the major portion of the balance of the year has been spent in the interests of our local unions in the southwest.

Leaving out the Los Angeles situation, the past year has generally been a prosperous and successful one for our locals. Several of our unions have increased their scales, and all of them have maintained their former standing or moved forward.

With the exception of some sections of Arizona, where the copper market has been exceptionally high, and therefore stimulated business, conditions have been bad, from an industrial point of view, in this section of the country. Particularly is that true of southern California. We have not felt any of the "eastern boom" in this "neck of the woods."

During the past year Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174 succeeded in raising its newspaper scale. President Seth R. Brown headed a committee that recommended, after several weeks of negotiating with the local publishers, that a scale calling for $33 for night work and $30 for day work, the seven-and-one-half-hour day to prevail, for a period of two years, be entered into between the local union and the publishers. The union accepted this recommendation, and the above scale was signed.

At the time this report was being prepared Los Angeles Union had a committee working on a new job scale. An endeavor will be made to have the job scale increased. The last increase the jobmen received was in January, 1914.

Speaking of the Los Angeles situation, no claim is made that we have made great headway. Although we have raised the newspaper scale the past year, and a new job scale is now pending, which will undoubtedly bring an increase to that branch of the business, conditions have not greatly improved. The same old antagonism to organized labor is everywhere apparent. But we have done some better than hold our own. To those who understand industrial conditions in Los Angeles this means something. Men on all sides are waiting for the dawn of a better day—and, at times, it becomes discouraging. But the spirit of our membership can not be broken. It is that spirit that has kept our organization where it is at the present time. Los Angeles is no place for any one who doesn't possess a large amount of optimism. It is necessary.

We have the Times situation to contend with on the one hand and the unorganized state of the job printing industry on the other. The union label is not any too popular in this section. We have offices employing none but union members that will not use the label. These offices are perfectly willing to employ none but members of the typographical union in their composing rooms—but they do not care to be advertised as offices entitled to use the union label. While we do not have a great many offices on our label list, we have many members who find employment under strictly union conditions in offices not to be found on the list of label offices. We make the best of that condition.

During the past year or two the Los Angeles Times has been the defendant in several lawsuits. Damages have been given plaintiffs to amounts that nearly reach the $100,000 mark. The publisher of the Los Angeles Tribune and Express was given a verdict for $30,000 by a jury the past year. In commenting on that verdict a local newspaper had the following to say: "This verdict has

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administered a death-blow to brutal journalism. There is not a man or woman in Los Angeles but from this verdict receives additional safeguards against unwarranted attack. There is not a household in Los Angeles that is not surrounded by increased protection. No longer will it be possible for brutal journalism to invade the sanctity of the home and with obscene hands drag out its secret sorrows for public ridicule. No longer need upright citizens fear they will be exposed without just cause to merciless publicity intended to degrade them in the judgment of the community."

Finding that the courts would, if necessary, protect the people of Los Angeles against the ravings of the Times, those in charge of that paper evidently concluded to seek other quarters in which to scatter their libelous untruths. In an article entitled, "The Social Sins of Sacramento," the good people of that city were treated to a sample of just how the Times plays the game against those who have the good judgment to differ with the policy of the paper and with its attitude toward organized labor. The article was a typical Times article—such an article as is usually found in blackmailing sheets.

The Sacramento Bee, commenting on the article editorially, had this to say: "It is such a mass of falsehoods throughout that the first impulse was to consign it to the waste-basket. On reconsideration, however, it was deemed best to simply publish it, just to show what a Munchausen the Los Angeles Times is; for this letter is only a sample of the average correspondence from this city and elsewhere of that paper. It was old Commodore Vanderbilt who said of a son-in-law: 'There are many kinds of damned fools, but Elliot F. Shepard is more kinds of a damned fool than any other man I know.' Likewise there are many kinds of damned liars, but the Los Angeles Times is more kinds of a damned liar than the sum of all the other publications of its character in California."

The above is merely given to show how the Times works. There is nothing too dirty and filthy that it will not use against those who will not worship at its shrine. In summing up the kind of a paper the Times really is the Sacramento Bee comes pretty close to "hitting the nail on the head."

The people of California, and especially of southern California, have long since solved the "pitching" of the Times. They want none of it. Its attitude toward those who disagree with it has always been the same. Whenever a question comes up that will benefit the people at large, the Times will be found on the wrong side. Californians expect that, and are more and more openly expressing themselves as against the paper. The general public has come to realize that if southern California is to become a prosperous section the people must be prosperous and labor must be well paid. The other newspapers of this section treat labor fairly—and especially is that true regarding the treatment accorded the typographical union. There are five daily papers in Los Angeles working in harmony with our organization. That is the condition prevailing throughout the southwest. Organized labor is solidly behind the typographical union in its contest against the Times. We know we are right in the position we take—and will keep at it until the "crack of doom" if necessary.

The Los Angeles Times is very desirous of extending its system for the payment of wages. The Times pays some of its employes in the composing room by the hour. If the office puts on a man to work, and at the end of three or four hours it is seen that he can be "slid," away he goes, and he is paid for the number of hours he has worked. If a man works a full day and the office wants him to work overtime, he is kept right at work for any number of hours overtime, but receives no extra pay. He is paid by the hour.

"General" Otis, in a communication to the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, in taking up the question of the elimination of the standard eight, nine or ten-hour working day and the substitution of a flexible system for the employment and pay based upon an hour unit system, had the following to say:

"The National Association of Manufacturers' attitude and action as to a shorter workday are on the right lines. The hour and not the day is the true standard and feasible basis for employment and pay. The system is flexible, convenient, practicable and productive of good understandings and good results.

"The workday can be either shortened or lengthened to the distinct advantage of both sides. When business warrants, lengthen the hours; when it lags, shorten the hours, instead of resorting to wholesale discharges.

"A cast iron eight, nine or ten-hour day is stupid and frequently works disadvantage to one side or the other, or to both.

"The employer can not be crippled without injury to himself and injury to his business. In the matter of fixing the number of hours, the desires and obligations of the employer should therefore not be overriden."

All of which is very fine—provided one is an employer of labor, and believes as Otis believes, that, "In the matter of fixing the number of hours, the desires and obligations of the employer should therefore not be overridden." But all employers do not believe that way. Many are of the belief that the "desires" of the employes should also enter into the settlement of the length of the working day. But above everything else those who do the world's work are of the belief that they shall have the right to be counted in when the question of the length of the workday is up for discussion.

The representative attended the annual meeting of the California State Typographical Conference, held in Eureka the past year. The next session will be held in Sacramento. The California conference holds its annual meetings at the same time and in the same city as the California State Federation of Labor. At the Eureka meeting matters of interest to the printing trade were taken up and acted upon. The two questions that caused the most discussion were those of the free distribution of high school textbooks and the cost of white paper used in the manufacture of the newspapers of the state.

The occasion for the discussion on the free distribution of textbooks for high schools was the fact that the state of California operates a state printing plant at Sacramento. In this plant at the present time are printed the books for the elementary grades. These books are furnished free by the state to the pupils. When the question of free high school textbooks came up it naturally became a subject for printers to investigate. The conference strongly urged the free distribution of high school textbooks, and the state federation of labor passed a resolution "that we endorse the effort of those instrumental in initiating the proposition to secure free textbooks for students in the high

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schools of the state and pledge the support of the federation to whatever legislative action may be necessary to accomplish this result; that the executive committee of the federation be requested to advise the legislative agent of the federation of the position taken by this convention on the subject of free textbooks for students of the high schools of the state to the end that said agent shall assist the legislative agent of the California Typographical Conference and others interested in every manner possible." When the question of free high school textbooks came before the state legislature the state typographical conference proceeded to get busy. People who were interested in the question from other angles than the one set forth by the conference immediately were on the job. Some wanted to inject the question of uniformity, others standardization, state authorship, state manufacture, and so on down the line. A wide difference of opinion arose as to just what kind of a law should be passed. The conference was on record for union-made textbooks, no matter where they are produced. If the state printed the books complete under union conditions all right; if the state desires to purchase them outside of California we want the state board of education or local high school districts to recommend union-made books. We refuse to admit that books printed in the state of California printing plant from leased plates produced in houses unfair to the typographical union are wholly union made, or that printing from plates is state manufacture of schoolbooks.

As stated above, a bill came before the last session of the state legislature which had to deal with the free distribution of textbooks. It was introduced by Hon. Witten W. Harris, a member of Bakersfield Typographical Union. Mr. Harris' bill called for the free distribution of books after July 1, 1920. Prior to that time the local high school districts of the state of California could either charge the pupils for the books or furnish them free. The officers of the state typographical conference saw in this bill an opportunity to increase the sale of union-made textbooks, as the bill provided that a list of books should be selected for use in the high schools by the state board of education. After this selection was made the local high school districts are compelled to select from the furnished list. The conference saw that the passage of the law would give the advocates of union-made books the chance to try and convince the state board of education to recommend all union-made books, or to at least place some union books on the list. That being done, the local typographical unions throughout the state would then have a chance to try and induce their local school districts to select union books from the list. There are upward of 300 high school districts in the state, and it was felt that in a large number of these districts our unions could induce those having authority to furnish union-made books.

The Harris bill was violently opposed by those in charge of the state printing plant at Sacramento. They believed that the books should be printed in the state printing plant, no matter whether they were printed from non-union plates or union plates. The local trades council in Sacramento and the Sacramento Typographical Union endorsed the state manufacture of high school books, as against the purchase of the books from publishing houses. And on this point there was a great difference of opinion.

The California State Typographical Conference was represented by President George A. Thomas, of Sacramento, and Vice-President George A. Tracy, of San Francisco. The conference had asked President Scott for assistance in the work before the legislature, and I was ordered to go to Sacramento. The officers of the conference did not take a stand on the textbook question until they thoroughly understood the state manufacture of schoolbooks in California. Most of the members of the typographical union in California have been misinformed, or given no information at all, as to conditions surrounding the manufacture of schoolbooks in this state. The organizations in Sacramento that endorsed the state manufacture of schoolbooks put forth the argument—the same as was put forth to the delegates of the Santa Rosa convention of the state typographical conference, held two years ago—that it is better to have the books printed in the state printing plant than to have some of them furnished by non-union houses in the east. That sounds all right. The delegates to the Santa Rosa convention of the conference, in the absence of proper information, thought that was the proper thing. But the advocates of state manufacture of schoolbooks have never told the membership of the typographical union that schoolbooks printed in the state plant, wrongly styled state manufacture, because all the work is not done in the state, were printed from leased plates, secured from outside book companies, and in many instances plates from notorious scab institutions. The representative does not believe that the membership in this state will claim that books printed from plates of the American Book Company and the Rand-McNally Company are union made simply because they are turned out in the state printing plant in California. In fact, these books are not "set up" in California at all, but printed from leased plates, union and non-union. The International Typographical Union is on record, both by laws on its books and in other ways, against the leased plate proposition, and we are strongly opposed to the state printing plant printing schoolbooks from non-union leased plates and then putting forth the claim that the books are the product of union labor. The members of the typographical union in the state of California certainly do not get any composition out of books printed from leased plates.

It was against the extension of this system of so-called state manufacture that we made our fight —and won it. Bills providing for the manufacture of high school books by the state were defeated, and the Harris bill, providing for the furnishing free of charge of textbooks to high school students, the books to be purchased by the school districts from any source at the lowest possible price, was passed by both houses and later was signed by the governor. The representative was in Sacramento during the session of the legislature. Those who are familiar with the schoolbook situation in this state are of the opinion that we will be able to secure more business for union book publishers in the future than in the past. In fact, we have already noted some improvement. The representative urgently requests that officials of local unions in Calitornia visit the members of school boards in their respective localities and explain to them that we would like to have union books used in the schools. We have union book publishing houses that furnish any kind of high-class schoolbooks. Some of the largest and best schoolbook publishing houses in the country are strictly union.

The California State Typographical Conference desires the support of the various typographical

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unions of the state in its campaign for union-made schoolbooks. This is a question that should interest every member of the typographical union. The conference watches legislation that affects the printing business. Its sole aim has been to protect the printing industry. It has had some success. It will have greater success in the future if all the unions will assist. George A. Thomas, of Sacramento, is president of the organization, and H. A. Breusing, of Fresno, secretary.

While in Sacramento, Cal., I received a telegram from President Scott advising me that Reno (Nev.) Typographical Union had requested the services of a representative and giving me instructions to communicate with that city and advise the officials of the union when I would arrive. That was done. On arriving in Reno I was met by President Smith, Secretary Sutherland and members of the scale committee. A conference was held with these officials and every phase of the scale controversy was gone over. It was found that Reno Union did not have signed scales with the employers, but that the members worked under oral agreements negotiated by the union. Reno Union had asked for an increase in scale, ranging from 5 to upward of 10 per cent, affecting both newspaper and job offices. One of the daily newspaper offices had suggested to the officials of the union that some data be collected as to the price of foodstuffs in various communities of the country, and also that the wage scales in those communities be produced, the object being to determine whether the printers of Reno were entitled to any increase. As this procedure had not been followed this office protested paying any increase in wages. This phase of the question was taken up with the publishers by the representative and President Smith. Two conferences were held. The office had no signed agreement with the union and showed no disposition to enter into contractual relations with Reno Typographical Union. For this reason the representative did not feel justified in agreeing that a procedure such as suggested by the proprietor should be followed in negotiating the scale. While the International Typographical Union believes in the policy of arbitration, it does not follow that the organization believes in permitting a publisher to resort to arbitration only when it suits his convenience to do so. This was explained to the publisher. If the suggestion of the proprietor had been followed the whole matter would have been left in a very unsatisfactory state, as there was no contract which would compel either side to abide by any finding whatsoever. Believing that Reno Union was justified in asking for an increase, the representative arrived at the conclusion that the local union should insist that the new scale be paid by all the offices of the city. This was carried out.

President Smith and the members of Reno Typographical Union did everything in their power to make my stay in their city a pleasant one. A stranger in Reno will not be permitted to become lonesome. Joe Reese, acting as guide, put on a side trip to Carson City, where the representative had the pleasure of meeting Joe Farnsworth, state printer, a well-known member of the typographical union, and most of the members of the union in Carson City.

The present Reno scale of wages follows: Morning newspapers—Operators, $5.75 a night of seven and one-half hours; floormen, $5.75 a night of eight hours; machinist-operators, $6.75 a night. Evening newspapers—Operators, $5.25 a day of seven and one-half hours; floormen, $5.25 a day of eight hours; machinist-operators, $6.25 a day. Book and job offices—Operators, $6 a day for day work and $6.50 for night work, seven and one-half hours. Floormen shall receive not less than $5 a day for eight hours' work. The increase secured amounted to the following: Newspaper (day and night)—Foremen, handmen, $4.50; operators, machinist-operators, $1.50. Book and Job—Foremen and operators, $6; handmen, $3.

Although the early part of 1916 saw Pasadena Typographical Union lose considerable of its membership through the consolidation of the two evening papers of that city, the union decided to hold an annual banquet, as had been the custom, in June, 1916. The affair, like those that had gone before, was a decided success. The representative, in company with President Brown, of No. 174, attended, and addressed the gathering. Many familiar faces were missed on account of the consolidation above referred to, but those who were in charge made a successful effort to have the affair a huge success. Those who are privileged to attend these annual gatherings in Pasadena are fortunate.

A vicious piece of proposed legislation which was combated at Sacramento by the officers of the state typographical conference and your representative came before the state legislature at the last session. The California State Federation of Labor put up a magnificent fight against this bill. It was known as the Rominger apprentice bill, introduced by Senator Rominger, of Los Angeles county. The bill is given below so that every member of the International Typographical Union can see how necessary it is to be continually on guard if we are to retain the things that we have struggled so hard to secure:

"An Act—To add a new section to the penal code, to be numbered 653f, relating to the restricting of the number of individuals who may learn a trade.

"The people of the state of California do enact as follows:

"Section 1. A new section is hereby added to the penal code to be numbered 653f, and to read as follows:

"653f. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, associations of persons, combinations of persons, or body of persons to prevent, attempt to prevent, or combine to prevent, any individual from learning, or from becoming an apprentice for the purpose of learning, any useful and lawful trade; or perform any act which shall result in restricting the number of individuals who may learn or become apprenticed for said purpose; or in any way interfere with the enrollment as an apprentice, or the employment of any individual desiring to learn or acquire a useful and lawful trade. Any one violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

During the session of the California legislature two years ago this same bill was introduced in the senate under the title of the Owens apprentice bill. At that time the bill passed the state senate and was lost in the assembly. This time the Rominger apprentice bill made no further progress than being reported out of committee in the senate. The senate committee on labor and capital reported the bill out with two reports—one that it do pass and one that it do not pass. When the bill came up for action in the senate it was defeated —and is therefore laid away for another two years. The bill had the backing of the "open-

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shop" advocates of the state. No doubt a similar bill will be introduced at the next session of the legislature—for the foes of organized labor in this section of the country "never sleep." The typographical union can always be depended upon to be on hand when legislation like the Rominger apprentice bill is before California's law-making body. At a public hearing on the Rominger apprentice bill it was shown conclusively that in California, at least, many employers, large and small, seldom avail themselves of the opportunity to employ the limit of apprentices prescribed under union labor regulations.

Members of the International Union having reported to the representative that there was a possibility of placing a charter in Hanford, Cal., the matter was taken up with President Scott, who suggested that a trip be made to Hanford. This was done. On arriving in Hanford I got in touch with members of the International Typographical Union, who had their cards deposited in other places. We talked the matter over. Some were of the opinion that a local could be started and maintained in Hanford, while others were of the opinion that the time was not ripe for the formation of a local. There were thirteen journeymen in the city, ten of whom held membership. All of the men, with one exception, were employed in two newspaper offices, also doing job work. The one exception was a man who ran a small shop and who signified willingness to join a union if one was formed. Efforts had been made on previous occasions to start a local in Hanford, but all had failed. Desiring to find out what the attitude of the employers would be toward a local typographical union, I called upon them. One of the publishers stated that he had no objections to any of his employes joining the union if they saw fit to do so, but that he would not enter into any agreement with the local, nor would he run a strictly closed shop if any one desired to work for him who was not a member. He employed union men and non-union men, mostly cardmen. After I left his office he went into the composing room and stated to the men that he had told me his stand would be against signing any kind of a union agreement. The other employer did not make any statement as to what his attitude would be, but was of the opinion that a local union would not be of any use in Hanford. At a meeting called later some of the boys did not appear, and it was the opinion of those who did come that it would be impossible, under the circumstances, to launch a healthy organization. The seeming opposition of the employers, I am satisfied, brought about this conclusion.

An invitation was received and accepted by the representative to attend the thirtieth anniversary banquet of San Bernardino Typographical Union. A large attendance was present on this occasion, the mayor of the city, a member of organized labor, being among the guests and one of the speakers of the evening. San Bernardino Union has a reputation in southern California for being very thorough in all that it undertakes—and the celebration of its thirtieth anniversary was no exception to the established rule. Three charter members were present on this occasion. Another charter member, Sydney Waite, who was secretary of the local union for a number of years and one of the pioneer printers of southern California, lives in San Bernardino, but was unable to be at the gathering. San Bernardino Typographical Union has agreements with all the proprietors of the city, and the organization stands very high in the community.

A telegram was received from President Scott the latter part of September, instructing me to go to Phœnix, Ariz., as that organization had asked for the assistance of a representative of the International in negotiating a new wage scale. I immediately wired Secretary Tracy the time of my arrival. On arriving in Phœnix a conference was arranged with the officers of the union and the scale committee. The scale committee, headed by Chairman Digges, had been negotiating with the proprietors or their representatives of both newspaper and job plants. No agreement could be reached. The union had presented a scale, which was rejected by the employers, and in turn the employers had presented a scale and contract to the union's committee, which was rejected. A deadlock had resulted. The contract under which our members were working contained a clause which, in the opinion of the representative, bound all parties to arbitration as a last resort. This point the employers would not concede, claiming that the clause was interpreted incorrectly. One morning paper, the Republican, was bound by an individual arbitration agreement, however, to submit to arbitration. The evening paper, the Gazette, did not have such an agreement.

A meeting was arranged with the local employers' organization, composed of representatives of both newspaper and job offices. The representative suggested that the job and newspaper scales be negotiated separately, but this suggestion was not listened to by the employers. Nothing was gained at the first meeting except that all parties agreed that we ought to get together and come to some settlement. Several other meetings followed, and finally the employers stated that they would make some concessions in the way of wages if the scale committee of the union would take up several questions which they had submitted. The employers made three propositions in writing, the first being that the old scale should be renewed for one year; the second proposition was that an increase of 10 per cent be given in the job scale for a period of three years, provided that certain propositions submitted by the employers, if not found to be in conflict with International law, were agreed to. The third proposition was that a 5 per cent increase in wages be given in the job scale and newspaper scale, for a period of three years, provided that certain sections submitted by the employers, if not found to be in conflict with International law, were agreed to.

The committee of the union decided not to consider the first proposition. We then had an understanding with the employers' committee that we would take up the disputed propositions and discuss them without being compelled to state which proposition we would accept—that is, the second or third. This was the turning-point in the negotiations and both committees got down to business. The representative was introduced to something new in the time of holding scale conference meetings while in Phœnix. The conference adjourned one Saturday afternoon to meet Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. It was claimed that the weather would be cool at that hour—and that the probability was that possibly the members on both sides would need cool weather, as some of us were getting "warmed up" over the negotiations. The "sunrise" scale conference committee met at 6 o'clock in the morning and remained in session until 1 o'clock, and when we adjourned we found that we had made great progress toward a settlement. We had cleared up many things that had

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halted the negotiations. On the following day we again met and finished our work with the exception of deciding which proposition we would accept. The committee liked the third proposition the best, as it gave an increase to all the members of the union, but it carried with it only a $1.20-a-week increase for job printers, $1.35 for evening newspaper workers and $1.50 a week for morning newspaper workers. After everything had been decided upon but the increase, the representative suggested to the employers that they make the third proposition read $1.50 a week all around. This was not agreed to. Finally the employers stated that if we would agree to accept the third proposition they would grant an increase of $1.50 a week all around—to the jobmen, newspaper men, day and night, and to the job machine men. The committee and the representative talked it over and we agreed to accept it.

The scale committee, through Chairman Digges, took the matter up at a special meeting of the union, and explained our labors at the many meetings we had held. President Wood and Secretary Tracy, both members of the scale committee, explained the situation to the union. The representative also took the floor and suggested that the work of the scale committee be endorsed and a three-year agreement entered into. The representative took occasion to state to the members of Phœnix Union his belief that the scale committee had been untiring in doing everything that could be done for the best interests of the local union. Surely no committee could have been more persistent and faithful in looking after the interests of the membership.

The representative feels very grateful to President Wood, Secretary Tracy, Chairman Digges, the members of the scale committee, and to every member of Phœnix Union for the treatment accorded him during his stay in Phœnix. Suggestions were readily agreed to and it seemed the desire of everybody to have all differences settled in a fair manner.

The Phœnix scale is as follows: Morning newspapers, handmen and operators, $31.50; evening newspapers, handmen and operators, $28.50. Machinist-operators draw $3 a week additional. Book and job scale, day work, $25.50.

In June, 1916, Imperial Valley Union experienced its first serious trouble. A member of Imperial Valley Union, who owned a paper in Imperial, took an interest in a paper published in Brawley, owned by a member of Imperial Valley Union. Both of these towns are in the jurisdiction of Imperial Valley Union. They are about nine miles apart. These two men conceived the idea of exchanging matter from one office to the other. By doing so they were of the opinion that the paper in Brawley could be made a bigger paper, at less cost, than the union paper in Brawley. Matter would be printed in the evening paper in Imperial and then lifted and sent by stage to Brawley, where it would appear in the morning paper in that place. The union took the matter up and ordered that the transferring of matter be discontinued. The two members of the union refused to do so.

President Scott instructed the representative to visit Imperial Valley and take up the matter, and, if possible, adjust it. On my arrival in the valley I took up the matter with the officers of Imperial Valley Union. I visited both proprietors several times. No success was had. The officials of the union and the representative also waited upon them and endeavored to have them stop the practice, but we could not reach any agreement. The two proprietors, who were members of the union, wanted the union to allow them to exchange matter between towns and run their papers on the "open shop" plan. That, of course, was not listened to. They suggested that we allow union men to work for them and not class them as running union offices. The union turned down all these proposals, and notified these two men that they would have to run offices according to union laws or their offices would be closed to union men. The local union held a meeting and strike sanction was asked of the International. That was given. After the union had received sanction to strike, the representative again tried to settle the matter with both papers. There was absolutely no chance, as both men were determined to do as they pleased. A strike was called and three men walked out, leaving the two proprietors at work, both of whom were "ratted" by the local union. The Brawley paper, after making a hard fight to get along as a non-union sheet, gave up the struggle and went out of existence. It was called the Brawley Star, but after it became a "rat" sheet it failed to twinkle. The members of Imperial Valley Union during the trouble showed that they were a persistent bunch, and did not intend to have the printing game killed in their section by having unfair men operate non-union printing plants.

President Scott gave me instructions to visit the city of Bisbee, Ariz., and take up with the printers of that city the question of whether a local union should be organized or not. On two previous occasions Bisbee had been an organized city. Once the city had held a charter of its own, and again the place had been under the jurisdiction of Douglas, Ariz. For reasons that will not be gone into at this time, Bisbee became an unorganized town as far as the typographical union was concerned. On my arrival in Bisbee I immediately took up the various phases of the situation. The representative found that Bisbee was an organized town—all but the printers. The demand for the label on printing was very great. A great deal of work was being scattered throughout the surrounding country. A meeting of the men employed in the city was held, and the opinions of all were expressed as to the advisability of again organizing a local. Some were in favor of the plan, and others were against it. I thought that a local should be started, and I was impressed with the sincerity of many of the men in Bisbee, who were positive that a typographical union could be launched successfully. A charter list was put in circulation and enough signatures secured for a charter application. The representative made a visit to Tombstone while in Bisbee and secured the applications of the two printers in Tombstone. Bisbee is in the heart of a large copper producing section and is a prosperous community. The typographical union members had been subjected to a lot of censure for not having a charter in Bisbee by other organizations, who evidently knew nothing of our previous troubles there. Secretary John Ryan, of Bisbee Union, rendered valuable assistance to the representative. I believe that the new organization will prosper and in time will take its place with the other typographical unions of the state of Arizona.

Your representative was instructed by the International president to visit the city of Pomona, and make an investigation relative to the formation of a local union in that place. Several years ago Los Angeles Union, for some reason not known at this time, had asked the executive council for jurisdiction over Pomona. That request had been granted,

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but Los Angeles Union had never exercised jurisdiction over the place. At a meeting of No. 174 the executive council was asked to take Pomona out of the jurisdiction of Los Angeles No. 174. That request was granted. An effort was then made toward placing a charter in Pomona. It was deemed best not to apply for a charter for the present. Conditions did not warrant that sort of action. Several cardholders are working in Pomona. The organizer forwarded two applications to Indianapolis, which were later favorably passed on. In the opinion of the representative, it was very doubtful if a local organization would be a success in Pomona. Later on it is believed that an organization can be placed in that city.

While on a trip to Arizona in connection with the organization of Bisbee Typographical Union, the representative stopped off between trains at Douglas, Ariz., where the question of forming a local union in Douglas was discussed with several members of the International Typographical Union. Douglas had formerly been an organized town, but surrendered its charter after passing through some very stormy times. It was thought that a fresh start might be made and a permanent and healthy union be organized. The representative took the matter up with the executive council, and was advised by President Scott that a charter would be granted to Douglas provided the union could be established and conducted as a local typographical union should be. Some correspondence was had, after the visit to Douglas, with members of the union working there. I was advised that enough people had signified their willingness to join a new union if one was launched. The matter was referred to Indianapolis, and President Scott instructed me to proceed to Douglas, and if conditions warranted it to sanction a new union in that town. The representative immediately went to Douglas and held a meeting of those interested in the new union. The men who were behind the new venture gave every indication of desiring to see the local established along right lines. They realized if the organization was to amount to anything that it would have to be conducted properly. Some of the errors committed by the former organization were gone over and ways pointed out to avoid those same errors in the future. It was decided that a charter should be asked for, and the representative approved the application and it was forwarded to Indianapolis. At the meeting held to form the union, F. E. Bowman, well known in the southwest, was elected president, and Sam J. Pressler, who has been on the Arizona border for years, was elected secretary. The charter was later received by Douglas and the city gives promise of taking its rightful place among the smaller unions of the jurisdiction. The placing of a charter in Douglas made the third Arizona union that your representative had formed since January 1, 1916.

The officials of the Imperial Valley Union wrote to the representative that their organization had been petitioned by International Typographical Union members in Yuma to assume jurisdiction over the Yuma district. Imperial Valley Union requested the representative to make an investigation of conditions in Yuma and report his findings to the Imperial Valley local. A trip was made to Yuma and the matter taken up with the union members in Yuma. The representative was of the opinion that it would not be advisable to have Imperial Valley Union extend its jurisdiction to the Yuma field, but that steps should be taken looking to the formation of a local organization in Yuma. It is believed that can be accomplished. From Yuma the representative went to the Imperial Valley and explained the entire matter to that local union. The principal objection to having Imperial Valley Union extend its jurisdiction to take in Yuma was the fact that Yuma was too far away from the Valley Union.

President Scott notified the representative by wire to proceed to Tucson, Ariz. One of the publishers of Tucson had wired in to headquarters that there was a possibility of the local union or members of the local union not carrying out the provisions of the signed scale. On arriving in Tucson I took up the matter with the officers of the local union, and was informed that there was no intention on the part of any one to evade the provisions of the signed scale in any particular whatever. The standing committee of the local union, the representative and the publisher had a conference and the matter in question was taken up. The local standing committee informed the publisher that there was absolutely no danger of Tucson Union in any way breaking or failing to live up to any signed contract that it had entered into. It was explained that when matters arose which caused a difference of opinion between the publishers and the union the standing committees of both sides should meet and settle the argument as the signed scale provides. The question which caused the dispute—the interchange of matter—was settled according to the scale. In justice to Tucson Union and its officials, the representative was only too glad to report to the International Union that there was no danger of any agreement being broken in Tucson by No. 465. Tucson is a 100 per cent organized city and has enjoyed peace for many years.

The last week in December I received a telegram from President Scott advising me that San Bernardino had asked for the services of a representative in connection with a new scale that had been presented to the proprietors in that city. On arriving in San Bernardino I took up the local situation with the officers of the union. I was told that a new scale had been presented, but that it had been turned down by the local proprietors. The local union had held several special meetings, and at one of these meetings had agreed to renew the old scale. The proprietors had been told that such action had been taken. In going over the old scale the representative found several sections that were not in harmony with the laws of the International Typographical Union. It was thought best that these sections be changed so that in future negotiations scale committees would not be confronted with the task of taking out objectionable features. Although the proprietors of the newspapers were of the opinion that everything was settled, they agreed to meet with us and go over the provisions that we desired to change. There was some objection on the part of some of the members of the local union to making any changes that affected working conditions. After several meetings with the publishers and the holding of two special meetings of the union the changes were made effective. The new scale was to be in effect until the fall of 1917. No changes were made in the job scale.

During the past year some trips have been made in connection with matters affecting our local unions that will not be mentioned in this report. Matters of a purely local nature have made these trips necessary. Sometimes they have been caused

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by differences among the membership. These have always been straightened out. These cases are not the most pleasant ones, but the representative finds that where the members honestly endeavor to understand each other a peaceful condition can be brought about.

The representative made a couple of trips to Riverside in connection with a matter that had been brought to the attention of the International Typographical Union by the pressmen's union. An investigation was made and a complete report turned in to headquarters at Indianapolis.

A short visit was made to Santa Barbara in connection with conditions surrounding a non-union office—the Santa Barbara News—in that city. A meeting was held with the officials of Santa Barbara Union. The News continues to be operated as a non-union sheet.

Several of our local unions not mentioned in this report have had their scales increased the past year. Some through local effort, and others have secured advances because their signed scales, made in previous years, called for an increase the past year.

The officers and members of the various local unions with whom I have visited and worked the past year have shown me every courtesy within their power, for all of which I am deeply thankful.

I desire to thank President Scott, Secretary-Treasurer Hays and other members of the executive council for advice they have given and assistance rendered in carrying on the work of the past year. President Scott has taken a deep interest in all the matters that have come up affecting our local unions, and has ever been willing to co-operate to the end that we might be successful in our undertakings.

In conclusion, I trust that the Colorado Springs convention will be a successful one, and that each official and delegate will be privileged to participate in deliberations that will lead to a stronger and better International Typographical Union.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Fraternally,

CHARLES T. SCOTT.

Los Angeles, June 1, 1917.

REPRESENTATIVE STONEY.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I beg to submit herewith my report as representative for the year ending May 31, 1917:

During the past year I have done no work for the International Typographical Union and therefore will have very little to report.

I have tried to keep in touch with the trade in the province of British Columbia through correspondence, but find it very unsatisfactory.

Business conditions are still seriously affected by the European war, but the printing trade shows a slight improvement over a year ago.

The number of non-union offices in this province has increased during the past year.

The northern part of British Columbia is badly in need of organization, and I feel sure that good work could be done there.

I trust that the work of the officers and delegates to the Colorado Springs convention will be of such a nature as to add to the greatness of our organization. Fraternally yours,

New Westminster, B. C. R. A. STONEY.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICES

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The proper selection and training of apprentices for the compositor's trade is a most important part of the activities of the International Typographical Union. The existing apprentice laws of our organization were enacted to provide a workable method of apprentice training. The provisions of these laws are entirely adequate to establish instruction for apprentices in the jurisdiction of every subordinate local which will accomplish the desired purpose of molding them into thoroughly competent journeymen.

Substantial progress has been made during the past year in making effective methods of educating apprentices as evidenced by the fact that most of our locals now have agreements with employing printers embodying the provisions of the laws, and have apprentice committees who are giving active attention to the work.

Believing that by close co-operation the best results could be obtained, the executive council, the committee on apprentices and the commission on supplemental trade education held a joint meeting at Indianapolis in November of last year. At this meeting the I. T. U. Course in Printing was thoroughly discussed and it was here developed that the results were far from satisfactory, this latter fact being due to lack of control and supervision over this course by the International Typographical Union.

The course in printing, when originally approved by the Cincinnati convention, was the copyrighted property of A. H. McQuilkin, of the Inland Printer, and an understanding was had after the course had been approved by the convention referred to that the International Typographical Union was to defray the promotional expenses of the course and the instruction was to be furnished to the students at the lowest possible cost. The school has since that time been conducted at Chicago with the foregoing understanding, under the direction of the I. T. U. Commission on Supplemental Trade Education.

With the endorsement of three successive conventions on the subject of the education of the apprentice before it, the joint meeting at Indianapolis felt that some definite plan must be devised to carry out our educational feature for the apprentice and that this plan must contemplate a course owned and controlled by the International Typographical Union, operated from headquarters. With that idea in view another joint meeting was held at Chicago in December and the ground thoroughly gone over again. A second conference was here had with Mr. McQuilkin, resulting in an understanding that he would submit a proposition to the executive council of the International Typographical Union for the purchase of his copyright

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on the course, so that the plan of the Indianapolis meeting could be carried out. This Mr. McQuilkin agreed to do.

The proposal not having been received, President Scott wrote Mr. McQuilkin, reminding him of our understanding, but no reply was received.

The committee on apprentices again met at Indianapolis in March, for the purpose of a reorganization of the committee, made necessary by the regrettable death of former Chairman Thomson, who was succeeded by James J. Hoban, of Cleveland Union. Mr. Brady was elected chairman at this meeting and Mr. Hoban secretary. The failure of Mr. McQuilkin to carry out the understanding of the Chicago meeting was discussed and, in the belief that no satisfactory arrangement could be made if delay were persisted in, it was agreed that the original program for a course, owned and controlled by the International Typographical Union, be adhered to. Plans were at this meeting arranged to survey the field and secure suggestions for such a course, this to be done by correspondence. We are indebted to the following gentlemen for valuable advice and co-operation: J. E. Fintz, of Cleveland, Ohio; T. G. McGrew, of Indianapolis; A. A. Stewart, of Boston; A. L. Blue, of New York.

Our correspondence resulted in a meeting of the committee in New York city, in April, for the purpose of an analysis of the method of instruction in vogue in the School for Printers' Apprentices under the direction of A. L. Blue. This school is maintained by the employers, the union and the Hudson Guild, and instruction is thorough and systematic. Mr. Blue is a member of Typographical Union No. 6 and is deeply interested in the work of apprentice training, to which he has devoted years of close application and study, and his success in securing results has been remarkable. Considerable time was spent by the committee in going over the plan of proper apprentice training with Mr. Blue and we were convinced that he was the logical man from every viewpoint to write a course of study for apprentices for the International Union, his years of practical and successful experience as well as his keen interest in the work eminently qualifying him for this important task. An arrangement was entered into with Mr. Blue to write a course of study embracing the subjects contained in his letter, included herein, to be made up of thirty-six lessons, twelve for the third, twelve for the fourth and twelve for the fifth year of apprenticeship. Mr. Blue's letter follows:

Complying with your request for suggestions as to courses of study and methods to be employed in the instruction of apprentices I beg to offer the following:

1. Prescribe courses that can be applied in the shop and through correspondence.
2. Apply same courses in shop. Have one or more competent journeymen volunteer to criticize work and conduct prescribed examinations at stated intervals.
3. Apply same courses where schools are contemplated or already established.

Of course it will be understood that copy, lesson sheets (with questions and answers), etc., remain the same in any one of the three methods selected.

4. Whenever possible secure co-operation of chairmen or establish apprentice committees to encourage attendance when schools are established.
5. Grade students according to their experience and knowledge and provide a separate course for each grade: A, of least experience; B, medium; C, to more advanced.
6. Combine copy and lesson sheets. Copy should be progressive and contain successively such principles as apply in display and other work. Lesson sheets should relate more directly to the copy in hand. Sheets containing questions and answers should be furnished instructors to test a student's knowledge of a subject.

Summary of Subjects.

MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES.

TYPES.

Physical characteristics of types.

Point system of bodies and standard lining system, and their relations to other materials.

Evolution of type designs by change of the serifs, and the relation of the serif to harmony in type composition.

Roman types: Old style and modern; their history; the radical difference between them, and the relation of these to harmony in type compositions.

Text letters: Their history; their characteristics; where appropriate and where inappropriate.

Display types: Their history; their uses and their limitations.

MAKE-UP MATERIALS.

Description of metal or steel furniture and quotations; leads and slugs in strips and labor saving; the proper and improper use of each; superiority of metal to wood; where wood is preferable to metal.

BRASS RULES.

Description of strip and L. S. rules; the printing edge; care of rules; workmanlike use of rules (relating to joining and matching); names of brass rules; the uses of each. Proper use of rule cutter, mitering machine, saw and miter box; how to adjust them; advantage of accuracy.

COMPOSING-ROOM EQUIPMENTS.

Description of cases (pairs, italic, California job, triple, quarter-size); advantages and disadvantages of each. Case stands and racks and cabinets.

Receptacles for sorts, borders, signs, initials, fractions, special figures, brass rules, leaders, quotations, metal furniture, leads and slugs, reglet, wood furniture, etc.

Locking-up materials: Imposing tables with iron and stone surfaces; advantages of iron surfaces; chases (skeleton, electro, book, news, stereo, heading, platen press, etc.) and the necessity of accuracy in them; bearers; quoins; straightedge; planer; proof-planer, chase racks; live forms; dead forms; form trucks.

Blocks for holding plates, various kinds, their respective advantages and disadvantages.

DISPLAY COMPOSITION.

Each student required to practice all the following kinds of display composition. The order in which this work is given out is at the discretion of the instructor.

Layout work on paper; object; general instructions relating to layouts of display composition. In addition the student is required to make a layout of displayed work before setting it.

Advertisements for newspapers, single, double and triple column; sections of department store advertisements with matter run around cuts.

Advertisements for magazines, quarter, half and full-page.

Title pages and cover pages.

Letter and note headings.

Billheads and statements.

Receipt forms and bank checks.

Envelop corners and addressed envelops.

Tags and labels.

Cards; admission, invitation, business announcements.

Social printing; visiting, wedding, dinner, banquet, reception, at home cards.

Circulars; announcements, social, business and

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professional, with and without display; note and letter sizes.

Setting in brass circles, ovals, triangles and lozenges.

Menu for banquets, etc.

Programs, concert, lecture, convention, sports, school exercises.

Placards: Public meeting, advertising, motto, notices.

Leaflets, envelop size, 1, 2 and 4 pages, the two latter imposed ready for lock-up.

Booklets, with and without cuts, need not exceed 8 pages, each with varied display, imposed, and get ready for press, with planer proofs.

Plain Composition:

Each student required to practice all the following kinds of composition. The order in which the work is given out is at the discretion of the instructor.

Examination and casting-up of copy to determine size of body matter, position of cuts, style and sizes of headings, indention, etc.

Proportions of type pages in relation to trimmed sizes of paper; indention (regular and hanging); proper placing of initials; proper placing of cuts; importance of good spacing; reasons for leading.

Capitalization, punctuation, division of words.

Proofreading; learning the marks; exercise in reading proofs.

Side notes; foot notes; cut-in notes; quotations in smaller types or set solid; reference signs; quotation marks, double and single, etc.

Composition of poetry; indention in relation to meters and rhymes; initials; turn backs; turn overs.

Practice in setting body matter; correct spacing; good justification; correcting proof.

Book page of text properly proportioned to prescribed trimmed size of paper, with running head, poetic quotation, reference marks, side and footnotes, and proper placing of Roman numerals in caps and lower case.

Book page with text run around two or more cuts.

Specimens of indentions, regular, hanging, diagonal, square, lozenge and half-lozenge from copy of ordinary paragraphs.

Specimens of initials in short paragraphs; initials constructed by student and ready-cast; properly aligned; properly spaced in relation to text.

Setting three columns in one measure.

Practice in running back to improve spacing and in proper method of overrunning; making even.

Real estate advertisements with diagram of lots.

Blank book headings.

Balance sheet, with diagonal line leading to total.

Tabular matter, various; casting-off the columns; box heads; type matter set in columns from foot to head; braces introduced.

Casting-off; number of pages of given size in copy; number of pages of one size in copy of another.

Expeditious methods of breaking up and distributing dead forms. Necessity of accurate distribution.

IMPOSITION.

Locking up jobs in skeleton and electrotype chases; use of bearers on platen presses, and proper method of placing same; correct position of quoins; correct method of locking up and planing down; necessity of delicate handling of halftones; difficulties of the electrotyper when forms are incorrectly locked up.

Theory of signatures and methods of ascertaining correct impositions and of proving same both for hand and machine folding.

Theory of margins and of register and how to get them in the form; vital necessity of register in color-process printing; proper materials to be used in book forms to prevent change of register or loosening of quoins; relation of form to grippers on cylinder presses.

Expeditious methods of making corrections in forms on imposing table and on press; defects of wood furniture where accurate register is required; dangers from shrinkage of wood in standing forms.

Bank work and make-up.

Color harmony.

Hand lettering.

The course will not be ready for inauguration until January 1, 1918, when it will be launched. It is proposed to furnish this instruction to students at cost price. When put into operation the course will be owned absolutely by the International Typographical Union and can be changed in any manner that may be found to be advantageous to secure the maximum results, these changes so made not conflicting with any one's copyright, since we will own the copyright. No compensation has been agreed upon for Mr. Blue's services. In fact, he assumed the extremely modest position of insisting that he serve without pay, but we believe and recommend that at the conclusion of his services Mr. Blue should be recompensed for his labor in an amount that may appear to the executive council to be fair for the work performed.

Believing that it was possible to use in part at least the I. T. U. Course in the preparation of our own instruction, the committee waited upon Mr. McQuilkin, who is now located in New York, and again urged upon him to submit a proposition for the purchase of his copyright.

Under date of May 12, Mr. McQuilkin wrote President Scott as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 12, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—Referring to the necessity of the International Typographical Union having entire control of its educational work, I had plans in that connection which I explained to Messrs. Hertenstein, Brady and Hoban, but it is now evident they would take too long to mature, in view of the fact that the executive board proposes to move at the next convention that the I. T. U. Course shall be made mandatory.

So far as any consideration being made for the transfer of the copyrights now owned by the Inland Printer Technical School to the International Typographical Union, I do not care to be in a position of making a price, but would suggest that the matter be left to arbitration. Homer Dunn and J. L. Frazier would act for me, and you could select two others, these could select a fifth, and thus bring this matter to a conclusion, and the matter would be satisfactory to me and satisfactory to you, and to the executive board and the International Typographical Union generally.

Pending this, however, the work of arranging for transfer can start immediately and I will do everything possible to make the change without interfering with the activities of the school, and at the same time developing plans for its larger operation in Indianapolis.

Trusting this will meet with your approval, I am

Fraternally,

A. H. MCQUILKIN.

President Scott's reply follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 21, 1917.

A. H. McQuilkin, care Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.:

DEAR MR. MCQUILKIN—Replying to yours of May 12th, containing the suggestion that a price for the copyrights, etc., of the I. T. U. Course be fixed by arbitration, I have referred your letter to the executive council for its consideration. Personally, I doubt very much if the members of the executive council will give their approval to this most indefinite proposal. Certainly before commit-

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tihg the International Typographical Union to the purchase of the course we should have some definite idea of the financial obligation which the International Typographical Union is to assume.

Fraternally yours,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT.

June 1, 1917.

A. H. McQuilkin, care Mergenthaler Linotype Company, Tribune Building, New York, N. Y.:

DEAR MR. MCQUILKIN—Your communication of the 12th ult., addressed to President Marsden G. Scott of the International Typographical Union, was by that gentleman referred to the executive council of the organization and given consideration today. I am instructed by the executive council to say to you that it will not accept your proposition to arbitrate the price of the course of lessons which you have been using in the technical course.

If you will make to the council a direct proposition and name a price for everything in connection with the course which you have been conducting it will be given consideration.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. HAYS,
Secretary Executive Council.

To these letters no reply has been received at this writing and we are proceeding with our plans as originally outlined.

Examination of Apprentices.

Many inquiries have been received from local apprentice committees, soliciting suggestions for the examination of apprentices from year to year as the law provides. It is impossible to lay down any fixed rule or to formulate any set of examination questions or tests which will apply unless a uniform course of instruction is adhered to. If local unions, in negotiating wage scales, will provide that apprentices be required to take the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union, then a test for each year's proficiency can be set. As the course is planned to provide twelve lessons for each year of the third, fourth and fifth years, the union, through its apprentice committee, should satisfy itself that the apprentice has mastered the subjects of one year thoroughly before being advanced to the succeeding year. This it can do by analyzing the record of the apprentice's lesson papers in the course for the year, and it may supplement this by a further test of his eligibility to advance.

Teaching of Printing in the Public Schools.

Public schools generally are establishing vocational training and including in the curriculum instruction in printing given in pre-vocational and vocational centers. Printing plants are installed, and in many instances the instructor in charge is not a practical printer. Some schools exploit the work of the pupils.

Pre-vocational instruction is intended to provide beneficial education in academic subjects related to the trade. Where vocational instruction attempts to teach the trade it results in failure.

Investigation has demonstrated that the compositor's trade can not be taught in a school to the end that a young man can properly qualify as a competent journeyman printer. It should be the function of the schools to prepare young men to enter the trade as apprentices. Co-operative agreements between employing printers and publishers, typographical unions, and boards of education would make it possible to place in the trade such number of young men qualified by proper preparation in the schools as would be needed to fill apprentice positions.

The attitude of the International Typographical Union is fully given in the following article prepared by A. W. Thomson, who was chairman of the International Typographical Union apprentice committee from its origin until his death last December:

Co-operation Is the Touchstone.

(By A. W. Thomson.)

Vocational training in the majority of public schools is inadequate and unsatisfactory owing to lack of co-operation and advice from men actively engaged in the industries and the scant knowledge of school authorities as to the needs of the trades. Men in the trade, being in daily touch with its needs, are best qualified to point the way to get what is needed.

Typographical unions and employing printers must take a living, vital interest in vocational and industrial training. It is their duty to tell public school agencies the best way to prepare boys for the craft. Unaffected and orderly school training will enable the shop to develop efficient compositors.

It is a tremendous waste of human energy for public schools to continue experiments that dump on the labor market callow youths who, if they would remain in their vocation, must unlearn what has been learned.

Experiment must be supplanted by experience.

It is necessary that representatives of the industries take a passive and definite position that will show how the school and the printshop can contribute to the highest standard of efficiency. Intelligent direction of effort will probably show that school authorities are willing to serve the public on all educational matters.

One plan that is giving splendid satisfaction to educators, employing printers and typographical unions is the formation of advisory boards composed of representatives of the printing trades. Their co-operation with boards of education for unification of school and shop training is bringing to the art of printing just what the industry needs.

If your union is not numbered in this advance guard it should shake off indifference and join now. The International Typographical Union urges all local unions to get in communication with boards of education to the end that—

Men of skill and experience in all processes of the craft be engaged as teachers of printing.

Adapt the instruction in public school printing plants to the absorbing power of the trade.

Part-time courses in the day schools for apprentices already in the trade.

Evening classes that provide proper study for improvement work to journeymen and apprentices.

A course of instruction in which the theoretical and technical branches of the trade are unfolded in a gradual and complete way, each student, as far as practical, to receive individual care and attention.

Get together on a platform of education that will prepare for the compositor's trade those boys who wish to qualify.

Emphasize your position that it is the function of the public school to supplement trade education—not to supersede proper apprentice training.

Teach students the elements of an industrial education that will help them to advance after they are in the trade.

Make it clear to school authorities that you wish to co-operate and encourage boys who show the necessary requirements that are essential to the skilled and intelligent compositor.

Put a stop to commercializing the product of public school printing plants.

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At the outset there should be a clear understanding about the selection of boys for instruction in printing. Subnormal and backward boys are out of place in composing rooms. Prospective pupils should possess bright, industrious minds and show natural talent and adaptability to the educational and technical requirements of the trade.

Careful selection of the raw material should be the first consideration.

Good eyesight and normal physical soundness—strength to ward off the occupational diseases prevalent in composing rooms—should be among the requirements.

The pupil's parents should be made acquainted with working conditions in the compositor's trade—wages, hours, the opportunity of steady employment, the chances of advancement and other essential information.

All laws of reasoning lead to the fact that practical printers are the only ones capable of teaching printing. The pupil must be brought close to the teacher who is skilled in his trade and has an intelligent understanding of its underlying principles. The teacher of printing who can only impart textbook information can not be expected to make good. For the good of all we must insist that industrial teachers be men of practical experience.

It is an indisputable fact that public schools claiming to turn out finished printers are doing a great harm to the pupil and the printing industry. A "glossing over" of the proprieties is reproduced in the pupil, and he graduates an industrial misfit. Their piecemeal and irregular instruction is fundamentally wrong and should be condemned. It is the duty of public schools to teach for the trade—not to teach the trade.

There are few armless wonders in the world, and they are seldom found in the printing industry. Paradoxical as it may appear, the world is filled with headless wonders. They are classed with those who can't think straight or consecutively, whose brains are addled, who have no initiative and who can not get the meaning of co-ordinating head and hand.

The printing office is no place for either of these.

Yet there are public schools pretending to teach printing that give scant attention to the physical and mental requirements demanded by the International Typographical Union when it selects apprentices to learn the compositor's trade.

School authorities should be brought face to face with the truth that the art of printing calls for men of the highest intellectual and technical skill. This mark can be attained by boys who possess bright minds and who are willing to be taught the theory and fundamental principles of the art of printing by a practical printer-tutor.

It is not possible to make efficient craftsmen out of weak and spiritless material. Where it is attempted the results show semi-skilled workers that are thrown into the blind alley of casual employment.

The exploitation of boys in public school printing plants is an all too common practice. It is the outcome of a delusion harbored by many educators that sufficient work of commercial value must be produced to pay for the printing equipment and make it self-sustaining.

We are acquainted with schools maintained at public expense that do not stop at work classed as a "school activity." In their zeal to show a profit in production they solicit and accept jobs that clearly belong to commercial houses.

School authorities violate the rights of capital and labor when they invade the competitive field. It is manifestly unfair to the commercial printer and the employe, who as taxpayers support the public schools, to subject them to competition that is inimical to their common welfare.

We do not object to the school printery doing the incidental printing of the schools; we emphatically protest against any plan that commercializes the product of public school pupils.

It sacrifices education to production.

When a public school goes into the open market as a competitor for printing its educational value is ruined. It takes on the garb of a mercantile establishment and is conducted like any other shop, its sole object being production and profit. It defeats the aims of industrial training.

The pupil becomes the by-product; his time and energy are wasted; his education is neglected; he has lost his opportunity to graduate as the genuine product of the school.

Educate the boy for the trade; let production go hang.

Attitude of the Employing Printer.

Henry P. Porter, chairman of the apprentice committee of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, defines the position of his organization concerning the teaching of printing in the public schools as follows:

Industrial work in public schools may be prevocational or vocational.

Pre-vocational work, as understood and approved by the industry, is such brief instruction in the elements of printing as shall serve to give the boy some insight into the industry as a basis for a future choice of a vocation and shall have distinct educational value, both culturally and as manual training, but shall be clearly understood and taught as not being in any sense a teaching of the trade of printing.

Vocational work is understood to be such instruction in printing as shall have direct relation to the future practice of the trade. In order to be approved by the industry it should have the following provisions:

1. Teachers experienced in the industry and competent to give instruction.
2. A plant and equipment of the best approved current commercial standards.
3. Provisions for teaching apprentices and young journeymen by means of part-time and evening classes.
4. An advisory committee from the industry to have the approving of plant, equipment, instructors, methods, and courses of study.
5. Arrangements for placing all graduates of full-time courses in the industry as apprentices (the time allowed on the apprentice requirement to be determined in accordance with the quantity and quality of the work done in the school) and for limiting the number of the full-time students to those who can be so placed.
6. Prevention of commercialization. The output of such a school should be strictly limited to work for the school system of the community and the jobs undertaken should be chosen on educational and not commercial grounds, the teacher in charge having absolute control over what comes in.

I would likewise refer you to Bulletin No. 1 of the conference board on training of apprentices, entitled "The Necessity of Apprenticeship," three important paragraphs of which are as follows:

"But even though these employers believe that specific trade instruction should not be associated with fundamental public education which they consider essential for all boys and girls, whatever their future calling in life may be, they agree that the public schools can do much in preparing their graduates for serious trade study in industrial life by training them in school to think straight, to think in numbers, to think in drawing, to think in color and form and proportion, and through the hand to give correct expression to the thought. Such public school training will offer the right foundation on which to predicate specific trade instruction through apprenticeship systems.

"When, however, trade instruction is given in public trade schools, it must be clearly understood that this type of education must be differentiated from the trade training which can be obtained in the shop, as the public trade school can teach

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only part of the required technique; the remainder must be acquired through practice on actual work under trade and commercial conditions. In the case of trade instruction through apprenticeship, on the other hand, the public school can effectively supplement shop study and shop work through correlated continuation instruction, even though the shop apprenticeship system provides, as it should, for trade training through practice in actual work and for applied instruction in related sciences, in order to develop both a mastery of the trade and industrial understanding and intelligence.

"The most effective way to impart these two divisions of training is to associate them as closely as the particular business will permit, so that trade training and theoretical classroom instruction may be practically simultaneous. It is manifestly unfair to the apprentice who undertakes to learn a trade to furnish him with less than full opportunity to perfect himself as an intelligent and efficient craftsman. It is unfair to the trade itself and to the efficient craftsman in it to turn out half-equipped workmen who parade as trained craftsmen, but are not competent to prove their right to the title by the excellence and intelligence of their work."

The above mentioned bulletin was prepared by the writer and expresses the position of this committee.

Very truly yours,

H. P. Porter,

Chairman Committee on Apprentices, United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

The Viewpoint of a Prominent Educator.

Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, prepared the following very interesting article concerning the co-operation of all factors in the industry for the selection and training of apprentices:

In this matter of co-operation in administering vocational education for prospective young workers in the printing trades, there are three parties directly interested: the pupil (apprentice), the collective body of master workmen of all the printing trades, and the employing printers.

In our capacity as public officials, we must approach the topic in its broadest aspect; the proper education of all the children who present themselves for vocational education.

Any true attempt at co-operation will include in its scope consideration of plans and devices giving due importance to the rights and opportunities of all.

We congratulate your organization upon its efforts to formulate this problem and we hail your efforts toward its solution as a very important contribution. You have a program and that is always the first step necessary in solving any problem.

"Men in the trade are best qualified to point the way to get what is needed" for proper vocational training. The law of this commonwealth in its provisions for advisory committees and our administration in its provisions that these advisory committees should be composed of both employers and employes safeguards and provides this very point.

"It is a tremendous waste to dump on the labor market youths who, if they would remain in their vocation, must unlearn what has been learned."

"Only men of skill and experience in all processes of the craft should be engaged as teachers of printing." Our printed and practiced requirements for qualifications of shop instructors call for eight years' experience in the trade for which they are approved as instructors.

We should "adapt the instruction to the absorbing power of the trade." This probably means that we should limit the number of pupils we should undertake to train.

To do this in an arbitrary manner, we confess, jars upon our notions of democratic freedom. Indirectly by setting up qualifications, by advice as to opportunity, much may be accomplished to prevent flooding the market. This is certainly a desirable thing to prevent, but it is certainly a very difficult matter to adjust. By all means direct the attention of boards of control to the necessity of considering this phase.

You have endorsed supplementary training for those young workers already placed in the industry. By all means let us have more of it. It is the very best kind of vocational education for your industry, the very best kind of an investment which can be made. Part-time, evening, and long-term compulsory continuation schools of a trade extension character can be defended as offering much for the employer, the employe and society. Economically and pedagogically, the proposition is fine.

"It is the duty of the public schools to teach for the trade, not to teach the trade." It is the duty of public vocational schools to help pupils to choose wisely and then to train them in their chosen field to the point at which they may enter industry advantageously. No claim that an entire trade can be taught satisfactorily and entirely within a school can stand practical test; young workers may be instructed in industrial schools so well by individual care and attention that they should be given credit on apprentice time.

This depends upon the method of the instruction. The theoretical and technical branches of the trade should be given closely in conjunction with real shop practice work. Just as far as possible, this should be upon productive work. Certain exercise work is probably indispensable, in order to give a wide variety of jobs to every boy, but to the extent that it is possible the work should be real work and for use. Employers and employes should get together on this point and agree to help remove the difficulties in the way of securing such work for the schools. We have come near to quarreling over this, and we must not do so. Do not misunderstand me. I do not wish the pupils exploited. If they are properly taught, there can be little exploitation. As soon as enough skill has been acquired to make exploitation possible, the educational value of that work ceases. I want pupils to be instructed upon real, legitimate work. Under proper instruction, the amount of work of the pupils will not offset the work which their instructors, drawn from competition in the industry, would be doing if employed in the trade and not at teaching.

"There should be a careful selection of candidates eligible to receive training as printers." All minors are not qualified to become printers. Certain physical and mental qualifications make for success in the trade. Sixteen years of age, mentally and physically fit, possessed of the rudiments of a common school education; these are certainly not very exacting requirements and with the exception of the age requirement, present little chance for discussion.

The age of sixteen, at the time of beginning apprenticeship, is in keeping with the trend of all industry. It has been found that the services of the 14-16-year-old untrained minor is of comparatively small value. He would be better at school receiving some proper training a portion of his time. But it is absolutely unfair on one hand to close the door of skilled industry to minors until they are sixteen and on the other hand to permit them to leave school and scramble for the blind-alley, dead-end jobs awaiting them, or remain in school engaged in school work which not only does not fit them for employment, but actually distorts their conception of life and a living.

Groups of society are attempting to regulate these matters in spots—and it is well that they are. Are they giving attention to the whole contour? Society as a whole must get at this task. We must rise above the whole problem and regulate for all with regard for all and in the interests of all. To regulate a chosen few into the advantages of a craft may temporarily advantage that few and the craft, but what of those who are regulated out? They are with us. Do the machinists want them? Do the electricians want them? Nobody seems to want some of them: History and ex-

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perience is full of the successes of those who did not seem to be worth training and full of the failures of the very elect.

Let us have definite requirements for admission to training classes, but let us complete the program by furnishing a long line of other opportunities for those who can not meet these particular requirements. "Thou shalt not" is by no means a worn-out and unnecessary command, but those who give it should follow quickly with that other injunction from Holy Writ: "Am I my brother's keeper?" Upon the spirit and manner of enjoining the one and answering the other, hangs success or failure.

We are entering upon a very disturbed period of our industrial history. Many new practices are bound to be tried. In any program for vocational training which we undertake, we must have in mind certain factors which, aside from war conditions, have contributed to this unrest.

During war times, these factors will not function as they have during the last decade, but with a return of peace they will recur with added force.

I list some of them below:

Worldwide movement arising from a laudable desire for better living conditions.

Protest against low wages, long hours and improper working conditions.

Desire of workers for voice in determination of working conditions and revolt against arbitrary treatment of individual workers and suppression of organization.

Unemployment and insecurity of employment.

Unjust distribution of the products of industry.

Misunderstanding or prejudice.

Agitation and agitators.

Rapid rise in prices as compared with wages.

Rapidly growing feeling that redress for injuries and oppression can not be secured through existing institutions.

Your program gives consideration to many of these and, I think, in quite a degree offers help. Any program which does not consider them all will not be of lasting benefit.

We will do our best to co-operate with any working plan which receives the support of a representative body of our citizens and promises good for those concerned.

Co-operative Agreement to Properly Direct Instruction in Printing in the Public Schools.

Local apprentice committees are urged to make effective a definite program as a means of regulating instruction in printing in the public schools to prevent the abuse of bringing into the trade partially trained compositors which the industry has no employment or need for. Establish with newspaper publishers and book and job employers a joint apprentice committee composed of equal representation. This joint committee to get in touch with the board of education and propose the following co-operative arrangement:

Instruction in printing should be confined to one centralized school.

Instructors employed should be practical printers of not less than five years' experience.

All apprentices employed in composing rooms covered by agreements between the union and employing printers and publishers should be required to attend the school for academic and trade instruction not less than one afternoon and one evening each week, at no loss of pay to the apprentice.

Only such number of young men not regularly apprenticed in the trade as would be required to fill apprentice positions should be permitted to receive instruction in printing in the school.

When there is a position open for an apprentice in the composing room of any concern a party to the agreement between the union and the employing printers and publishers, it should be given to one of the boys receiving instruction in the school, and who, in the judgment of the instructor in charge, is best qualified to fill same.

The product of the students receiving instruction should be confined to printed matter used by the school.

The equipment of the school printing plant should be sufficient for the instruction needs.

The Purpose To Be Accomplished.

Every effort should be made to stimulate active interest on the part of the apprentice. He should be made to realize the advantage of developing into a competent journeyman printer. Care should be taken not to burden him with instruction he will be unable to properly assimilate. It should be borne in mind that most of our apprentices are of the age when their characters are being molded. They have not the same viewpoint of the responsibilities of life as a matured person. Careful instruction each year in the essentials of the trade will develop skilled journeymen upon the completion of the five-year apprenticeship period, and the development of skilled journeymen is the object of our program.

Committee on Apprentices of the United Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America.

The following statements by Dr. Frederick W. Hamilton and Henry P. Porter outlines the purpose and activities of the committee on apprentices of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America:

BOSTON, MASS., May 16, 1917.

B. G. Brady, 321 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR MR. BRADY—In accordance with your request, I am sending you a statement of the aims and purposes of the committee on apprentices of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America. I have thought best to make this statement in tabular form so that it would give at a single glance the scope of our work, and an idea of the purposes upon which it is based, particularly with regard to that part of it in which you, perhaps, are most nearly concerned, that is, the training of apprentices.

The United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America committee on apprentices desires,

I. With regard to apprentice training.

(A) To secure a universal apprenticeship.

(B) To make such apprenticeship real, i. e., including provision for giving and requirement for taking regular instruction, with a progressive scale of wages, advances conditioned on satisfactory progress in learning the trade.

(C) To utilize to their fullest extent public and private agencies for the teaching of apprentices, especially by part-time and continuation methods.

(D) To prevent the training in full-time schools of printing of more apprentices than the industry can absorb.

(E) To prevent the exploitation of schools of printing commercially.

(F) To maintain the closest possible relation between all schools engaged in any form of instruction in printing and the industry.

II. To provide the adequate teaching material for the instruction of apprentices.

III. To provide facilities for the training of men already in the industry who desire greater skill.

IV. To provide technical education for those men who desire to prepare themselves for positions of supervision and control.

V. To provide training in business administration for those who desire to prepare themselves for the conduct of business.

The committee on apprentices of the Interna-

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tional Typographical Union can co-operate with this committee, especially with regard to I.

(A) By the adjustment of union apprenticeship rules to the accomplishment of these purposes which are understood to be the purposes of the International Typographical Union as well as of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

(B) By exerting the influences of the International Typographical Union to prevent the abuses hereinbefore mentioned.

We count upon the co-operation of your committee at all points. Many things which may be done can not be indicated in so brief a statement. The success of any system of apprentice training depends very largely upon the attitude of journeymen and particularly of foremen toward the apprentice and toward his training. In this regard the co-operation of your committee and the local committees of the International Typographical Union can do much to secure successful results.

Perhaps a brief additional word regarding the work of our committee for the past year would not be unwelcome. I need not remind you that it is not always easy to state definitely the results of the work of such a committee. We have made considerable progress in what has seemed to us to be for the moment one of our most pressing duties, namely, the production of our textbooks. We think we can see our way clear to the publication of a very considerable part of this series before the summer is over. We have improved the work in all of our higher institutions for the education of printers. We have secured the approval of a standard apprentice indenture and have worked out co-operation with public and private institutions to a point beyond any previously reached. Up to the present this co-operation has been worked out in but few places, but these are important as being the proving ground for the system, and models for future development along the same lines. I feel that, while the results of our year's work have not been spectacular, and can not be stated in striking statistics, they have been in the highest degree important, and that steady and solid progress has been made toward the attainment of the aims which we share with you.

Very truly yours,
FREDERICK W. HAMILTON,
National Apprentice Director.

BOSTON, MASS., May 22, 1917.

B. G. Brady, 321 Old South Building, Boston, Mass.:

DEAR MR. BRADY—In response to your request for a statement from me regarding the work of the committee on apprentices of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, I do not know that I can make any statement that will be of more interest to your members than to direct their attention to the last public statement of your former chairman, A. W. Thomson, which was printed in the supplement to your January Bulletin, entitled "Co-operation Is the Touchstone."

I have read this statement several times and I think it is a most excellent presentation of the work in which all printers, both employers and employed, must co-operate in order to bring about a better condition for the printing industry.

This committee is working along identical lines. It is doing its work quietly, but nevertheless efficiently, and has already accomplished much of value.

You have an equally important work to perform and judging from what you have accomplished I am sure that the printing industry in the near future will be a much better vocation for all concerned.

Very truly yours,
H. P. PORTER,
Chairman Committee on Apprentices.

Uniform Wage Scale and Regulations for Apprentices.

In making new agreements and wage scales local unions are urged to incorporate provisions to adequately conserve the welfare of the apprentice. The following form is recommended for this purpose as a guidance for scale committees:

Apprentices may be employed in the ratio of one to every ——— journeymen members of the typographical union regularly employed. Provided, that no office shall be entitled to an apprentice unless at least one journeyman, outside of the proprietor, shall be regularly employed in the composing room.

The foreman of the office and the local apprentice committee shall examine applicants and determine if they are mentally and physically fitted to the trade. The examination must prove that applicants for apprenticeship possess the rudiments of a common school education.

Apprentices shall not be less than sixteen years of age at the time of beginning their apprenticeship. They shall be registered by the secretary of the local typographical union, and they shall serve an apprenticeship period of five years before being admitted to journeyman membership in the union.

At the end of the second year, if apprentices prove competent, they must be admitted as apprentice members of the union, at which time they shall be registered with the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, who will assign to each junior member a registry number.

Starting with the third year, apprentices are entitled to and must be in possession of an apprentice working card, endorsed by the secretary of the local typographical union. Cards for the fourth and fifth years can not be granted until apprentices have passed examinations showing that their workmanship entitles them to promotion.

The foreman and chairman shall see that apprentices are afforded every opportunity to learn the different trade processes by allowing them to work in all departments of the composing room. When apprentices show proficiency in one branch, they must be advanced to other classes of work.

Should an apprentice be careless and neglectful of the duties required by those in control of his trade training, his case shall be investigated by the local committee on apprentices and presented to the union for action.

The grade and class of work to be taught apprentices shall be distributed as follows:

NEWSPAPER.

First Year—Apprentice should be employed at proofing galleys, straightening leads and slugs, holding copy, or such other work as he may be assigned to by the foreman.

Second Year—Apprentice should be employed at least 50 per cent of his time in the adroom. This period to be devoted to teaching him the case, type faces, distribution, and all the rudiments of the trade.

Third Year—Apprentice should be employed at least 75 per cent of his time in the adroom. This period to be devoted to teaching him all the intricate handiwork of the craft, and include proper display of ads, use of borders and ornaments, marking out of type matter for machines, relationship of type faces and their correct use, etc.

Fourth Year—Apprentice should be employed full time on adroom and make-up work. This period to be devoted to mastering all the detail work in ad composition and, after its completion, apprentice to be given thorough training on forms; the latter to include placing of ads, make-up of news and editorial pages, classification and make-up of liner pages, lock-up of forms for stereotype room, etc.

Fifth Year—Apprentice should be employed in the first three months of this period exclusively at reading proof. The second three months he should be employed on the layout of ads and general composing-room work, so that he can master every phase of ad construction. The last six months the apprentice is to be instructed exclusively on any and all typesetting machines in use in the office where he is employed.

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BOOK AND JOB.

First Year—Apprentice should be employed at proofing galleys, straightening leads and sluga, holding copy, or such other work as he may be assigned to by the foreman.

Second Year—Apprentice should be employed at least 40 per cent of his time on composition and distribution. This period is to be devoted to teaching him the case, type faces, distribution and all the rudiments of the trade.

Third Year—Apprentice should be employed at least 60 per cent of his time on composition and distribution. This period to be devoted to teaching him all the intricate handiwork of the craft, and include proper display, use of borders and ornaments, grouping of type masses, relationship of type faces and their correct use, etc.

Fourth Year—Apprentice should be employed at least 80 per cent of his time on composition and distribution. This period to be devoted to mastering all the detail work in composition, and should also include imposition of eight, twelve, sixteen and thirty-two-page forms.

Fifth Year—Apprentice should be employed in the first three months of this period exclusively at reading proof. The second three months he should be employed on the higher classes of composition, such as booklets, catalogs, magazine ads, color work, etc. Time should also be devoted toward making the apprentice proficient in imposition.

The scale of wages for registered apprentices shall be as follows:

For the third year, not less than $.. per week.
For the fourth year, not less than $.. per week.
First half of fifth year, not less than $.. per week.
Last half of fifth year, not less than $.. per week.

Registered apprentices shall be given the same protection as journeymen, and shall be governed by the same shop rules, working conditions and hours of labor.

Beginning with the third year, apprentices shall be enrolled in the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union and shall pay to the secretary-treasurer of the local union the sum of ..... per week until the full tuition is paid. Apprentices are required to make quarterly reports to the local apprentice committee showing the degree of proficiency attained through technical study.

Apprentices shall undergo regular yearly examinations before the local committee on apprentices. Their work must show if they are entitled to the increased wage scale provided in this contract. The employer or his representative has the right to be present and take part in any and all examinations.

No apprentice shall be employed on overtime work unless .... journeymen in the same office are employed on the same shift; at no time shall any apprentice have charge of a department.

Chairmen of offices where registered apprentices are employed are required to make quarterly reports to the local committee on apprentices. These reports must show if the agreed on conditions are being fulfilled by all parties to this contract—whether apprentices are being held back or if they are advanced in the different processes of the trade, and where apprentices are negligent or incapable of becoming competent workmen it must be set forth in the report.

The local union reserves the right to refuse to register apprentices in any office that has not the necessary equipment to afford instruction being given in the different branches of work agreed upon.

No apprentice shall leave one office and enter the services of another employer without the written consent of his first employer and the president of the union.

Recommendations.

In the belief that to secure the best results in the work of apprentice training standardization of that training is essential, we recommend that all unions incorporate a clause in their contracts with the employers that all apprentices be required to take up and complete the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union before being admitted to journeyman membership. By this plan a boy going from one jurisdiction to another has no interruption in his trade training; he takes up his studies in the new jurisdiction just where he left off.

We believe that the work of the committee on supplemental trade education and the committee on apprentices is so closely related that an amalgamation of the two is desirable and therefore recommend that one committee be appointed by the president to take care of the work of both, this committee to be composed of five members, of which the president shall be an ex-officio member.

Local Unions Active.

The following local unions are active in providing instruction for the apprentices in their jurisdiction. The name of the chairman of the apprentice committee is given:

ALABAMA.

Anniston—C. M. Leahey; Montgomery—J. I. Crockett; Mobile—E. A. Morgan; Tuscaloosa—Mack Farmer.

ARIZONA.

Bisbee—D. S. Pierce; Tucson—T. R. Hollowell; Kingman—W. E. Montgomery; Phœnix—Willis S. Swenson; Prescott—Edwin Towzey.

ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith—O. Boyd; Texarkana—William Owen; Little Rock—Guy H. Bilheimer.

CALIFORNIA.

Fresno—W. P. Faddis; Long Beach—F. O. Nicholson; Palo Alto—Willis L. Hall; Petaluma—R. G. McFadden, jr.; Sacramento—E. F. Drackert; San Diego—N. S. Hallett; Santa Ana—H. L. Engle; Stockton—R. H. Conklin; Imperial Valley—Paul B. Swanson; Oakland—C. L. J. Browne; Pasadena—George A. Swerdfiger; Riverside—F. F. Lord; San Bernardino—C. L. Fleming; San Francisco—E. H. Bobbitt; San Jose—J. L. Reed; Santa Cruz—F. R. Brentlinger; Vallejo—Walter J. Stookey.

CANADA.

Alberta.

Calgary—H. C. Butler; Edmonton—A. R. Groff.

British Columbia.

New Westminster—A. J. Oxenbury; Vancouver—W. Westall; Prince Rupert—D. McCorkindale.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg—W. D. McLaren.

New Brunswick.

Fredericton—R. Kennedy; St. John—George Maxwell.

Nova Scotia.

Halifax—J. E. Schaffer.

Ontario.

Brantford—W. D. Reeves; Hamilton—Philip Obermeyer; Ottawa—Thomas Healey; Toronto—A. Gerard; Fort William—C. T. Arnold; London

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—A. C. Flowers; Peterborough—R. T. Hounsell; Windsor—Henry Robinson.

Quebec.

Montreal (French)—Adhemar Tremvlay; Quebec—J. A. Paradis; Montreal (176)—Thomas Robertson.

Saskatchewan.

Moose Jaw—S. McMaster; Saskatoon—M. Morrissey; Regina—F. Fitzpatrick.

COLORADO.

Boulder—James Coughlin; Cripple Creek—Jay Matthews; Fort Collins—F. W. Kasch; La Junta—Fred Davis; Trinidad—William Martin; Colorado Springs—Frank S. Ross; Denver—H. R. Hayes; Grand Junction—George M. Frey; Pueblo—F. B. Duvall.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport—Edwin Cooper; Hartford—Oscar A. Miles; New Britain—Thomas W. Lawlor; New London—Matthew J. Brennan; Waterbury—Harry White; Danbury—William J. Curran; Middletown—George E. Ahrendt; New Haven—Frederick Planck; Norwich—Milo R. Waters.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington—Charles P. Saylor.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington—Timothy M. Ring.

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine—J. E. Housh; Tallahassee—T. M. Kline.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta—Lovelace J. Eve; Macon—C. M. Smith; Augusta—R. C. Williams; Savannah—O. C. Wike; Waycross—J. T. Williams.

IDAHO.

Boise City—Edward Price; Wallace—W. G. Pinekard.

ILLINOIS.

Aurora—George N. Dieterich; Bloomington—O. C. Smith; Centralia—J. N. Barnes; Champaign—J. M. Collins; Charleston—F. M. Mealey; Chicago—John C. Harding; Chicago (272)—Oluf A. Rasmussen; Chicago (247)—Emil Forslund; Danville—M. S. Burr; Elgin—E. Keller; Freeport—E. F. Wassell; Galesburg—Charles F. Calson; Harrisburg—C. W. Richardson; Jacksonville—Abe L. Wood; Kankakee—C. R. Wright; Lincoln—O. F. Moyer; Mattoon—John W. Rider; Murphysboro—Freeman Whitson; Peoria—John McGrath; Quincy—Frank Bauer; Rockford—H. A. Lambert; Springfield—Thomas E. Bland; Sterling—Virgil Goodrich; Streator—Abraham L. Hoy; Tri-City—Harold Jacobsen.

INDIANA.

Anderson—Ray Brown; Elkhart—Homer Allen; Evansville—George E. Ruddell; Fort Wayne—Edward Miller; Frankfort—K. C. Thacker; Gary—Ben Skinner; Indianapolis—Arch D. Hinch; Kokomo—Fern S. Cooper; Lafayette—John S. Vaughan; Muncie—John C. Larkin; New Albany—Frank Armbruster, sr.; Princeton—H. C. Bucklin; Richmond—J. Emery Wissler; South Bend—W. W. Ferbrache; Terre Haute—L. N. Tester; Washington—James McCrisaken.

IOWA.

Boone—Charles Elliott; Cedar Rapids—Fred Fitch; Clinton—Carl Bloomberg; Des Moines—Albert F. Anderson; Keokuk—A. L. Hemenway; Marshalltown—Charles Duns; Muscatine—A. M. Geibel; Oskaloosa; A. E. Crim; Ottumwa—J. P. Runshe; Sioux City—W. M. Schreiner; Waterloo—T. C. Keene.

KANSAS.

Atchison—A. G. Oneaton; Leavenworth—Edward Lanzer; Topeka—Leo Von Langen.

KENTUCKY.

Henderson—Robert B. Cheaney; Louisville—Don E. Vanice; Paducah—Parry G. Meloan.

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge—M. J. Farrier; New Orleans—A. Ladd.

MAINE.

Lewiston—Charles Hartley; Portland—Henry G. Jones; Waterville—James Barry.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis—Frank Fell, jr.; Baltimore—George W. Clifton; Cumberland—James Orr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—William C. Trump; Brockton—George F. Drape; Fall River—John F. Reagan; Fitchburg—W. W. Farnsworth; Greenfield—George Portman; Haverhill—Bert Chase; Holyoke—William S. Friend; Lawrence—Ambrose M. McLaughlin; Lynn—John W. Doddridge; New Bedford—A. H. Adams; Northampton—Edward Ahearn; Pittsfield—Frank G. King; Springfield—Richard H. Dare; Worcester—W. H. Sullivan.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian—A. A. Wooten; Bay City—L. Albert Grabmeyer; Detroit—Truman W. Varian; Flint—Bert F. Clark; Grand Rapids—E. B. Geary; Houghton—Albert Mayotte; Jackson—A. F. Humiston; Kalamazoo—James Campbell; Niles—Willis L. Bowron; Pontiac—David L. Brown; Port Huron—Frank Van Norman; Saginaw—Alfred Marxhausen.

MINNESOTA.

Duluth—Bernard Poredeson; Faribault—R. G. Mueller; Minneapolis—William G. Libby; Owatonna—M. G. Kelly; Winona—John F. Bilder.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson—A. H. Lampe; Meridian—T. T. Merritt; Vicksburg—George Shuff.

MISSOURI.

Columbia—Russell Monroe; Hannibal—E. B. Poole; Jefferson City—A. S. Ferguson; Kansas City—E. L. Traylor; Sedalia—E. J. Wheeler; Springfield—A. L. Dawson; St. Joseph—Chas. McAhan; St. Louis—Jess Chapler.

MONTANA.

Anaconda—M. M. Blythe; Billings—T. E. Flynn; Great Falls—Harvey Bloomquist; Helena—A. B. Canary; Miles City—H. E. Kelly; Missoula—W. L. Perry.

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NEBRASKA.

Omaha—J. H. Martin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Berlin—Arthur J. Laplante; Concord—F. J. A. Phaneuf; Keene—John J. Hudson; Portsmouth—P. R. Jellison.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park—Arthur S. Housel; Atlantic City—Lewis Herrmann; Camden—Henry W. Buchanan; Dover—Clinton A. Smith; Elizabeth—William Martin; Hoboken—John McKiernan; Jersey City—August Frueh; Morristown—Clarence G. Hopkins; Newark—Charles L. Shoenart; Passaic—Joseph F. Liddy; Paterson—William A. Dodge; Perth Amboy—J. L. Tooker; Somerville—Fred Halsted; Trenton—James E. Leigh.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque—A. A. Allen.

NEW YORK.

Albany—Eugene H. Souder; Amsterdam—William J. Meenam; Binghamton—O. J. Donnelly; Buffalo—Edward T. Welsh; Fulton County—Edward Brill; Glens Falls—Leo Cashion; Middletown—Benoni Crist; Mount Vernon—John J. Gunther; New York—Robert L. Gillespie; New York (261)—J. De Nonno; Niagara Falls—F. E. Richards; Norwich—W. R. Stewart; Poughkeepsie—James Martin; Rome—H. Smith, jr.; Schenectady—J. J. O'Brien; Syracuse—Florince A. Tague; Tarrytown—Moses Myers; Troy—A. M. Page; Utica—Ithel B. Daniel; White Plains—Albert J. Schlinger.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville—W. L. Van Wagenen; Greensboro—J. J. Williams; Raleigh—L. F. Alford; Salisbury—R. T. Curd; Wilmington—W. E. Aud.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—C. H. Jorgenson; Grand Forks—Louis Andrasko.

OHIO.

Alliance—J. F. Sullivan; Ashtabula—H. A. Wolfe; Bellaire—John H. Poorman; Bowling Green—Carl Jolley; Cambridge—Charles F. Baughman; Canton—C. E. Sanders; Chillicothe—George Kellar; Cincinnati—M. Nicholson; Cleveland—James J. Hoban; Columbus—C. H. Duphorne; Dayton—John H. Chambers; Lisbon—William Breidenstein; Lorain—S. R. Crewson; Mansfield—J. E. Straub; Marietta—S. T. Dye; Martins Ferry—Frank Barr; Massillon—Nelson P. Maier; Newark—F. M. Belmar; Piqua—Henry Fleming; Portsmouth—Edmund Hoebel; Salem—A. H. Wentz; Springfield—William H. Dase; Toledo—Clarence Benedict; Westerville—L. F. Thompson; Youngstown—L. W. Parmiter; Zanesville—Roy Nowell.

OKLAHOMA.

Chickasha—Charles E. Day; Coalgate—H. O. Johnson; Enid—H. E. Matthews; Lawton—J. L. Ferguson; Muskogee—William M. Phares; Oklahoma City—C. W. Durland; Okmulgee—W. A. Woods; Tulsa—Orel M. Harper.

OREGON.

Baker—Eugene Crosby; Eugene—Manley C. Fuller; Portland—Charles P. Howard.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bradford—A. M. Thamm; Butler—J. H. Wood; Connellsville—A. C. Herbert; Easton—Harry Shorpe; Harrisburg—L. B. Wanbaugh; Hazelton—H. M. Folweiler; Lancaster—Harry M. Friend; Meadville—Samuel Postance; McKeesport—Ed M. Miller; Oil City—I. E. Aucker; New Castle—Thomas W. James; Pittsburgh—August B. Stoehr; Philadelphia—Samuel W. Hosking; Pottsville—Charles L. Fowler; Pittston—H. C. Hunt; Ridgeway—Henry Parsons; Reading—Ezra K. High; Scranton—Charles L. Auer; Sharon—E. Childs; Washington—James L. Carter; Wilkes-Barre—Lew Hunt Bachman; Williamsport—Cyrus Heller; York—Hammond E. Pfleiger; Ridgway—Henry Parsons.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence—Daniel O'Connor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia—John Lee Davis; Spartanburg—E. F. Hunt.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Jay B. Sessions.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol—T. W. Cook; Jackson—W. H. Mainord; Memphis—C. E. Barber; Nashville—Robert Cuthbert.

TEXAS.

Austin—E. R. Holden; Cleburne—A. D. Wells; Corpus Christi—John W. Dobbs; Corsicana—C. B. Haley; Dallas—George H. Rheinlander; El Paso—Robert Vernor; Ennis—Ruby Rooker; Fort Worth—Philip Stovall; Galveston—J. M. Carroll; Houston—K. E. Choate; Longview—J. Russell Le Duke; Marshall—W. L. Davis; Paris—Ben Sharp; San Antonio—P. T. Reynolds; Wichita Falls—C. D. Willard.

UTAH.

Ogden—George W. Hoffman; Salt Lake City—F. E. Morris.

VERMONT.

Barre—O. C. Wiley.

VIRGINIA.

Norfolk—H. W. Furlow; Roanoke—H. R. Taylor.

WASHINGTON.

Bellingham—Frederick M. Harper; Ellensburg—D. A. Redfield; Everett—A. W. Stanley; North Yakima—J. H. Steward; Olympia—Frank L. Satterlee; Seattle—J. Fred Nelson; Spokane—R. L. Thomas; Walla Walla—Robert G. McCracken; Tacoma—A. V. Morris.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Huntington—M. F. Beasley; Wheeling—Luke Fitton.

WISCONSIN.

Appleton—C. B. Spicher; Fond du Lac—Alfred J. Pitts; Green Bay—Otto L. Fielder; La Crosse—W. G. Kiefer; Madison—Louis Schillinger; Milwaukee—Frank J. Zimmerman; Oshkosh—J. W. Kircher; Racine—Ernest Boernke; Sheboygan—John Stengel; Superior—J. H. Somerville.

WYOMING.

Laramie—Robert P. Gottschalk.

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The Late A. W. Thomson.

On December 31, 1916, when the news of the death of A. W. Thomson was sent out from Indianapolis, it caused sorrow and sadness to many thousands of union printers within the ranks of the International Typographical Union. "Booth" Thomson was a familiar figure at numerous conventions of the International Typographical Union, and had endeared himself to a numberless host of friends through his kindly and lovable demeanor. A forceful and fluent talker, he became a conspicuous personage at many of the yearly gatherings of the union printers.

It was through his oratorical ability that he earned the appellation of "Booth." Of commanding presence and powerful voice, he was a forceful speaker and debater, and whenever he addressed a convention he was given rapt attention by the officers, delegates and visitors.

"Booth" Thomson was a member of Cleveland Typographical Union for close to forty years, and was regarded as one of the most influential union men in the country. He was president of No. 53 for four terms; secretary-treasurer for twelve terms; chairman of the committee that negotiated the first wage agreement for machine operators, and served on each succeeding scale committee (both book and job and newspaper) until his demise; chairman of the convention committee in 1912; delegate on nine different occasions, being elected to Cincinnati in 1883, Buffalo, 1887, Chicago, 1893, Milwaukee, 1900, Colorado Springs, 1906, San Francisco, 1911, Providence, 1914, Los Angeles, 1915, and Baltimore, 1916. He was elected as organizer for the third district in 1894, under President Prescott; appointed by President Lynch as reading clerk at the golden jubilee convention in Cincinnati in 1902; selected by President Duncan as chairman of the laws committee at the Providence convention in 1914; and served on numerous committees at the other conventions to which he was a delegate. In every instance he performed his duty in a noble and unselfish manner, and some of the most beneficial and enduring legislation enacted by the parent body were the product of his fertile brain.

In his local and in the International he was ever striving to build laws and solve problems that would accrue to the benefit of the members and add luster and brilliancy to our great organization. He possessed a powerful and analytical mind that was remarkable, for no question ever presented itself concerning union affairs but he was able to give a satisfactory solution.

Great as was his work and activities for a quarter of a century in behalf of the organized workers of his craft, the noblest and most enduring service he contributed was during the last two years of his life. First as chairman of the commission on vocational training, and later as chairman of the committee on apprentices.

Owing to negligence on the part of employers and employes the training of apprentices was entirely overlooked until it was fast becoming a serious menace to the welfare of our trade. Surrounded with perplexities that would discourage the average person and make him hesitate to assume the task of finding a remedy for the abatement of this evil, had no terrors for "Booth" Thomson. In his customary wise manner he sought for a specific that would not only correct but prevent further abuses emanating from this source He outlined plans and set about taking a canvass of the entire jurisdiction, so that he could apply his efforts and time to the standardization of training for apprentices.

At the Baltimore convention he prepared amendments to then existing laws governing apprentices which had for their purpose the guidance of local unions in dealing with the boys entering the trade. The wisdom of such action is attested to by many of the larger unions adopting regulations which will practically insure these unions that none but competent journeymen will be turned out in their jurisdictions in the future.

His cheerful disposition, his loyalty to the cause of unionism, his many contributions to the progress and success of the International Typographical Union, will be appreciated and cherished for years to come by those who knew him in life, but the masterful work performed by him in behalf of the apprentice boy will bear infinite fruit and serve as an everlasting monument to the memory of dear old "Booth" Thomson.

Thanks.

In conclusion, we wish to express our sincere appreciation of the counsel and assistance of President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays in the furtherance of this most important work. We also extend our thanks to the members of local apprentice committees and the officers and members of subordinate locals for their active co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

BERT G. BRADY, Chairman,
JAMES J. HOBAN, Secretary,
CHARLES HERTENSTEIN,
Committee on Apprentices.

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REPORT OF A. F. OF L. DELEGATES

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in Baltimore, Md., November 13-25, 1916, inclusive. In point of representation it was one of the largest gatherings ever held by that body, 394 delegates being reported in attendance, who represented 2,114,000 members.

The delegates and visitors were extended the usual welcome by the mayor of the city, the governor of the state and a number of other distinguished citizens from various walks of life, and the entertainment, special meetings and other functions arranged by the local unions of Baltimore and surrounding cities and towns for visiting union officials made the occasion both pleasurable and profitable.

Without going into detailed description of the activities of the Baltimore convention (which are fully set forth in the annual report covering more than 400 pages), it may be stated that the outstanding features of the gathering were the action taken relating to militarism, the high price problem and the so-called Adamson eight-hour law.

After a lengthy debate upon a report in which a committee virtually sanctioned military training in the public schools, the recommendation of the committee was defeated and the whole subject of militarism was referred to a special committee, which subsequently submitted the following as the declaration of the federation on this vital issue, which was unanimously adopted:

We are unalterably and emphatically opposed to "militarism," that system fostered and developed by tyrants with the object of supporting their arbitrary authority and utilized by those whose predatory designs or ambitions for power and worldly glory lead them to invade and subdue other nations, destroying their liberties, acquiring their wealth and fastening the yoke of bondage upon them.

The American trade-union movement is convinced by the experience of mankind that "militarism," even in its less horrid manifestations, brutalizes those influenced by the spirit of the institution. Under the baleful thrall of the savage instincts which it arouses, the finer elements of humanity are strangled. Under "militarism" a pseudo-patriotism is established in the minds of the people wherein men believe that there is nobility and heroism in dying for the glory of a dynasty, or the maintenance of institutions which are inimical to human progress and democratic institutions. "Militarism" is the appeal of arbitrary and irresponsible force as opposed to reason and justice.

Resistance to injustice and tyranny is that virile quality which has given purpose and effect to ennobling causes in all countries and at all times. The institutions of our country and the freedom won by its founders would have been impossible had they been unwilling to die in defense of their liberties. Only a people willing to maintain their rights and defend their liberties are guaranteed free institutions. Conditions foreign to the institutions of our country have prevented the entire abolition of organized bodies of men trained to carry arms. A citizen soldiery supplies what would otherwise take its place, a large standing army—to which we are unalterably opposed as tending to establish "militarism" in all of its phases. Large standing armies threaten the existence of civil liberty. The history of every nation demonstrates that as standing armies are enlarged the rule of democracy is lessened or extinguished. Our experience has been that even this citizen soldiery, the militia of our several states, has given cause for gravest apprehension. At times their ranks have been recruited from professional thugs, criminals and employes of corporations involved in conflict with workmen who are endeavoring to protect their rights and interests and elevate their standards of living.

During industrial disputes the militia has been called upon to support the authority of those who have desired to enforce martial law, while the courts were open and civil authorities competent to maintain the supremacy of civil law.

We declare that the militia of our several states should be organized and controlled by the democratic institutions of our country, so that this voluntary force of citizen soldiery may never be diverted from its true purpose to be used to jeopardize or infringe upon the liberties of our people.

The right to bear arms is a fundamental principle of our government, a principle regarded at all times by free people as essential to the maintenance of their liberties and institutions. We demand that this right shall remain inviolate.

Unquestionably the perpetuity of our ideals of government and the maintenance of our free institutions depend largely upon the character of training received by the youth of today—the citizen of tomorrow. While demanding that our public schools shall so teach our children as to develop keen, ready minds, and inspire them with high and lofty ideals fully prepared to intelligently exercise the duties and responsibility of a free people, we also demand that the body of every child be so trained in our schools as to develop them into full manhood and womanhood. We likewise insist that the youth of today—the worker of tomorrow—be so trained as to take his place in our industries fully equipped and prepared to protect his rights as a worker and to properly exercise his influence in our economic and industrial life.

We are, however, unalterably opposed to any form of physical training or any quality of mental education, which would tend to inculcate the spirit of "militarism." The child's immature and impressionable mind must not be taught to think, except with horror, upon the killing of human beings. To arouse the thought that any of their school hours are devoted to preparation for the possible use of arms against their fellow men, is to brutalize their instincts and subvert the influence of the necessary lessons of humanity, peace and good will which it is the duty of our public schools to impress upon them.

A number of resolutions were introduced dealing with the high cost of living and arbitrary advance of prices partly due to the war, shortage of production and principally the successful combination of capitalists to corner the market. The discussion of this problem necessarily took a wide range and demands were made that the government interfere with the alleged rights and privileges of certain classes of business interests to gouge the public to the limit, as, for instance, the paper manufacturers who, as has been clearly proved, have enforced great hardship on the printing industry because they had the power to combine and monopolize production. Not only were investigations and publicity demanded, but the government was urged to place an embargo on all commodities exported until such time as prices reached the normal level that generally prevailed before the outbreak of the war in Europe.

The following proposition, introduced by the delegates representing the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen

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and Assistants' Union, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, the International Photo-Engravers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, was adopted after being slightly amended in phraseology:

Whereas, As a result of its recent investigation of news print paper prices, the Federal Trade Commission declares that during the first half of this year, when prices were already soaring to unprecedented figures, the average cost of producing news print paper in domestic mills was less than $1.65 a hundred pounds, or below the average cost of production in the last three years; and,

Whereas, Contract prices rose this year from less than $2 per hundred pounds to $3 and $3.50, and on current market purchases publishers have been compelled to pay as high as $7 or more for paper bought in the same way prior to January 1, 1916, for between $2 and $3; and,

Whereas, The facts obtained by the Federal Trades Commission show that the price of news print paper has advanced beyond all reason, considering the cost of manufacture, thereby indicating the existence of an illegal conspiracy to control prices and to extort illegitimate profits for jobbers and manufacturers; and,

Whereas, The exorbitant and still growing prices charged for news print and other papers have had the effect of forcing some newspapers to suspend publication, others to consolidate, and still others to reduce the number of pages printed, thereby greatly reducing the number of employes in departments under the jurisdiction of the international unions represented in the International Allied Printing Trades Association; and,

Whereas, Many newspaper publishers and commercial printers are reluctant to volunteer evidence tending to establish the existence of an illegal conspiracy, formed for the purpose of compelling the payment of extortionate prices for papers used in the printing industry; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor, in behalf of the men and women employed in the printing industry, urges an immediate and thorough investigation by the department of justice, to determine the influences which have effectively controlled the prices of printing papers during the past year, and which threaten to still further increase the prices of the same; and, be it

Resolved, That the department of justice be urged to take up the Federal Trade Commission's report and immediately institute investigations through federal grand juries in the larger cities of the United States for the purpose of obtaining evidence of the illegal conspiracies which are believed to exist; and, be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and instructed to take such steps as may be necessary to obtain action by the Federal Trade Commission, the department of justice and by congress to the end that the printing industry may be rescued from the clutches of those who are unjustifiably manipulating the prices and supplies of papers used in printing.

The Adamson eight-hour law was the subject of considerable discussion, and the executive officers of the four railway brotherhoods were guests of the convention on the eighth day and explained their movement for the shorter workday and increased wages. In view of the action of congress in passing the Adamson bill and the impending attacks upon that measure in the courts, a resolution proposing that organized labor bend its efforts to secure action from state legislatures to restrict the workday in all industries to a maximum of eight hours was referred to the executive council with instructions to investigate the whole subject of legal procedure in this regard and report to the next convention. The subject of old age pensions, which was brought to the attention of the convention by a resolution introduced by your delegates as well as by several others, was also referred to the council for further investigation and a report later.

The convention urged that all affiliated international, state and local unions do all in their power to make the injunction question a paramount issue to the end that the provisions of the Clayton act may be incorporated in the statutes of the various states. It was also recommended that steps be taken to secure the passage of laws prohibiting the conferring of police powers on private guards and to prevent the transportation of strikebreakers from one state into another.

The American Federation of Labor officials were instructed to make special efforts to organize the school teachers of the country and also clerical and office help, nurses and attendants in hospitals and workers in other professions who are in an unorganized condition and unable to make united efforts to improve their conditions. Numerous affiliated organizations requested that special efforts be put forth to increase demands for products that bear their union label, which appeals were endorsed.

A warning was sounded to the workers of the country against the underhanded efforts that are now being made by enemies of trade unions to secure the enactment of laws in the various states to enforce compulsory arbitration or compel men and women to remain at work while some sort of an investigation is to be made relating to the demands that may be made. Such a law is now in operation in Canada and also in the state of Colorado, while President Wilson also recommended to the last congress that a similar measure be passed to deal with disputes in industries affecting interstate commerce. The right to cease work, where no contract operates to the contrary, for any reason or none is not to be surrendered by the laboring people of the country unless they are willing to wear the yoke of a new form of slavery.

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate John P. Frey, of the International Molders' Union, looking to the creation of a legal bureau by the federation. After considerable discussion this resolution was referred to the committee on laws, which reported favorably an amendment to the constitution increasing the per capita tax of international and national unions from three-fourths of a cent per member per month to 1 cent. An amendment which placed the per capita tax at seven-eighths of a cent per member per month was defeated.

In the discussion of this proposed amendment, it was conceded that the gross receipts of the federation for the preceding financial year had covered all disbursements and had left a comfortable balance in the hands of the treasurer. It was also conceded that the legal affairs of the large national and international unions could not be handled through such a department in Washington, and that it would be of little, if any, benefit to them. Since the proposed increase in the per capita tax would have amounted to more than $60,000 per year, and since the necessity for this increased tax was not apparent, the proposition was overwhelmingly defeated on a roll call by a vote of 11,866 against, to 8,722 for, a two-thirds vote being required to adopt. The undersigned delegates voted against the proposed increase in the per capita tax, believing there was no necessity for it.

Some of the old jurisdictional controversies cropped out again, several new ones made their

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initiatory bow and a few were adjusted to the satisfaction of the organizations interested.

The labor press, in which many of our members are actively ihterested, was given unstinted praise for conducting educational work necessarily preceding organization, and affiliated international and local unions were requested to advertise in and subscribe for the labor papers and thus assist in building up an institution that is a power for good, especially at a time when most needed.

The incumbent officials were re-elected, and Frank Farrington, of the miners, and John Golden, of the textile workers, were chosen as delegates to the British Trade Union Congress, while Emanuel Koveleski, of the hotel and restaurant employes, was named as delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Buffalo was selected as the next convention city.

Thanking the membership of the International Typographical Union for the honor conferred upon us to serve them as delegates to the American Federation of Labor, we remain

Yours fraternally,
MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
MAX S. HAYES,
H. W. DENNETT,
HUGH STEVENSON.

Note by Delegate Frank Morrison.

I concur in the above report, prepared by my colleagues, except their reference to their vote against increasing per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for the establishment of a legal bureau of information. I voted to increase the per capita tax, because:

(1) The 1913 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Seattle, instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to establish a legal department, the International Typographical Union delegates to that convention voted in favor of the instructions and the Providence convention of the International Typographical Union endorsed their action;

(2) The executive council of the American Federation of Labor reported to the Baltimore convention, 1916, that they could not establish a legal department because of lack of funds.

(3) The conventions of the American Federation of Labor for several years past ordered an assessment of 1 cent to be levied to organize the women workers, and at the Baltimore convention it was decided that no further assessments should be levied, except in case of a prolonged strike or lockout. Hence, if convention had increased per capita tax one-twelfth of a cent, which I advocated, the amount paid by the International Typographical Union this year would, under the proposed increase, have been exactly the same per capita as paid last year.

(4) The increase of per capita from three-fourths to seven-eighths of a cent would cost the International Typographical Union less than $52 per month, but the total collected would be sufficient to carry into effect the instructions of the Seattle convention, and leave a substantial balance to intensify American Federation of Labor activities.

(5) It is my belief that the members of the International Typographical Union are willing to give an additional one-twelfth or even one-fourth cent per member per month to be used by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to carry on its legislative and organizing campaigns which have been so beneficial to hundreds of thousands of wage workers and at a time when the forces that are antagonistic to the labor movement are bending every energy to stem the tide of organization and stay trade union efforts to establish improved working conditions.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK MORRISON.

COMMITTEE ON POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on postal telegraph and telephone service submits the following:

Since our last report nothing in a legislative way has been accomplished toward the advancement of this great and needed reform in this country's otherwise excellent and up-to-date postal service. Governmental ownership and operation of the means of transmitting and receiving communications by wire (and wireless and every other agency that may hereafter be devised or invented) would make our country's postal service the equal, if not superior, to that of any other nation in the world.

We again recall to the attention of our membership the fact that the present postmaster general, in his first annual report to congress, in December, 1913, recommended legislation that would make the sending of communications by wire or wireless a governmental monopoly. This recommendation has since been renewed annually, and the postmaster general strongly and ably urges the propriety and necessity of congress giving him authority to act in accordance with the provisions of the law of July 24, 1866, which affirmed the jurisdiction of the government over the then existing telegraph service and gave the numerous companies then in operation five years' lease of life, when they might be taken over by the government at their appraised valuation at the pleasure of congress. More than fifty years have now passed without congressional action. In the meantime, however, the telegraph companies were not idle. By 1874, eight years after the passage of the law of 1866, they had all been gathered under the wings of the Western Union, originally a small local New York corporation, chartered by that state in 1852. The telegraph monopoly by a private corporation was then complete, and it has remained a monopoly up to this date.

When Mr. Burleson's first report and recommendations were published many of our leading newspapers threw up their hands in amazement and horror. Not a few of these journals had in the past, particularly during the strikes and blacklisting of telegraphers in 1871, 1883 and 1907, been strong advocates of a governmental postal tele-

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graph, and fiercely denounced the monopoly for its tyrannical and unjust treatment of its employes. Estimates of the cost of the postmaster general's "innovation" ranged from seven hundred millions of dollars and upward, which figures were many millions out of the way. The estimated cost looked and sounded enormous, and the cause of postal telegraphy and telephony received scant support from the press generally. Since 1913, world conditions have sustained terrific reverses. Our troubles with Mexico early made necessary governmental control or censorship of the wire service, and our entry as a participant in the great European war, after a long series of outrages and sacrifices of the lives of hundreds of American citizens and the destruction of many millions of dollars of American property, renders that censorship still imperative.

But the wire monopolies are getting all the profit of the increased business, which rightfully belongs to the government. Had congress acted promptly on the postmaster general's recommendation a very large sum could have been realized from the telegraph and telephone service, which would have aided materially in rendering unnecessary some forms of taxation now proposed to raise funds for the successful prosecution of the war. For instance, the increase in postage rates on publications and the proposed tax on advertisements. As this report is being written the senate committee on finance is giving hearings to newspaper publishers to learn the effect of the war taxes on the latter's business. All who have thus far testified have given most gloomy evidence as to the disastrous results which they have good reason to fear. With the increased cost of war news and the acute print paper situation owing to alleged scarcity, real or artificial, the printing business has been sorely stricken ever since the outbreak of the greatest war in all history.

It seems to your committee that no better time than the present will ever come for the government to declare a monopoly of the existing wire services and any and all others that may hereafter be devised, and thus restore to the people of this country a purely public function, so unwisely turned over to private control while the telegraph was still in its infancy and its tremendous future possibilities and usefulness unknown and unsuspected.

A few years ago a few hundred millions added to the expenses of our government created a great sensation among the people. Not so now, however. Congress is now appropriating by the billion, and we apprehend that there are more billions yet to come. The wire service added to the postal service would soon pay the cost of its acquisition under the terms of the law of 1866, which still remains on the statute books, unamended, and is known as the "national telegraph act."

In conclusion, we desire to say that there appears to be nothing left to your committee to do but to patiently watch and wait developments and as opportunity occurs to be ready to present to our national legislators the facts and arguments briefly outlined in the foregoing and such others as long study of the subject has placed at our disposal.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. DICKMAN,
SAMUEL H. BELL,
T. C. PARSONS,
Committee.

Washington, D. C.

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UNION PRINTERS HOME

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The board of trustees of the Union Printers Home herewith submits a detailed report of its transactions for the year ended May 31, 1917.

The report contains the minutes of the meetings of the corporation and board of trustees, the reports of standing committees, the financial statement of the treasurer, and the report of the superintendent, the latter document including a brief report from the Home physician.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—ANNUAL MEETING.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 18, 1916.

The Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home met Monday, September 18, 1916, at 10 A. M. at the Union Printers Home in the board room of the main building.

There were present at the session President Marsden G. Scott, Vice-President Thomas McCaffery, Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, Trustees Michael Powell, Miss Anna C. Wilson, George P. Nichols and Walter E. Ames.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, S. S. Leslie was appointed doorkeeper for this session of the board.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays was instructed to invite Secretary-Treasurer W. W. Drayer, of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America, who was present at the board meeting by invitation of the officers of the board, to accompany the board on its inspection of the buildings and cemetery lots and also to occupy a seat during the meetings of the board while he is present in Colorado Springs.

The following report of Superintendent Daley, of the Union Printers Home, was read:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 18, 1916.

To the Members of the Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home:

MISS WILSON AND GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit for your consideration the following report of the business transactions of the Home since the special meeting of the board of trustees in July of this year, together with recommendations:

As directed by the board of trustees the work of building an extension to the main building was started as soon as possible after the adjournment of the special meeting of the board in July. The foundation has been laid and work on the basement is well under way. Contracts have been let for the purchase of stone and other building material. Work is being pushed as rapidly as possible in order that the building may be enclosed before the rainy or winter season sets in.

Resident Trustee McCaffery, Master Mechanic Portner and myself have had several conferences with Architect Hetherington with reference to plans and specifications for interior work on the new addition. The architect is ready to appear before the board to explain in detail the proposed work as far as possible.

When Architect Hetherington appeared before the board of trustees in July to explain his plans he neglected to say anything about a larger kitchen and serving room for the hospital department. An enlarged kitchen and serving room are absolute necessities. This improvement can be made in one of two ways. First, by building a new addition, which will be adequate for many years, and, second, by enlarging the present short order kitchen and enlarging the serving room by tearing out the walls between the present serving room and annex dining room and using part of the annex dining room. I would suggest that the board make a decision in this matter at this meeting.

As authorized by the finance committee of the board of trustees at its meeting in April, 1916, the following matters have been taken care of:

The greenhouses have been repaired and put in as good condition as possible. The houses are old and too small, but we will have to do the best we can with them this year. The building of new greenhouses was laid over for consideration at a later meeting.

Five dozen "Wear Ever" aluminum serving trays were purchased at a cost of $113.69.

An electric vacuum cleaner was purchased at a cost of $60.

A horse lawn mower was purchased at a cost of $82.67.

Surgical instruments in the sum of $117.92 were purchased for nose and throat work.

As authorized by the board of trustees, a King automobile was purchased at a cost of $1,480.25.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Our general form of insurance is some nine years old and some changes and additions should be made to adequately protect our property under present conditions. I recommend that Charles T. Fertig, of the Fertig Insurance and Investment Company, be asked to appear before the board and make suggestions that he believes will better protect the Home in the matter of fire insurance.

2. Owing to the large number of patients in the sanatorium at the present time, many of whom are bed patients, I find that in order to get the best results it will be necessary to employ an interne permanently, or to employ the medical consultant at least two hours every day of the week, instead of two hours per day, three days each week. I recommend that the board take action on this matter at this session.

3. When the new addition is completed it will be necessary to install a new range, dishwasher and plate warmer. The range is quoted at $195, the dishwasher at $475 and the plate warmer at $95. In order to install this equipment so that there will be no delay in opening the new addition, it will be necessary to place the order in the near future. I recommend that the superintendent be authorized to purchase the above equipment.

4. I also recommend that the superintendent be authorized to purchase all necessary furnishings for the new addition as soon as needed.

5. In my report to the finance committee I said that "the outside of the main building and the annex ought to be painted this year;" but I suggest that this work be delayed until the new addition is completed, after which the old work and the new work can be done at the same time. I recommend that the superintendent be authorized to have this work done.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

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Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the president be authorized to appoint the usual committees, and that the report be referred to the proper committees. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the superintendent was instructed to invite Charles T. Fertig, of the Fertig Insurance and Investment Company, to appear before the board Wednesday morning.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the secretary was instructed to post notices notifying the residents that the board will hear any complaints or suggestions on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

On motion of Trustee Powell, Architect T. D. Hetherington, of Colorado Springs, was invited to appear before the board on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

A further motion was made by Trustee Powell that the hours of the meeting of the board be daily from 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 1:30 P. M. to 5 P. M. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the superintendent and the matron of the Home and the Home physicians were invited to appear before the board on Thursday morning.

A communication was read from Charles Maskrey. On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays this communication was referred to Vice-President McCaffery with instructions to investigate and report to the board.

A communication was read from Susan S. Harris, director of the Colorado Springs Society of Occupational Therapy.

Trustee McCaffery moved that the secretary be instructed to acknowledge the receipt of this letter and to state to Miss Harris that the board did not feel in a position at the present time to engage in the work. This motion was adopted unanimously.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the superintendent and resident trustee be authorized to take up the question of what shall be done with the land in front of the main building, with a view to getting possession of part of the street, if possible, or purchase from the Palmer estate all that tract belonging to the estate. This motion was unanimously adopted.

The following committees were appointed by the president:

Committee on rules—Michael Powell, George P. Nichols, Anna C. Wilson.

Committee on inspection of buildings—Michael Powell, George P. Nichols, Walter E. Ames.

Committee to visit hospital—Thomas McCaffery, Walter E. Ames, Anna C. Wilson.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the annual inspection of buildings and the cemetery lots take place this afternoon at 1:30. This motion was adopted.

On motion the board adjourned to reconvene at 1:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1916.

The board of trustees met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment with all members present, and President Scott in the chair.

The following supplemental report of the superintendent was read:

In the matter of placing windows in the tents, which was referred to the superintendent, Resident Trustee McCaffery and the Home physicians, I desire to say that upon investigation it was found that the ventilators in 75 per cent of the tents were closed and in some instances the doors were shut. At the time the petition was presented to the board of trustees asking that windows be placed in the tents the weather was unusually hot (the hottest in many years). The master mechanic, resident trustee and superintendent are of the opinion that if the residents of the tents will keep their doors and ventilators open there is no necessity for placing windows in the tents. The physicians agree with us on this point.

As directed by the board of trustees at its last annual meeting, the resident trustee and the superintendent called on Mayor McKesson and Commissioner Anderson for the purpose of trying to get the city to erect a new bridge or cement culvert to replace the old and dilapidated bridge on Pikes Peak avenue and to fix up the roadway leading to the Home. After a lengthy conference, the mayor and commissioner agreed to do this work. A cement culvert has been constructed, but thus far very little has been done to put the roadway in proper condition.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

On motion of Trustee Powell the board took up the recommendations contained in the report of Superintendent Daley, the recommendations and the actions thereon being as follows:

2. Owing to the large number of patients in the sanatorium at the present time, many of whom are bed patients, I find that in order to get the best results it will be necessary to employ an interne permanently, or to employ the medical consultant at least two hours every day of the week, instead of two hours per day, three days each week. I recommend that the board take action on this matter at this session.

On motion of Trustee McCaffery action on this recommendation was deferred until after the Home physicians had appeared before the board.

3. When the new addition is completed it will be necessary to install a new range, dishwasher and plate warmer. The range is quoted at $195, the dishwasher at $475 and the plate warmer at $95. In order to install this equipment so that there will be no delay in opening the new addition, it will be necessary to place the order in the near future. I recommend that the superintendent be authorized to purchase the above equipment.

Trustee Powell moved that the recommendation be concurred in. This motion was unanimously adopted.

4. I also recommend that the superintendent be authorized to purchase all necessary furnishings for the new addition as soon as needed.

Trustee Powell moved that the recommendation be concurred in. This motion was unanimously adopted.

5. In my report to the finance committee I said that "The outside of the main building and the annex ought to be painted this year;" but I suggest that this work be delayed until the new addition is completed, after which the old work and the new work can be done at the same time. I recommend that the superintendent be authorized to have this work done.

Trustee Powell moved that the recommendation be concurred in. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the report of the superintendent regarding the greenhouses, the "Wear Ever" aluminum serving trays, the electric vacuum cleaner, the horse lawn mower, the surgical instruments and the King automobile be

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approved. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the superintendent and the resident trustee were authorized to include a serving room for the sanatorium in the improvements now being made.

Trustee Powell moved that the action of the superintendent and the resident trustee in the supplementary report be endorsed. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the superintendent and resident trustee be instructed to continue their efforts to have the road between the Home and Colorado Springs put in proper condition. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Trustee Nichols moved that the board entertain for one day on the Home premises the delegates and visitors to the convention of the International Typographical Union to be held in Colorado Springs in August, 1917; and that the sum of $1,500 be apprppriated for the use of the superintendent and the resident trustee in providing this entertainment. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the superintendent was instructed to take up the question of the advisability of procuring treatment for Resident William Nixon other than that which he was enabled to receive at the Home.

Architect Hetherington appeared before the board by invitation and explained to the board the plans of a larger kitchen and serving room for the hospital department.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the superintendent and resident trustee be instructed to have cement finish used in the new serving room. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Trustee Powell the matter of curbing or marking the new plot in the cemetery was referred to the superintendent and the resident trustee with instructions to report to the finance committee.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

The board met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment with all members present, and President Scott in the chair.

Charles T. Fertig, of the Fertig Insurance and Investment Company, appeared before the board in response to an invitation issued at the Monday session.

On motion of Trustee Powell the superintendent and resident trustee were instructed to take steps to get a valuation for insurance, to report to the finance committee, and also to secure information as to the rewiring of the old parts of the main building.

On motion of Trustee Powell the secretary was instructed to write a letter to the Portland Milling Company expressing the appreciation of the members of the board of trustees for the courtesies extended to them on their recent visit to the mill.

On motion of Trustee Powell the superintendent was instructed to purchase a new chair for Resident James L. Pitts.

On motion of Trustee Ames the request of Resident James L. Pitts that rubber wheels be placed on tables, dressers and beds on all of the overhead rooms was referred to the superintendent and resident trustee.

On motion of Trustee Powell, Secretary-Treasurer W. W. Drayer, of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America, who had been a guest of the board for several days, addressed the board as follows:

Mr. President, if you please, I desire first, I assure you, to thank you and the board of trustees for the courtesy and hospitality shown me during my short visit here at the Union Printers Home.

I may say that several years ago, when trade conditions were good in our line, a movement was started to establish a home for our aged and infirm members, but before that project was ever started we became involved in trade difficulties, and I may say that we were troubled with the installation of machines, and unlike the typographical union, who manned and controlled the machines when they were introduced in the trade, we, instead of taking hold of the machines, attempted to put them out of business, with the result that a dual organization was formed by the employers which not only materially decreased our membership but almost bankrupted our organization. For that reason the home proposition laid dormant for a number of years.

In 1913 several locals throughout the country again submitted this home proposition, and being acquainted with Mr. Hays, shortly before our Kansas City convention I extended to him an invitation to visit our convention and explain the establishment of the Printers Home and what it required to keep up an institution of this kind, that we might be enlightened as to the possibility of our organization establishing such a home. Mr. Hays cheerfully complied with the invitation and came out and in an address outlined the establishment of this Home, and I might say that he amazed our members when he advised them what it would cost to put up an institution of this kind, and what it cost to maintain one after it was established. Nevertheless they instructed me at some future time to visit the Union Printers Home and obtain some idea as to the cost of maintaining it. I had promised Mr. Hays on several occasions that I would come out with him; I had promised him so many times that at this time I felt as though I really should go, and I want to assure you that my visit here is an occasion that I shall ever remember with pleasure.

After inspecting the Union Printers Home in company with the board of trustees, I must congratulate the International Typographical Union and the board of trustees upon this wonderful institution and what it is doing for its aged and sick members. It must be seen to be appreciated, as one can not from any description realize the proportions of this institution and what it means to the sick and aged members of the union.

There is not any speech that I desire to make this morning further than to thank this board of trustees for the courtesies and hospitality shown me while I have been here in Colorado Springs. I thank you.

President Scott replied to Secretary-Treasurer Drayer as follows:

I am sure I echo the sentiments of all the members of the board when I say that if we have been useful to your organization in any way or thrown any light on this subject we are very much pleased. We are glad to know you have enjoyed your visit here.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays presented the following as a proposition coming from the Baltimore convention of the International Typographical Union, having been referred to the executive council and the board of trustees:

Proposition No. 167—By Delegate Woolsey (Springfield, Mo.):

Amend article ix, constitution, by adding the following new section:

UNION PRINTERS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

Section —. There is hereby created the "Union Printers Home Endowment Fund," the same to consist of such moneys and other property as may

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be donated to or otherwise provided for such fund. All such funds shall pass through the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and then go into the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home Corporation as the official custodian thereof, subject to investment as hereinafter provided. The principal of such fund shall be held perpetually by the International Typographical Union and be invested and reinvested by it, through and by the executive council, as provided by law. All interest and income derived from the investment of such funds shall go into the "Union Printers Home Fund," and shall be used toward the maintenance of said Union Printers Home. Such endowment fund shall be invested and reinvested from time to time by the secretary-treasurer in bonds of the United States, or in approved non-taxable state, county, township, city or school district bonds within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, or loaned upon unencumbered improved real estate situated within said jurisdiction and reasonably worth double the amount so loaned thereon. The secretary-treasurer shall furnish a blank upon which all donations to said endowment fund shall be made, and there shall be printed annually in the reports of officers a list of the names to date, chronologically arranged, of all donors of $25 or more to the "Union Printers Home Endowment Fund."

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that this be referred to the executive council with a request to the council that they take the matter up and have a proposition properly prepared to present to the next convention. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Trustee Powell the board adjourned for the purpose of inspecting the main building.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 20, 1916.

The board reconvened at 1:30 P. M. with all members present.

Resident John Dingell, of Colorado Springs No. 82, protested against the rest hours for sanatorium patients, and asked that they be reduced to two and one-half hours.

On motion of Trustee Powell action on this request was deferred until after the Home physicians had appeared before the board.

Resident John Gale, of No. 16, Chicago, complained about the noises and the smoking in the pavilion, which prevented the improvement the Home physician claims should be made in his case.

Trustee Powell moved that this be brought to the attention of the superintendent and the Home physician, and that they be instructed to have the rules enforced, and report to the board if they are unable to have same enforced.

Resident Samuel Boll, of New York No. 6, requested that he be provided with two pairs of rubber stockings.

On motion of Trustee McCaffery this matter was referred to the superintendent and the Home physician.

Resident H. Harrald, of New York No. 6, requested that the library rules be impartially enforced or abrogated.

Trustee Nichols moved that the question of the enforcement of the rules in the library be referred to Vice-President McCaffery to be taken up with the regular librarian, with a view to having all works of reference placed in a section by themselves, and giving the residents opportunity to consult these books without the necessity of first seeing the librarian, if such plan proves feasible. This motion was unanimously adopted.

The following communication was read from Resident B. F. Smythe:

UNION PRINTERS HOME,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
September 20, 1916.

Trustees Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN AND MADAM—I beg leave to submit for your consideration the accompanying proposition and specimen pages of "The Library of Original Sources," and trust you may see your way clear to purchase the ten volumes for the Home library. There is nothing of the character of this work to be found among our selection of books, and while it might not appeal to the average printer, with a mind for yellow-back literature, as being of as much importance as a game of solitaire, yet there are others who would cherish a privilege to examine such original sources of man's development during so long a period of time as 9,000 years with great satisfaction.

Hoping the matter may be favorably considered by you, I am, gentlemen and madam,

Very truly yours, etc.,
B. F. SMYTHE.

The committee on inspection of buildings presented the following report:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., September 20, 1916.

Your committee begs leave to present the following report on the grounds, cemetery, and the maintenance of the Home.

All the improvements authorized by the board and the finance committee have been carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of the addition.

The live stock, barns and stables were found in good condition.

The librarian, Oscar Howard, still maintains his reputation of conducting the library in an able manner. He has been well assisted by the late Mr. Lehman.

The grounds have been maintained in the usual high standard of past years, and the head gardener, George Forbes, is to be congratulated on his work.

We also wish to express our appreciation of the services rendered by the different residents in the care of the trucks, garden, and assisting in the work of the laundry and the mechanical staff.

The cemetery plots were found to be in first-class condition.

The superintendent and Mrs. Daley still maintain the high interest they have in every resident at the Home, their untiring efforts on behalf of the residents being such that they should be highly commended.

MICHAEL POWELL,
WALTER E. AMES,
GEORGE P. NICHOLS.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the superintendent be authorized to have a panel placed in the proper position in the present extension containing the names of the trustees who are responsible for the present improvements being made and who carried through the work of securing the money to build the present extension, together with the names of the superintendent and the agent. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

The board met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment with all members present, and President Scott in the chair.

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On motion of Trustee Ames the request of Resident B. F. Smythe that ten volumes of "The Library of Original Sources" be purchased for the Home library was referred to the superintendent and librarian, with instructions to purchase the same if deemed advisable.

The committee appointed to visit the patients in the hospital reported as to the condition of each member in that institution.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the report of the committee be referred to the superintendent and the Home physician. This motion was unanimously adopted.

At this time Doctors Giese and Runyon appeared before the board and made statements as to the medical department.

Superintendent Daley in his report to the board made the following recommendation:

2. Owing to the large number of patients in the sanatorium at the present time, many of whom are bed patients, I find that in order to get the best results it will be necessary to employ an interne permanently, or to employ the medical consultant at least two hours every day of the week, instead of two hours per day, three days each week. I recommend that the board take action on this matter at this session.

The board discussed this proposition with the doctors and the superintendent, and the matter was referred to the president and the secretary-treasurer to bring back to the board at its next session.

Doctor Giese recommended that some money be appropriated for the purpose of providing a medical library for the use of the physicians in the sanatorium, and also that some current medical periodicals be subscribed for.

On motion of Secretary-Treasurer Hays the recommendation of Doctor Giese that two lenses be purchased for the microscope was referred to the superintendent.

Doctor Giese recommended that the physicians be authorized to attend at least two conventions, having for their object the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

Referring to the communication received from Resident Charles Maskrey and referred to Trustee McCaffery, Doctor Giese stated Mr. Maskrey's anemic condition was caused from the use of morphia, and that there was no known cure for locomotor ataxia.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

The board reconvened at 1:30 P. M. with all members present.

Trustee Nichols moved that the petition from Resident John Dingell that the rest hours for sanatorium patients be reduced to two and one-half hours, be referred to the committee on rules. This motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Trustee Powell the question of consulting with Attorney Kinsley regarding the endowment fund was referred to President Scott, Vice-President McCaffery and Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

On motion of Trustee Nichols the meeting adjourned.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916.

The board met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment with all members present, and President Scott in the chair.

A request was read from Resident R. S. Mayhall that he be permitted to appear before the board. This request was granted.

The committee on rules presented the following report:

Amend section 22 of the general rules and regulations to read as follows:

Meals will be served in the main dining room during the following hours: Breakfast, from 7:15 to 8:15; dinner, from 11:45 to 12:45, and supper from 5:45 to 6:45. Sundays and holidays, supper will be served from 5 to 6. New Year's day, I. T. U. Memorial day, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas will be observed as holidays. No meals will be served except during the hours mentioned. A bell will be rung fifteen minutes before each meal, and each meal will be announced by the second ringing of the bell. All who are able must attend the general table. Suitable meals will be prepared and sent to the rooms of the sick.

The recommendation of the amendment of section 22 was concurred in.

Amend section 34 of the general rules and regulations to read as follows:

Loud, profane or improper language; reading aloud, singing, whistling or boisterous conduct is positively prohibited in the halls or the assembly room. The penalties for violation of this rule shall be the same as those prescribed in rule 28.

The recommendation of the amendment of section 34 was concurred in.

Amend section 37 of the tuberculosis sanatorium rules and regulations to read as follows:

Meals will be served during the following hours: Breakfast, from 7:30 to 8:30; dinner from 12 to 1, and supper from 5:45 to 6:30. Sundays and holidays supper will be served from 5 to 5:45. New Year's day, I. T. U. Memorial day, Decoration day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving and Christmas will be observed as holidays. No meals will be served except during the hours mentioned. Residents must attend all meals promptly. A bell will be rung fifteen minutes before each meal, and each meal will be announced by the second ringing of the bell. All who are able must attend the general table. Suitable meals will be prepared and sent to the rooms of the sick.

The recommendation of the committee to amend section 37 was concurred in.

Amend section 40 of the tuberculosis sanatorium rules and regulations to read as follows:

Sputum cups must be used by all tubercular patients while in the buildings, on the verandas or grounds, or in the vicinity thereof. These cups must be carried in cup holders furnished by the Home. These cups can be procured from the nurse at 9 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

The recommendation of the committee to amend section 40 was concurred in.

Amend paragraph 3 of section 54, superintendent, matron, physicians and nurses' rules and regulations, to read as follows:

The medical director shall visit the Home on six days a week, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., consult with the Home physician and render such medical assistance as may be deemed necessary.

The finance committee reported that it had made arrangements with Doctor Giese to continue in his present position, visiting the Home six days every week and spending two hours every day in the institution, at a salary of $2,000. The committee also reported that it was its opinion, as well as the opinion of Doctor Giese, that when the present extension to the south wing was completed and filled

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it would be necessary to have an assistant for the Home physician.

The board concurred in the report of the committee that Doctor Giese should visit the Home six days a week and that his salary should be increased to $2,000.

The committee on rules recommends that the following paragraph be inserted as No. 51, and that paragraph No. 51 shall be changed to paragraph No. 52:

That when the Home physicians report a resident is sufficiently improved to work, that resident shall be so notified by the superintendent. If said resident declines to vacate upon such notice, the matter shall be reported to the board of trustees.

The board concurred in this recommendation.

On the petition from a number of the sanatorium residents for a change in the rest hours, your committee recommends that the previous action of the board in regard to the rest hour be affirmed.

MICHAEL POWELL,
GEORGE P. NICHOLS,
ANNA C. WILSON.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Resident R. S. Mayhall appeared before the board and presented the argument that under the present conditions it was impossible to get the sanatorium residents to come before the board and make suggestions or complaints. It appeared to be his idea in some instances the residents would not do this for fear of contempt of the other residents. In other cases the idea seemed to be conveyed that it was useless to come before the board because the board would make no ruling that would appear to be against the management or the Home physician. A long discussion occurred between Mr. Mayhall and the members of the board upon this subject.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the board appropriate the sum of $125 per year for three years to be expended for medical works and medical magazines. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the Home physicians be authorized to attend two conventions having for their objects the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the sergeant-at-arms, Seaber S. Leslie, be allowed $5 for his services during the meeting of the board. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that Vice-President McCaffery be allowed the sum of $250 for his services during the year in connection with the Home. This motion was unanimously adopted.

The nomination and election of officers then took place.

Vice-President McCaffery took the chair and Marsden G. Scott was nominated and unanimously re-elected as president.

The president resumed the chair and Vice-President Thomas McCaffery was nominated and unanimously re-elected as vice-president.

J. W. Hays was nominated and unanimously re-elected as secretary-treasurer of the board.

The president declared that two standing committees—the committee on admission and the finance committee—and the executive board would be continued until the first of November.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1916.

The board met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment with all members present, and President Scott in the chair.

The committee on rules presented the following supplemental report:

We recommend that section 46 of the rules and regulations of the tuberculosis sanatorium, "Only patients in the earlier stages of tuberculosis shall be admitted to tents," be stricken out.

This recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

At the request of the board Attorney Kinsley appeared and discussed with the board the legal phases connected with the establishment of an endowment fund for the Union Printers Home.

After this discussion Secretary-Treasurer Hays presented to the board the following proposition establishing an endowment fund for the Union Printers Home. This procedure is in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of the Home:

ARTICLE VIII.

UNION PRINTERS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

Section 1. There is hereby created the "Union Printers Home Endowment Fund," the same to consist of such moneys and other property as may be donated, devised, bequeathed or otherwise contributed to such fund.

Sec. 2. The principal of such fund shall be held perpetually by the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home and their successors, and shall be separate and distinct from other funds and be invested and reinvested in bonds of the United States, or in approved, non-taxable state, county, township, municipal or school district bonds within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Sec. 3. The executive committee of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home shall have power to invest the principal of the Union Printers Home Endowment Fund, or any part thereof, in securities of the character provided in section 2 subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home.

Sec. 4. All interest and income derived from the investment of such fund, or any part thereof, shall be deposited to the credit of the Union Printers Home, and shall be used for the maintenance of the Union Printers Home.

Sec. 5. The secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home shall prepare and furnish a blank upon which donations to said Union Printers Home Endowment Fund may be made and there shall be printed annually in the report of the board of trustees a list of names of all contributors to the Union Printers Home endowment fund.

Sec. 6. The fund hereby created shall not preclude or affect the right of the Union Printers Home to receive devises and bequests and to accept and execute trusts as now provided by the charter, constitution and by-laws of the Union Printers Home.

The president declared the additional article to the by-laws of the Union Printers Home establishing an endowment fund as provided above adopted in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws of the Union Printers Home, and directed the secretary-treasurer to so amend the constitution and by-laws of the Union Printers Home.

Trustee McCaffery moved that the rules as amended be reprinted. This motion was unanimously adopted.

Residents John Paul, of Quebec; J. M. Messer, of Knoxville, Tenn., and W. S. Powers, of Seattle, Wash., were called before the board, and the board instructed them most emphatically that no resi-

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dents of the pavilion would be allowed to disturb other residents who were making an effort to recover from their afflictions, and that if this annoyance continued, and the superintendent was unable to determine who were the offenders, it would be necessary to create vacancies in the entire pavilion and allow members who are on the waiting list to come to the Home.

The vice-president was authorized by the board to give full publicity to the establishment of the Union Printers Home endowment fund.

The president, in view of the fact that Trustees Powell and Ames were attending the last meeting of the board, made for the members of the board presentations as follows:

Mr. Powell, you have been here quite some time. I will say this, and I think the other members will agree with me, that every act of yours on this board has been prompted by a desire to be of service to this institution, and I know that we all regret that the time has come when your term of office ends. It is a sad feature of service to a labor organization that when those who have worked faithfully for a long while, trying to build it up and better it, find they must sever their official relations, and I want you to know that we all of us regret very much that you will not be with us next year. As a slight token of appreciation of your cooperation with us, we present to you a traveling bag, and we hope that you will bring it with you to Colorado Springs next year to the convention. I do not know of any more that I can say except to wish you good luck through the years to come.

In reply to President Scott, Mr. Powell made the following remarks:

Mr. President and Members of the Board—In the six years that I have been on this board I have experienced some of the most pleasant times that I have had in my life. It is a great work in which I have always taken much interest, and I have always tried to do my best for the members and for the Home.

I have never met on this board any person whose work was not for the interest of the Home. I have never met anybody on this board who played politics for their own benefit—they have always worked for the benefit of the Home.

I have sat on the board with President Lynch, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Wood, Mr. McKee and the present members, and not one of them to my own knowledge has endeavored to do anything but that which would be for the best interests of the Home. We sometimes differ in regard to the method, but I am one who, if I make a proposition to the board and the rest of the members do not agree with that proposition, I do not think that they are against me. I am willing to submit to their judgment on the proposition.

I thank you very heartily for all the kind words President Scott has said, and I heartily appreciate the bag which has been presented to me.

President Scott addressed Trustee Ames as follows:

We know that you, too, have been earnest in your efforts to co-operate with the rest of us, and we regret that you will not be with us next year. We want you to take with you the pleasant recollections of your associations here and a slight memento of our good wishes. We have one of the watch charms of the International Typographical Union and a pair of sleeve buttons. We hope in the years to come that when you look at these you will remember your pleasant associations as trustee of the Union Printers Home.

Trustee Ames replied to President Scott as follows:

Mr. President and Members of the Board—In my associations with the board I have felt that each and every member has striven to do the best he could for the interest of the Home and the residents of the same. I shall always remember with pleasure my associations with the members of this board, and I trust the members who succeed us will have the same object in view that we have all had, namely, the betterment of the Home.

Further than that I can not say anything except to thank you all for your kindness, also the superintendent and Mrs. Daley for the many favors they have shown me and also my wife when she was with me, and I hope to meet you all here next year.

There being no further business to come before the board, it was on motion adjourned.

J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer.

MEETING OF HOME CORPORATION.

Colorado Springs, Colo., November 11, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Union Printers Home Corporation convened in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, November 11, 1916, at 7:30 p. m., in accordance with the provisions of article ii of its by-laws, due notice of said meeting having been given to all members of the corporation. The following members were present, either in person or by proxy: Marsden G. Scott (by proxy), J. W. Hays (by proxy), Anna C. Wilson (by proxy), Michael Powell (by proxy), Walter E. Ames (by proxy), George P. Nichols (by proxy) and Thomas McCaffery.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the corporation, held November 6, 1915, were read and approved.

The annual report of the board of trustees, which included reports from the various standing committees, Secretary-Treasurer Hays and Superintendent John C. Daley, was submitted, read and approved.

The terms of membership of Michael Powell and Walter E. Ames having expired, their resignations were presented, as required by article i of the by-laws, and duly accepted.

The following communications from Secretary-Treasurer Hays, certifying to the International Typographical Union's endorsement of Malcolm A. Knock and William Mounce for membership in the Union Printers Home Corporation, were received and ordered placed on file:

Indianapolis, Ind., October 30, 1916.

To the Corporation of the Union Printers Home:

This is to certify that Malcolm A. Knock received the endorsement of the International Typographical Union at the referendum election held on May 24, 1916, and is hereby declared the nominee of the International Typographical Union for membership in the corporation known as the Union Printers Home for the term beginning November, 1916, and ending November, 1919.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. Hays,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Ind., October 30, 1916.

To the Corporation of the Union Printers Home:

This is to certify that William Mounce received the endorsement of the International Typographical Union at the referendum election held on May 24, 1916, and is hereby declared the nominee of the International Typographical Union for membership in the corporation known as the Union Printers Home for the term beginning November, 1916, and ending November, 1919.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. Hays,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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In compliance with the instructions of the International Typographical Union as certified by its secretary-treasurer, Malcolm A. Knock and William Mounce were unanimously elected to membership in the Union Printers Home Corporation for the term beginning November, 1916, and ending November, 1919.

The obligation of Malcolm A. Knock and William Mounce, properly signed and attested, as required by law, were presented, read and approved, and ordered placed on file.

Officers of the corporation for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: President, Marsden G. Scott; vice-president, Thomas McCaffery; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hays.

The following persons were then declared to be the duly elected and qualified members of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home: Marsden G. Scott, J. W. Hays, Anna C. Wilson, George P. Nichols, Malcolm A. Knock, William Mounce and Thomas McCaffery.

No further business appearing, the annual meeting of the Home Corporation was declared adjourned. THOMAS MCCAFFERY, Vice-President.

HOME BOARD FINANCE COMMITTEE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 14, 1917.

A meeting of the finance committee of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home was held in the superintendent's office at the Home on May 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1917.

The finance committee met at the call of President Scott. The committee is composed of President Scott, Vice-President McCaffery and Secretary-Treasurer Hays. President Scott being unable to attend the meeting, appointed Trustee George P. Nichols, of Baltimore, Md., to act as his proxy, and Trustee Nichols was present in place of President Scott.

The first matter taken up by the finance committee was the situation existing in the medical department of the institution because of the recent resignation of Doctor Runyon, who had been the Home physician and was reappointed by the board of trustees at its last meeting. The superintendent was instructed to ask the medical director, Dr. Charles O. Giese, to appear before the committee at 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, May 15.

The secretary then read the report which Superintendent Daley had prepared for submission to the finance committee. The report and recommendations contained therein were as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 14, 1917.

To the Members of the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

GENTLEMEN—I herewith submit for your consideration the following report with recommendations. The report covers the important financial transactions of the Home from June 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917.

The various matters referred to the superintendent, resident trustee and physicians by the board of trustees in September, 1916, have been taken care of in the best possible manner.

1. The superintendent was authorized to purchase an invalid chair for resident James L. Pitts. The chair has been purchased.

2. The suggestion of James L. Pitts that rubber wheels be placed on tables, dressers and beds in all the rooms above the first floor was taken under advisement and I am of the opinion that the noise he complains of does not warrant the expenditure of a large sum of money to carry out his suggestion. There is very little noise caused by the moving of furniture while the rooms are being cleaned.

3. Resident Samuel Boll's request for two pairs rubber stockings was granted.

4. Resident B. F. Smythe asked the board of trustees to subscribe for ten volumes of "The Library of Original Sources" for the Home library. After a conference with Trustee McCaffery and the librarian, Mr. Howard, it was decided not to purchase the books. The librarian said there were very few calls for books of this description.

5. As authorized by the board, a revised edition of the book of rules was printed, and every resident of the Home was furnished with a copy.

6. The board of trustees appropriated the sum of $125 per year for three years to be expended for medical books and magazines. The following books were purchased on recommendation of the medical director, Dr. Charles O. Giese:

5 volumes Osler Modern Medicine	$25 00
1 volume Fishberg Tuberculosis	5 00
1 volume Mallory & Wright	3 00
1 copy Knight & Bryant	1 00
1 copy Beck	75
2 copies Pottenger—Tuberculosis	12 00
Total	$46 75

Other books and magazines will be purchased when requisition is made by the medical director.

7. As authorized by the board of trustees, the expense of Dr. W. D. Runyon, former Home physician, were paid for attending the tuberculosis congress meeting in Louisville, Ky., in October, 1916. His total expenses were $117.65. Doctor Runyon submitted the following report:

"COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., November 1, 1916.

"John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

"DEAR SIR—Herein I beg leave to report upon the proceedings of the Mississippi Valley Conference on Tuberculosis, which I had the pleasure of attending October 4, 5, 6, at Louisville, Ky. Representatives from every state in the conference district were in attendance. These included sanatorium workers, medical and lay, visiting nurses and officers of the various state and county anti-tuberculosis societies. Over four hundred registered.

"The object of the meeting was to bring about a closer relationship between anti-tuberculosis agencies in the Mississippi valley and to provide for an interchange of ideas and experiences; to strengthen and extend the work of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; to arouse the people of this valley to the need for concerted action, both public and private, against tuberculosis and to effect closer co-operation between anti-tuberculosis societies and other health agencies.

"In order to effectually cover the many subjects connected with the anti-tuberculosis crusade and to secure the maximum interchange of ideas, the program was arranged so that each day, in addition to the general session, a time was set aside for consultation tables.

"Some of the subjects for discussion were: 'Organization in Small Communities,' 'Fresh Air Schools,' 'Publicity,' 'Sanatorium Construction,' 'Early Diagnosis,' 'Sanatorium Maintenance,' 'Nurses,' etc.

"Each consultation table was presided over by a chairman; every one a well-known worker in his line. The arrangement of subjects and the informal manner in which they were treated, proved to be very instructive, and more profitable than any other feature of the meeting, giving one an opportunity to hear the actual experiences of others.

"In addition to the general session and consultation tables, there were demonstrations, lantern slides and photographs, illustrating the unceasing warfare being waged by state, city and town against the 'great white plague.'

"Especially interesting was the general session devoted to educational campaigns in the treatment of tuberculosis. Perhaps this topic appealed to me

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more than any other because of the fact that many of the residents of the Union Printers Home and sanatorium have been a factor in disseminating the literature that has enabled others to learn before too late the lesson of hygienic living.

"One paper in particular on 'Newspaper Publicity,' gave this agent alone great credit for the prevention of much infection. Nevertheless, the prevention of tuberculosis is a matter of education. It appeals to me that in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and various bulletins issued by the board of trustees and many subordinate unions, the International Typographical Union has in addition to the Home and sanatorium, the most effectual weapons to further utilize in preventing the spread of tuberculosis among its members.

"The last general meeting took up the consideration of 'Essentials in the Treatment of Tuberculosis' in the order of their importance. First came 'rest' and 'exercise;' secondly, 'fresh air;' and lastly, 'supervision of patients in sanatorium.'

"En route to and from the conference I took occasion to visit several institutions. It is almost impossible to enumerate the many ideas gained in a brief report. But, first, I might say that the Union Printers Home and Tubercular Sanatorium is free from many handicaps which prevent so many state and county, as well as municipal, sanatoria from developing a greater degree of efficiency in dealing with the tuberculous. Practically every institution visited is woefully short of funds. They are compelled to rely upon legislative bodies for appropriations. In nearly every case a waiting list of several months prevented them from receiving cases when most favorable for treatment, or entirely discouraged applicants from entering a sanatorium at all. Their buildings on an average were two years behind the needs of the community, and it was especially pleasing to me to know that already additional room is being provided for at the Home.

"Another feature frequently encountered was the lack of room for medical services; in fact, the increased cost of maintenance and disrupting of medical as well as domestic services was oftentimes occasioned by the lack of what is apparently unessential in the way of arrangement of rooms and equipment.

"It was again a pleasure to recount the careful plans and probable equipment you have shown me of the wing now building and the proposed hospital wing. If these plans are carried out there will be no hesitancy in saying that you will have one of the finest sanitoria in existence.

"The consensus of opinion among medical men caring for all classes of cases such as we do here is that the permanent type of building is not only necessary as regarding service, but in economy of administering and maintenance it is always best.

"We are lacking in a few days, but these are essential, and it is a matter of regret to me when I feel compelled to acknowledge their existence. First, and perhaps the most important, is our application of rest and exercise (the latter carefully controlled and regulated) in the treatment of tuberculosis. Rest is the only way out for the active tubercular. Needless to say that rest should be taken in massive doses regarded as a necessity and taken in a manner anticipating a return to health. We are not doing this enough here. However, I am very optimistic.

"Too many 'half through' feel the returning general strength and interpret it as an arrestment or cure and leave the sanatorium to return to work much against our wishes. This will result in one way only, a breaking down and a harder fight than ever to come back. The improvement in lung condition comes only after the general condition improves and then very slowly. I feel that the future will remedy this situation materially, as we are determined to place each resident's condition fully before him and attempt in every legitimate way to encourage staying until results are such that he will be able to return home—not as a burden to his family, but to take his place in the shop and again be an economic as well as social factor in the community.

"These are the only standards by which to gauge the value of sanatoria to any organization, state, community or otherwise, and without sufficient time spent in residence these results are impossible.

"We stand alone in permitting the use of all forms of tobacco. The few sanatoria permitting its use allow only smoking, and that only during a short period after meals. Chewing tobacco is absolutely prohibited. First, because of the body's need for saliva in aiding digestion, and, secondly, because of the increased cough and expectoration which follows the use of tobacco in this form. Recent steps have eliminated to some extent excessive smoking and chewing among the hospital residents.

"The conference emphasized to all the fact that medical science has not given us any new or positive cure for tuberculosis. This is not an indication that progress has not been made in the treatment of tuberculosis, but each one is working along well recognized lines, using rest, exercise, fresh air, and, in selected cases, tuberculin, and pneumothorax to accomplish permanent results.

"The Union Printers Home tuberculosis sanatorium can compare with any seen when considering diet, maintenance and care given residents. It was indeed a great pleasure to attend this meeting, and I earnestly hope that we can, as a result, use much of the information gained in securing better results for the members of the International Typographical Union in residence at the Home, I am, Respectfully,

"W. D. RUNYON, M. D."

8. Architect Hetherington has made drawings of a tablet or panel to be placed in the new addition to the main building, as directed. These drawings are submitted to the committee for a decision.

9. The resident trustee and the superintendent have been successful in their efforts to have the road between the Home and the city of Colorado Springs placed in proper condition.

10. All matters referred to the superintendent by the board with reference to complaints by patients were given consideration and remedied so far as possible. In the case of noise by employes, an effort has been made to reduce it to a minimum. In a large institution where a great number of people are employed it is impossible to keep them from making more or less noise. I do not believe employes make noise intentionally.

11. The following is a list of surgical instruments purchased and repairs made on instruments from June 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917:

One pair Cassebury scissors	$1 56
Kyles nasal tubes	1 65
One Ballinger knife	90
One Hajek gauge No. 3	1 80
One Ballinger Foster spectrum	66
One Holmes scissors	6 00
One Ballinger knife, small	1 80
One Ballinger knife, large	2 25
Four cautery tubes	1 20
One cautery point	1 50
One B8075 scissors	1 25
One B7691 scissors	1 40
One eustachian catheter	40
Refitting and remounting microscope	9 00
Repairs on old style dial Tycos sphyg	3 00
Two Progress irrigators No. 60, two-quart	3 75
One tympanum perforator	1 50
One lid scalpel	1 50
One prostatic catheter	1 00
One Yankauer eustachian catheter	1 50
One Bistoury, Cvd.	1 50
Two Jackson cataract knives	3 00
One Furuncle knife	1 00
One DeZing electric optoscope No. 1030	18 00
One DeZing electric ophthalmoscope No. 165	20 00
One set Yankauer eustachian bougies	4 75
One No. 2257 irrigator, two-quart	1 50
Repairing incubator	17 75
Total	$111 12

12. Following instructions of the board of trustees I have obtained estimates on placing all elec-

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tric wires in conduit in the old part of the main building as well as in the annex. Following are the estimates:

MAIN BUILDING.

Wiring to outlets, using cords (no switches on walls)	$470 00
Carpenter work	60 00
Total	$530 00
Wiring, using receptacles and switches	$674 00
Carpenter work	120 00
Total	$794 00

ANNEX.

Wiring to outlets, using cords (no switches on walls)	$445 00
Carpenter work	105 00
Total	$550 00
Wiring to outlets, using receptacles and switches	$615 00
Carpenter work	205 00
Total	$820 00

If the finance committee decides to do this work I recommend that wiring be done, using switches and receptacles. The work should be done in the main building as soon as possible in order to take advantage of the reduction in insurance rates. If the annex is to be razed in the near future, I would advise against the expenditure of the sum required to do this work, otherwise the work ought to be done in this building while the changes are being made in the main building.

13. The following table shows the expenditure for special medical services, together with cost of caring for patients at hospitals from June 1, 1916, to May 1, 1917:

Dr. McKinnie.

July, 1916, E. Schumer, operation, May 5; C. D. Bonney, operation, May 8; R. P. Biehl, operation, June 24; David Kenneth, operation, June 24	$300 00	
Nov., 1916, Louis W. Jones, operation	75 00	
Nov., 1916, Charles W. Goodner, operation	75 00	
March, 1917, E. C. Palmer, operation	100 00	
March, 1917, W. E. Toomey, operation	100 00	
		$650 00
July, 1916, Dr. A. J. Markley (skin specialist), Denver, Colo., consultation William A. Stanton		100 00

Dr. Moses.

Aug., 1916, C. E. Boyer, X-ray examination	$15 00	
March, 1917, George Plummer, X-ray examination	25 00	
		40 00

Dr. Stevens.

Nov., 1916, P. J. Donahue, consultation	$5 00	
Nov., 1916, James Taylor, consultation	5 00	
Nov., 1916, George Ort, consultation	10 00	
		20 00

Dr. Allen.

Dec., 1916, L. W. Jones, anesthetic	$5 00	
Dec., 1916, C. W. Goodner, anesthetic	5 00	
Dec., 1916, E. R. Paradis, anesthetic	5 00	
		15 00

Dr. Bortree.

Dec., 1916, George Ort, examination, spinal fluid		$5 00

St. Francis Hospital.

June, 1916, E. B. Schumert	$30 00	
June, 1916, C. D. Bonney	20 00	
Aug., 1916, D. Kenneth	20 80	
Aug., 1916, R. P. Biehl	32 90	
Dec., 1916, L. W. Jones	31 50	
Dec., 1916, C. W. Goodner	26 00	
March, 1917, W. J. Shanahan	26 00	
March, 1917, E. C. Palmer	17 50	
March, 1917, W. E. Toomey	30 00	
March, 1917, J. H. Garrison	21 00	
		255 70

Bethel Hospital.

Jan., 1917, E. R. Paradis	$2 65	
Feb., 1917, E. C. Palmer	42 25	
March, 1917, E. C. Palmer	12 30	
		57 20
Total		$1,142 90

14. I took up the matter of curbing the large plot in Evergreen cemetery with C. F. Aldrich, the gentleman who did the work on the other two plots belonging to the Home, and he informed me that he could not do the work, as a city ordinance prohibits the curbing of plots in this section of the cemetery in the future. If a monument or marker of some kind is desired, prices can be obtained after the design is decided on.

15. During the month of April one of the old horses was taken sick and it was necessary to kill it. Its mate is more than twenty years old and is practically down and out. As it is necessary to have a heavy work team, I purchased a four-year-old matched team, together with the harness, for $380.

16. Work on the new addition is progressing as rapidly as possible. We expected to have the building completed and ready for occupancy in June, but the inclement weather during the winter and spring held up work to such an extent that we can not complete the work until some time in July. The exterior of the buildings are being repainted with a light-colored paint, which gives the institution a more cheerful appearance. All necessary interior work is also being done.

17. Orders have been placed for furnishings for the new addition and it is expected that delivery of enough of it will be made so that there will be no delay in opening this part of the institution after it is completed.

18. Trustee McCaffery and the superintendent are making arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the convention in August, as directed by the board of trustees. There are some matters with reference to the program for Home day that we want to discuss with the finance committee.

19. Trustee McCaffery, Attorney Samuel H. Kinsley and the superintendent took up with the city authorities, as directed by the board, the procuring of the strip of land directly in front of the Home property. The city council has voted to vacate the land in question and turn the same over to the Home. Attorney Kinsley has the matter in hand and we will undoubtedly have title to the property in a short time. When title is received the land can then be graded and parked if the finance committee so decides.

20. Trustee McCaffery and I were instructed to get a new valuation on the Home properties for insurance purposes. I have taken an inventory of all properties belonging to the Home, showing the value to be $454,174.66. I am submitting the same for your consideration.

21. Charles T. Fertig, who carries the greater part of the insurance on the Home buildings, has been furnished with a copy of the inventory and will have a revised form for insurance to present to the finance committee on a day to be set by the committee.

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. The plaster in the superintendent's office is in very poor condition. I recommend that the office be replastered and painted so as to conform with the main office. It is estimated that this work will cost $250.

2. The Home is sadly in need of a root or vegetable cellar. Under present conditions it is impossible to take care of more than enough vegetables to feed the residents and employes for about three weeks. If we had a large cellar we would be in position to buy vegetables in large quantities in the fall, thereby saving a considerable sum of money. It is estimated that a cellar forty by twenty-eight feet would cost about $4,000. I recommend that the finance committee consider the advisability of building a cellar immediately.

3. On previous occasions I brought to the attention of the finance committee and the board of trustees the necessity of building new greenhouses. The present houses are in very poor condition, and I believe it is a waste of money to try to patch them up. The houses are so small that the gardener has difficulty in trying to raise enough stock for flower beds for use in summer time. It is estimated that new houses would cost about $4,000. I recommend the erection of new houses.

4. The present summer house on the croquet grounds is in a dilapidated condition and should be replaced by a more sightly building. I recommend that a lattice summer house be built, the cost of which is estimated at $90.

5. Each year we spend considerable money for varnishing the floors of the main building and superintendent's dining rooms. The varnish does not wear more than two months, and I am of the opinion that it would be cheaper to have the floors covered with inlaid linoleum, which is easier to clean, looks better, and will wear for a number of years. I recommend that the dining rooms be covered with linoleum.

6. Suggestions have been made that an addition be built to the laundry building and machinery installed so that all laundry work can be done at the Home. At present the shirts and collars are laundered downtown. It would cost approximately $3,500 to build an extension to the laundry building, and this, together with the cost of machinery and extra help to do the work, would mean a considerable sum of money. Under the present high cost of material and the shortage of labor, I am of the opinion that there would be no saving in the cost of doing up shirts and collars at the Home. However, I suggest that the matter be given consideration by the committee.

7. On January 5, Dr. W. D. Runyon, who had been Home physician for nearly a year, resigned, and since that time Dr. W. H. Cryer has been acting Home physician. Dr. Cryer has been working from month to month with the understanding that if his services proved satisfactory he would be willing to sign a contract for a specified time with the finance committee when it meets in Colorado Springs, provided the salary could be agreed upon. I also have applications from several other physicians who are anxious for the position. I recommend that the committee decide on the appointment of a Home physician at this session.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

At 12 o'clock noon the committee adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, with Vice-President McCaffery in the chair.

There being no further business ready for the committee at this time, adjournment was taken to Tuesday morning, May 15, 1917, at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1917.

The committee met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with Vice-President McCaffery presiding.

On the advice of Superintendent Daley some of the residents of the institution were asked to appear before the committee in order to take up some grievances that it was believed might be held by the residents, which they did not care to bother the board with. The entire morning session was taken up with discussions of this character and perhaps some matters straightened out that will give the residents a better understanding of what to do in case they are not entirely satisfied with the methods followed out in the various departments.

At 12 noon the committee adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee met at 2 P. M., as per adjournment, all members present and Vice-President McCaffery presiding.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read a communication from the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs, Colo., inviting the members of the committee to a luncheon on the following day.

On motion the invitation from the chamber of commerce to attend luncheon Wednesday noon was accepted, and Secretary-Treasurer Hays was selected to make a statement before the members of the chamber on the International Typographical Union and the Union Printers Home.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays now read the following communication from the Hub Clothing Company:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., April 28, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—We regret exceedingly the necessity of informing you that it will be absolutely impossible for us to furnish suits and hats to the Home at the old prices. The raise in prices in this class of merchandise has made it prohibitive for us to be able to furnish you this merchandise at the old prices.

It will be necessary for us to have $1 more per suit, and 25 cents additional on every hat. We feel justified in asking this modest advance in these two commodities, and sincerely hope that you will be able to see your way clear to grant it.

Thanking you for past favors, and assuring you of our intention to please you at all times, we are,

Sincerely yours,
THE HUB CLOTHING COMPANY,
By D. J. FINKELSTEIN, President.

On motion, the communication from the Hub Clothing Company was referred to the superintendent of the Home and the resident trustee with full power to take action thereon.

The committee then took up the question of entertainment on what is to be known as "Home Day" during the coming convention of the International Typographical Union to be held at Colorado Springs.

A tentative program was submitted by Superintendent Daley and Trustee McCaffery and after some discussion and slight changes thereto, it was agreed to. Under the final arrangement "Home Day" will occur on Wednesday of convention week and the exercises will take place during the afternoon. The program as now laid out provides that at 1 P. M. on the date mentioned, there will be a band concert on the Home grounds; at 2:30 P. M., speaking will be started to continue for one hour and a half. Among the speakers it is contemplated that we will have the governor of the state of Colorado, the mayor of the city of Colorado Springs, and President Marsden G. Scott. One or two other speakers are in contemplation, but it is expected that the address of the afternoon

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will be delivered by ex-President James M. Lynch, of Syracuse, N. Y. At 5 P. M. a barbecue will be served upon the Home grounds. During the interval between the speaking and the barbecue, and during the barbecue, a band concert will be in progress. After the completion of the service of the barbecue, those in attendance at the celebration will be allowed to do as they like and follow their own inclinations.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read a letter from Representative Strief, of the International Typographical Union, regarding the bringing of the union printers' band, of Des Moines, Iowa, to the convention. The committee had no authority to take action on this matter and the letter was referred to the local convention committee of No. 82.

On motion it was decided that the matter of decorating the Home grounds for "Home Day" during convention week should be referred to Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery, with full power to act.

The question of a souvenir to be given out on "Home Day" was referred to President Scott and Secretary-Treasurer Hays with full power to act.

On motion, Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery were authorized to expend during the coming season in Colorado Springs the usual amount for newspaper advertising, and in the usual manner.

At 5 P. M. the committee adjourned to meet at 10 A. M. Wednesday, May 16, 1917.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917.

The committee met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, all members present and Vice-President McCaffery presiding.

On appointment, the medical director of the Home, Doctor Giese, appeared before the committee. Doctor Giese made the following statements regarding the medical department of the Home:

The former resident physician having vacated in January, 1917, we instituted a number of inquiries as to where we could get some one who was competent to fill the place as resident physician, and as a result of these inquiries we have several applications on file here at the office. However, we knew of Doctor Cryer, who had formerly been a patient at the Woodmen sanatorium and who had also done some work out there, so at my suggestion he came here—not as an expert in the treatment of tuberculosis, but to do what work he could. I am spending two hours each day at the Home, and my associate, Doctor Goodson, has been here about one hour each evening and in that way we have managed to get along quite well.

The compensation which Doctor Cryer has received has not been such as we could ask a man to work for any longer, and the question comes up as to what the finance committee wishes to do, whether they wish the continuance of his services, or whether they wish to consider the applications which we have on hand.

Doctor Cryer is a well-qualified man. He has not a great deal of experience in the treatment of tuberculosis, but is acquiring that knowledge quite rapidly and his knowledge along medical lines is very good. He uses good judgment, and so far as I know, attends strictly to his own affairs. He understands laboratory work to a certain extent.

As regards salary, Doctor Cryer ought to have his board, not necessarily that of his wife, but his own board and, I think, about $100 a month.

Mr. Daley stated "that he and Trustee McCaffery had agreed upon paying the house physician a salary of $125 and his board only, or $100 a month and his board and also that of his wife, he to pay his own house rent, etc."

Mr. Hays: "I move that the finance committee recommend to the board of trustees that Doctor Cryer be employed as resident physician on the advice of the superintendent, Doctor Giese and Resident Trustee McCaffery." Motion carried.

Doctor Giese: "A motion was carried by the board of trustees that one of the doctors should attend a tuberculosis conference in Kentucky and that the other doctor should go to the national tuberculosis meeting which met in Cincinnati on the eighth, ninth and tenth of May. I had fully intended to go to this meeting and had all arrangements made, but owing to conditions coming up in my family I could not get away. Now, I would ask the committee at this time to change the motion of the board of trustees which approved my attending the national conference in Cincinnati, and allow me to attend the American Medical Association, which has a large amount of time given over to tuberculosis. While this is not a meeting entirely for tuberculosis, I feel that we would derive great benefit from it. This meeting is to be held in New York city on June 4, 5 and 6, 1917."

Mr. Hays: "Mr. Chairman, I move that it be the sense of this committee that under the action of the board of trustees at its last meeting, the medical director of the Home is fully within his rights when he selects a convention or conventions to be attended by the medical director or the Home physician." Motion adopted.

After the above statement by Doctor Giese a general discussion took place regarding the salaries which were to be paid, and what was to be done with reference to continuing the employment of Doctor Goodson and Doctor Robinson, after which Doctor Giese was excused, and the report with recommendations made by the superintendent was given consideration.

Upon reading the report of the superintendent and the recommendations connected therewith, the following action was taken:

1. The plaster in the superintendent's office is in very poor condition. I recommend that the office be replastered and painted so as to conform with the main office. It is estimated that this work will cost $250.

On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

2. The Home is sadly in need of a root or vegetable cellar. Under present conditions it is impossible to take care of more than enough vegetables to feed the residents and employes for about three weeks. If we had a large cellar we would be in a position to buy vegetables in large quantities in the fall; thereby saving a considerable sum of money. It is estimated that a cellar forty by twenty-eight feet would cost about $4,000. I recommend that the finance committee consider the advisability of building a cellar immediately.

Secretary Hays moved that the superintendent and resident trustee, together with the master mechanic, be instructed to build a root and vegetable cellar as soon as they can properly do so. Motion carried.

3. On previous occasions I brought to the attention of the finance committee and the board of trustees the necessity of building new greenhouses. The present houses are in very poor condition, and I believe it is a waste of money to try to patch them up. The houses are so small that the gardener has difficulty in trying to raise enough stock for flower beds for use in summer time. It is estimated that new houses would cost about $4,000. I recommend the erection of new houses.

Moved that this recommendation be held over until the meeting of the board of trustees. Motion carried.

4. The present summer house on the croquet grounds is in a dilapidated condition and should be replaced by a more sightly building. I recommend that a lattice summer house be built, the cost of which is estimated at $90.

Moved that this recommendation be concurred in. Motion carried.

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5. Each year we spend considerable money for varnishing the floors of the main building and superintendent's dining rooms. The varnish does not wear more than two months and I am of the opinion that it would be cheaper to have the floors covered with inlaid linoleum, which is easier to clean, looks better and will wear for a number of years. I recommend that the dining rooms be covered with linoleum.

Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Motion carried.

6. Suggestions have been made that an addition be built to the laundry building and machinery be installed so that all laundry work can be done at the Home. At present the shirts and collars are laundered downtown. It would cost approximately $3,500 to build an extension to the laundry building, and this, together with the cost of machinery and extra help to do the work, would mean a considerable sum of money. Under the present high cost of material and the shortage of labor, I am of the opinion that there would be no saving in the cost of doing up shirts and collars at the Home. However, I suggest that the matter be given consideration by the committee.

On recommendation No. 6 of superintendent's report, the finance committee, after having given this paragraph due consideration, decided that the building of an extension to the laundry would not be a profitable investment at this time especially.

7. On January 5, Dr. W. D. Runyon, who had been Home physician for nearly a year, resigned, and since that time Dr. W. H. Cryer has been acting as Home physician. Doctor Cryer has been working from month to month with the understanding that if his services proved satisfactory he would be willing to sign a contract for a specified time with the finance committee when it meets in Colorado Springs, provided the salary could be agreed upon. I also have applications from several other physicians who are anxious for the position. I recommend that the committee decide on the appointment of a Home physician at this session.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN C. DALEY, Superintendent.

Recommendation No. 7 covered by action on the employment of Doctor Cryer.

The report of the superintendent contains the following paragraph:

Trustee McCaffery and myself were instructed to get a new valuation on the Home properties for insurance purposes. I have taken an inventory of all properties belonging to the Home, showing the value of $454,174.66. I am submitting the same for your consideration.

The itemized list of all the properties belonging to the Home corporation, both real and personal, is contained in the report of the superintendent to the finance committee. The following recapitulation gives the total values of the various items mentioned:

RECAPITULATION.

Real estate—		
Home land	$96,000 00	
Improvements	13,950 00	
Fencing	2,500 00	
Cemetery	1,500 00	
		$113,950 00
Buildings—		
Main building	150,000 00	
Main building addition	40,000 00	
Hospital annex	18,000 00	
Cottage	3,700 00	
Solarium	2,000 00	
Pavilion	9,800 00	
Tents	4,000 00	
Laundry building and heating plant	17,600 00	
Barn	5,500 00	
Chicken house	$500 00	
Greenhouse	2,500 00	
Waiting room	50 00	
Summer house	95 00	
Elevator	5,500 00	
Dumb waiter, elevator	1,500 00	
Fire escape	2,500 00	
		$263,245 00
Main building furniture and fixtures—		
General office	1,297 65	
Private office	545 75	
Reception room	1,123 75	
Assembly room	499 50	
Main dining room	1,732 72	
Superintendent's dining room	397 97	
Second floor rooms, main building	817 97	
Third floor rooms, main building	953 70	
Fourth floor rooms, main building	1,274 14	
Halls, main building	1,553 75	
Library and sun parlor	3,660 10	
Billiard room	330 00	
Barber shop	167 25	
Main kitchen	2,820 00	
Bakery	233 00	
Roundabout	47 25	
Milkhouse	123 25	
Blanket room	542 35	
Property room	941 00	
Grocery stockroom	888 78	
Linen room	1,671 61	
Vegetable room	399 00	
Stockroom	1,330 00	
Furnishing room	1,271 00	
		26,647 03
Superintendent's cottage—		
Furnishings		1,837 00
Sanatorium—		
Annex dining room	1,416 81	
Annex kitchen	983 00	
Hospital (37 rooms)	1,738 76	
Drugroom, doctor's and nurses' office	1,386 47	
Halls	428 50	
Sun parlors	20 00	
South wing, main building (36 rooms)	2,130 05	
Linen closet	61 05	
Furnishings for new addition	1,707 30	
		9,872 14
Pavilion—		
Reading room	405 50	
East and west wings, furnishings	1,932 83	
		2,338 33
Solarium furnishings		129 00
Tents, furnishings		1,136 20
Laundry equipment		3,559 50
Sewing room equipment		18 50
Electric fixtures		3,731 00
Greenhouse—Three greenhouses, stock and tools		5,950 00
Garage—		
Automobile	1,500 00	
Truck	350 00	
Tools and equipment	30 00	
		1,880 50
Farm implements		861 00
Engine room machinery, tools, boilers, fixtures, oils, etc.		7,046 60
Night watchman's cottage		35 17
Male employes' rooms		830 74
Carpenter and paint shops		285 95
Live stock		9,300 00
Miscellaneous		1,545 00
Total recapitulation		$454,174 66

The question of readjusting the insurance upon the buildings and contents of the Union Printers Home was then taken up and the following com-

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munication which Superintendent Daley had received from Charles T. Fertig, of the Insurance and Investment Company, of Colorado Springs, bearing his name, together with a statement which Mr. Fertig made as to the previous valuation on the buildings, and the insurance now being carried:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 9, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR MR. DALEY—I am enclosing you herewith a statement showing the values of your respective buildings, also the contents thereof and the amount of insurance which is now carried on each item; these figures being, of course, taken from the inventory which you recently furnished me.

It is needless to say that the proportion of insurance to value is in my opinion very small indeed and does not in any material sense offer the protection that it should. I am merely referring to the matter at this time so that you may have it in mind at the time of your board meeting, which I understand will be on the fourteenth.

Trusting that this information may be of value to you, I beg to remain, with best wishes,

Yours truly,

CHARLES T. FERTIG.

THE UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Buildings	Building Value	Building Insurance	Contents Value	Contents Insurance
Main addition hospital	1220,703 00	$81,000 00	$36,186 00	$19,000 00
Cottage	3,700 00	2,500 00	1,837 00	500 00
Laundry and heating plant	17,600 00	10,000 00	10,910 00	3,000 00
Barn	5,500 00	5,000 00	9,961 00	2,500 00
Solarium	11,800 00	5,000 00	2,467 00	1,200 00
Chicken house	500 00	500 00	200 00	.....
Greenhouse	2,500 00	1,000 00	3,400 00	.....
Tents	4,000 00	2,000 00	1,136 00	.....
Waiting room	50 00	.....		
Summer house	95 00	.....		
Total	$266,448 00	$107,000 00	$66,097 00	$26,200 00

By arrangement previously made, Mr. Fertig appeared before the committee to take up with the members personally the question of the insurance and the amount that should be carried.

During the discussion with Mr. Fertig the list of the Home property that had been compiled by Superintendent Daley, as submitted to the committee, was carefully gone over together with the previous figures that were submitted by Mr. Fertig. After a thorough discussion of the question of insurance in all its phases, the committee decided that the Home property was not covered by a sufficient amount of insurance, and on motion, Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery were instructed to take out insurance policies on the buildings and furnishings on a basis of not less than 66⅔ per cent on the valuation of the Home property. This motion was adopted.

On motion, Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery were also instructed to take up with Mr. Fertig and investigate the advisability of taking out insurance policies and having them so written as to provide for the payment of premiums on an annual basis on term policies.

At this time Mr. Fertig was excused and Doctor Cryer, who was acting as Home physician, was asked to appear before the committee, and in reply to questions made a statement regarding to his employment as Home physician.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 12, SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Following instructions of the board of trustees, I have obtained estimates on placing all electric wires in conduits in the old part of the main building as well as in the annex. Following are the estimates:

MAIN BUILDING.

Wiring to outlets, using cords (no switches on walls)	$470 00
Carpenter work	60 00
Total	$530 00
Wiring, using receptacles and switches	$674 00
Carpenter work	120 00
Total	$794 00

ANNEX.

Wiring to outlets, using cords (no switches on walls)	$445 00
Carpenter work	105 00
Total	$550 00
Wiring to outlets, using receptacles and switches	$615 00
Carpenter work	205 00
Total	$820 00

If the finance committee decides to do this work, I recommend that wiring be done using switches and receptacles. The work should be done in the main building as soon as possible in order to take advantage of the reduction in insurance rates. If the annex is to be razed in the near future I would advise against the expenditure of the sum required to do this work, otherwise the work ought to be done in this building, while the changes are being made in the main building.

Mr. Hays: "I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the superintendent and Trustee McCaffery be instructed to place all the electric wires in the main building not now in conduits, in such receptacles, the work to be done in accordance with the recommendation of the superintendent, that wiring be done using switches and receptacles, at an estimated cost of $794." Motion carried.

Mr. Hays: "I further move that the question of the wiring of the annex be held over until the meeting of the full board." Motion carried.

RECOMMENDATION NO. 14, SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

"I took up the matter of curbing the large plot in Evergreen cemetery with C. F. Aldrich, the gentleman who did the work on the other two plots belonging to the Home, and he informed me that he could not do the work, as a city ordinance prohibits the curbing of plots in this section of the cemetery in the future. If a monument or marker of some kind is desired, process can be obtained after the design is decided on."

Mr. Hays: "Mr. Daley reported that he had taken up the matter of curbing the large plot in

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Evergreen cemetery with the parties who did the work on the other two sites belonging to the Home, and ascertained that similar curbing could not be done in other parts of the cemetery, and suggested the erection of a monument or marker of some kind."

Action upon this portion of the superintendent's report was deferred to the full board meeting. Motion carried.

The committee adjourned to attend the luncheon to be given by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce, at which the members of the committee and Superintendent Daley were requested to be guests.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee met at 2:30 P. M., as per adjournment, with all members present, Vice-President McCaffery in the chair.

At 3 P. M., in accordance with an appointment, Attorney Kinsley, who does the legal business for the Union Printers Home, appeared before the committee.

Attorney Kinsley made the following statement regarding a piece of land immediately connected with the Home grounds on the west side and lying between the Home grounds and what will eventually be the permanent roadway:

During the past month or six weeks several matters of interest with reference to the Home have been referred to me. First, the tract of land immediately west of the Home property, which is now apparently included in what is known as Main street, being the extreme eastern limit of the city of Colorado Springs.

A number of years ago the tract of land just west of the property of the Union Printers Home was platted by the Colorado Springs Company as the "East End Addition." As I have said, it laid to the extreme eastern limits of the city. Just east of the most easerly lots there was a vacant piece of ground, which was designated as Main street. As the lot lies approximate, but does not exactly conform to the points of the compass, there was left a wedge-shaped piece of land in front of the Home about 170 feet wide nearest to the gate and about 130 feet at the northwest corner of the Home property. At the present time, and for some months past, it has presented an unsightly appearance owing to the cutting out of the earth for the track by the street car company, and leaving a bank differing in shape and hight.

After the original plat of the addition had been filed, the Colorado Springs Company attempted to vacate the block immediately east of the Home property, and also the site designated on the plat, and now claim that the site is the property of the Colorado Springs Company. This claim is disputed by the city of Colorado Springs, and I think, with good reason, for the land, having once been dedicated as a public highway and been used as such, can not be withdrawn by the original owner, so at the present time the site may be considered a public highway.

About a month ago Mr. McCaffery, Mr. Daley and myself waited upon Mr. Anderson, commissioner of public works, and in whose department the matter of sites is included, and stated to him that it was the desire of the Home to have that property improved by the city if the city would undertake it, but if the city would not do so, then requesting that the city would vacate that portion of the site immediately in front of the Home property so as to leave the street a continuous width of 100 feet, and allow the Home, by reason of its proximity, to acquire the wedge-shaped tract of land immediately in front of the Home property, so that it might be improved by the trustees, prior to the holding of the annual convention.

Mr. Anderson expressed a willingness to attend to this, and upon his suggestion I addressed him a communication setting forth the situation and the desire of the Home, upon which it was brought up before the meeting of the city council, consisting of Commissioner Anderson, City Engineer Mallon and City Attorney Bennett. I have not been informed as to the conclusion they have arrived at, but have been assured by each member of the committee that it was the purpose of the city to accede to the desire of the Union Printers Home.

Mr. Hays: "Mr. Chairman, I move you that the superintendent and resident trustee be instructed, if title is secured to the strip of land directly in front of the Home property, to do what may be necessary to grade and park the land, previous to the meeting of the convention of the International Typographical Union in August, 1917." Motion carried.

Some two years ago a resident of the Union Printers Home who died had filled out one of our regular blank forms as to the disposition of his property in the possible event of his death. In this blank is a provision for the disposition of any money which the resident may have at the time of his demise. In this case the resident stated that he desired such moneys as he may have at the time of his death to go to the Union Printers Home. Upon his death it was found that something over $300 was to his credit in a savings bank in the city of Colorado Springs. When the Home attempted to get this money it found out that the document which had been signed was not sufficient to warrant the transfer of the money under the laws of the state of Colorado. The matter was given to Attorney Kinsley, who looked it up and made a statement thereon.

Mr. Kinsley was instructed by the committee to draft a form which would be sufficient to cover cases of this kind, the same to be submitted to the committee before final adjournment.

At 4:30 P. M. the executive committee of the convention general arrangements committee of Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82, appeared before the finance committee for the purpose of discussing the coming convention. The executive committee which appeared before the finance committee was composed of members W. J. Reilly, Stephen O'Donnell, J. E. Cheely and E. D. Woodworth.

About an hour and a half was spent in general discussion in regard to convention arrangements, and as a result, the program which the local committee desires to carry out during the convention has been so arranged that it will interfere with the workings of the convention to the least possible extent, and will in no way interfere with the program arranged on the Home grounds for "Home Day."

At 6 P. M. the committee adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., May 17, 1917.

MAY 17, 1917.

The committee met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and Vice-President McCaffery presiding.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees, the superintendent and resident trustee were authorized to have a bronze tablet or tablets placed upon the new addition of the south wing, setting forth the date of construction and containing the names of the officers of the board of trustees, together with the names of the superintendent and the agent. Drawings for the tablets mentioned were submitted to the committee by Superintendent Daley and the committee instructed him as to the style of tablet that should be used, and selected the location for same on the new addition where it should be placed.

On motion, Superintendent Daley and Resident

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Trustee McCaffery were instructed to ascertain between this time and the meeting of the full board what it would cost to secure the balance of a strip of land lying west of the Home grounds and between the Home grounds and what will be the permanent roadway, and lying west of the Home gate.

Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery were instructed to have the master mechanic of the institution put concrete foundations under the tents at present in use in connection with the hospital department.

Superintendent Daley called to the attention of the committee the fact that frequently special medical attention is required by residents of the Home because they believed the Home treatment did not suit their particular cases. The finance committee decided that previous action of the board gave the superintendent and the medical director authority to act in cases of this character.

At 12 noon the finance committee adjourned to 10 A. M., Friday, May 18, 1917.

MAY 18, 1917.

The finance committee of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, with all members present and Vice-President McCaffery in the chair.

Some discussion took place as to the improvements being made on the Home property and the committee took a recess for the purpose of inspecting the new buildings and additions, kitchen facilities, etc. The committee reconvened at 11:30 A. M. and on motion Trustee Nichols was appointed to draft a report to the committee on the inspection of improvements on the buildings. The report follows:

The finance committee inspected the condition of the construction work on the new annex and submits herewith the results of its investigation:

Notwithstanding the unusually rigorous weather that prevailed throughout the Pikes Peak region during the past winter and the consequent interruption to construction work, satisfactory progress has been made and we are assured by Superintendent Daley and Master Mechanic Portner that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by July 1, 1917.

Work on the new dining room (for use by hospital patients) has so far advanced so as to have been in condition for use since the early part of last March. The new dining room has capacity to feed 168 persons at one time. A part of the dining room has been partitioned off and is being used at present as a short-order kitchen.

The finishing touches are being made to the dormitories, which, when completed, will add thirty-five rooms to the capacity of the Home.

All the furniture for the annex has been ordered and much of it has been delivered at the Home.

On account of wages, the books of Superintendent Daley show that up to May 12, 1917, $9,980.44 had been paid for labor in the construction of the annex.

All the materials used in the construction of the annex were purchased in Colorado and all money spent for labor has been distributed in Colorado Springs and vicinity.

Although there has been an enormous increase in the cost of building materials and also important increase in wages since the construction work on the annex began, the committee is pleased to report that the total cost of the construction and furnishing of the annex will be within the estimate agreed upon by the board of trustees at its annual meeting in 1916. This fact was due to the close supervision and judicious purchasing by Superintendent Daley.

Attorney Kinsley was communicated with by telephone and he reported that he would have a report ready to submit at 2 P. M.

The committee then adjourned to 2 P. M. for the purpose of hearing further reports.

At 2 P. M. the finance committee of the board of trustees met as per adjournment, with Vice-President McCaffery in the chair.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays then read a report from the attorney for the Home, Samuel H. Kinsley, regarding the Joseph T. Pierson bequest.

It was moved that the president and secretary of the board of trustees be authorized and instructed to have the bond prepared in accordance with the form drawn by Attorney Kinsley, and deposit the same with the Colorado Savings Bank, Colorado Springs, Colo.

It was then regularly moved and seconded that the president and secretary of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home be authorized and instructed to furnish a bond to the Colorado Savings Bank in the sum of $800, to cover any liability in regard to the Joseph T. Pierson money now on deposit there. Carried unanimously.

Attorney Kinsley submitted a blank as an amendment to the present blank provided for a statement of members who are becoming residents of the Union Printers Home.

On motion the document drawn as a will by Attorney Kinsley was referred to the regular meeting of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays moved that the finance committee of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home appropriate the sum of $50 to recompense Vice-President McCaffery for his attendance on the finance committee at this session.

Secretary Hays put the motion and it was unanimously adopted.

It was moved and seconded that the finance committee adjourn to 10 A. M., Saturday, May 19, 1917. Motion carried.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917.

The committee met at 10 A. M., as per adjournment, all members present and Vice-President McCaffery in the chair.

The only matter which the finance committee had to consider was that relating to a strip of land on the west side of the Home grounds which it was expected would be released to the Home in order that it might be properly improved before the meeting of the International Typographical Union convention in August next.

A full report thereon not being obtainable, the matter was turned over to Superintendent Daley and Resident Trustee McCaffery, with full power to take action thereon when report was received.

The finance committee then adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

MISS WILSON AND GENTLEMEN—In the following statement is presented a summary of the money received and disbursed from the Home fund for the twelve months intervening between June 1, 1916, and May 31, 1917, inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in fund June 1, 1916.....	$35,519 47
Cash from deceased residents per superintendent	345 96
Interest on bank deposits.....	611 01

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Home fund's portion of per capita tax from secretary-treasurer I. T. U.	$147,091 05
Transportation of residents	1,005 36
Donations to Home	35 00
Sale of cow, calves, wagon, old iron, junk, cowhide, post-cards, etc.	334 93
Sale of Home interest in Clark estate in Durango	1,228 28
Mortuary bequests — Thomas Hadfield and Edward P. Doyle	660 00
Donations to Endowment fund	375 00
Total	$187,206 06

EXPENDITURES.

Alien bonds	$30 00
Amusements	780 29
Automobile	1,967 38
Books and stationery used at Home	1,510 70
Building repairs and improvements	32,239 61
Burial—Care of cemetery plots	285 00
Car tickets for errands and funerals	145 95
Clerical and stenographic work at headquarters	1,092 00
Clothing	5,091 50
Contingent expenses	158 40
Cash to relatives of deceased residents	325 21
Dentistry	632 50
Drugs	2,693 90
Employes' salaries	31,464 36
Farm expense and implements	1,925 84
Freight and expressage	34 35
Furnishings	9,200 32
Groceries and vegetables	21,878 53
Hay and grain	3,771 70
Heat and light	7,368 04
Ice	1,014 89
Insurance	1,150 64
Laundry and supplies	1,651 73
Legal services	50 00
Library books and periodicals	186 98
Meats	13,338 04
Miscellaneous expenses	396 20
Miscellaneous printing	113 70
Pensions to residents	6,116 50
Postage and box rent	80 03
Services resident trustee	250 00
Spectacles and repairs	199 40
Secretary-treasurer's bond	62 50
Superintendent's bond	25 00
Stationery and envelops for trustees	79 77
Surgical operations and hospital fees	1,180 90
Taxes	168 07
Telegrams, telephone rent and tolls	250 29
Tobacco for residents	57 65
Transportation of residents	4,051 88
Transportation of superintendent	356 60
Trustees' and committee meetings—Expenses of	3,350 34
Total	$156,726 69

RECAPITULATION.

Balance to credit of fund June 1, 1916	$35,519 47
Receipts to May 31, 1917	151,686 59
Total	$187,206 06
Expenditures to May 31, 1917	156,726 69
Balance	$30,479 37

ASSETS.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$21,686 70
Fletcher American National Bank deposit (Endowment fund)	1,435 94
Cash in hands of Superintendent Daley (expenditure to be reported)	7,356 73
Balance	$30,479 37

A summary of the receipts and expenditures on account of the Home from its inception to May 31, 1916, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions of Childs and Drexel	$10,000 00
Contributions and interest from June, 1886, to October 31, 1890	16,933 63
Contributions, assessments and interest from November 1, 1890, to April 30, 1892	52,889 37
Per capita tax and assessments from May 1, 1892, to June 30, 1898	144,893 87
Hospital annex assessment to June 30, 1898	14,013 95
Julia A. Ladd bequest	1,045 00
Cummings memorial fund	13,203 43
Per capita tax and receipts of fund from July 1, 1898, to May 31, 1917	1,491,771 54
Total	$1,744,750 79

EXPENDITURES.

Building and furnishings main building	$70,114 44
Building and furnishing hospital annex	22,082 54
Building and furnishing superintendent's cottage and addition thereto	3,824 57
Building laundry, machinery for same, etc.	12,241 55
Heating plant addition	14,376 87
Library, building addition to and furnishings	42,297 79
Main building addition	14,023 15
Open air pavilion	9,902 80
Additional land purchase	3,500 00
Maintenance, salaries, repairs, improvements, etc., from opening of Home to May 31, 1917	1,521,907 71
Total	$1,714,271 42
Balance in fund May 31, 1917	30,479 37
Total	$1,744,750 79

During the fiscal year there was an average of 212 members per month at the Home. To get the net cost of maintenance, building expenses and money refunded should be deducted from the total expenditures as follows:

Total expenditures for year		$156,726 69
Building repairs and improvements	$32,239 61	
Refund transportation	1,005 36	
Sale of cow, calves, etc.	334 93	33,579 90
Net cost of maintenance		$123,146 76

On the basis of 212 members, the average cost of maintenance was $580.88 per member per year —$48.40 per member per month.

As has been explained in my previous report, the figures in the annual statements of the superintendent of the Home and the secretary-treasurer are not the same, due to the manner in which the business of the Home is transacted.

At the end of each month the superintendent makes up his report to the trustees and incorporates therein expenditures incurred at the Home. The report of the superintendent and the bills are carefully scrutinized by Resident Trustee McCaffery, and when approved by him forwarded to the other members of the finance committee. In due season the monthly report of the superintendent and the approved bills reach the secretary-treasurer

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and checks for the bills are then issued. Under this plan the secretary-treasurer does not receive the bills for any month until about the eighteenth or twentieth of the next month. For this reason the secretary-treasurer paid in the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917, bills incurred at the Home for the month of May, 1916, to April, 1917. The report of the superintendent for the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917, included the bills for the month of June, 1916, to May, 1917. Both reports include twelve months' business, but not the same twelve months, and to this is due the difference in the items appearing in the reports, although both statements are correct. Again, the report of the secretary-treasurer contains some items of expenses not handled by the superintendent—expenses of trustees' meetings, printing for the trustees, clerical work on Home business at headquarters and other items. Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

REPORT OF ADMISSION COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

MISS WILSON AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee presents, in the following table, a list of applicants whose petitions for admission to the Home came before it during the fiscal year ended May 31, 1917. The table gives the number of the application, the name of the applicant, the endorsing union, and the date of the approval or disapproval of the petition·

Number and name of applicant	Recommended by	Application approved	Date admitted to Home	Remarks
2752, Mueller, Conrad A	16, Chicago	June 12, 1916	Aug. 14, 1916	
2753, Nartonowics, Frank N	330, Chicago, Boh	June 12, 1916	July 4, 1916	
2754, Jennings, J. T	16, Chicago	June 28, 1916	July 12, 1916	
2755, Osgood, Clarence A	16, Chicago	June 14, 1916	July 10, 1916	
2756, Crocker, Charles L	212, Pawtucket	June 14, 1916	Aug. 24, 1916	
2757, Weand, Henry J	86, Reading	June 22, 1916	Aug. 13, 1916	
2758, Stanton, Wm. A	155, Shreveport	June 22, 1916	July 15, 1916	
2759, Ware, Francis M	73, Ottumwa	June 23, 1916	July 15, 1916	
2760, Whitman, G. E	48, Atlanta	June 22, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2761, Nusser, John U	515, Iowa City	June 28, 1916	July 17, 1916	
2762, Comisky, Wm. J	47, New Haven	June 23, 1916	Aug. 20, 1916	
2763, Locker, Geo. E	209, Lincoln	June 23, 1916	Aug. 21, 1916	
2764, Marsh, Archie K	180, Sioux City	June 28, 1916	Aug. 28, 1916	
2765, Klock, Ernest G	535, Flint	June 28, 1916	Sept. 1, 1916	
2766, Gautier, Reuben	17, New Orleans	June 28, 1916	Sept. 2, 1916	
2767, Harwood, George F	6, New York	June 29, 1916	Sept. 15, 1916	
2768, Cates, Sidney	90, Richmond	*July 3, 1916		Advice Home physician
2769, Dell, William	249, Ft. Smith	July 6, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2770, Mugford, Geo. W. F	13, Boston	July 11, 1916	Sept. 19, 1916	
2771, Madden, O. B	16, Chicago	July 14, 1916	Aug. 10, 1916	
2772, Batson, Frank A	91, Toronto	July 15, 1916		Died before leaving for Home
2773, McIntosh, Silas A	350, Joplin	July 15, 1916	Aug. 11, 1916	
2774, Ville, Calvin B	9, Buffalo	July 26, 1916	Sept. 15, 1916	
2775, O'Connor, C. J	30, St. Paul	*July 26, 1916		Advice Home physician
2776, McCutcheon, Wm	9, Buffalo	July 26, 1916		Died before leaving for Home
2777, Hagadorn, Harry C	202, Seattle	July 24, 1916	Sept. 19, 1916	
2778, Donahue, Patrick J	55, Syracuse	July 24, 1916	Oct. 2, 1916	
2779, Weigandt, Charles F	11, Memphis	*July 24, 1916		Advice Home physician
2780, Galperin, Samuel	6, New York	July 25, 1916	Oct. 6, 1916	
2781, Harrington, Forrest J	395, Vincennes	Aug. 3, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2782, McHale, Thomas F	4, Albany	Aug. 4, 1916	Oct. 26, 1916	
2783, Moore, Harry Burton	12, Baltimore	*Aug. 4, 1916		Advice Home physician
2784, Crawford, Wm. S	174, Los Angeles	Aug. 4, 1916	Sept. 30, 1916	
2785, Chancey, Allan A	104, Birmingham	*Aug. 31, 1916		Advice Home physician
2786, Clark, Chas. C	2, Philadelphia	Aug. 4, 1916	Sept. 2, 1916	
2787, White, Goldie L	16, Chicago	Aug. 4, 1916	Oct. 4, 1916	
2788, Marshall, John J	13, Boston	Aug. 4, 1916	Oct. 9, 1916	
2789, Carleton, Byron B	1, Boston Mailers	*Aug. 7, 1916		Advice Home physician
2790, Newman, Herbert L	42, Minneapolis	Aug. 7, 1916	Sept. 21, 1916	
2791, Corcoran, John J	78, Ft. Wayne	Aug. 30, 1916	Oct. 17, 1916	
2792, Jordan, H. B	48, Atlanta	Aug. 30, 1916	Oct. 19, 1916	
2793, Morse, Fred W	128, South Bend	Aug. 30, 1916	Oct. 23, 1916	
2794, Curtis, Wm. H	174, Los Angeles	Aug. 31, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2795, Eighmy, Harold V	49, Denver	Aug. 31, 1916	Oct. 30, 1916	
2796, Osbon, John W	57, Dayton	*Aug. 31, 1916		Advice Home physician
2797, Wolfe, Harley E	304, Abuquerque	Aug. 31, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2798, Gunther, Leigh	136, Duluth	Sept. 6, 1916	Oct. 3, 1916	
2799, McCormack, Frank	6, New York	Sept. 6, 1916	Nov. 8, 1916	
2800, Pierce, Grant	40, St. Joseph	Aug. 31, 1916	Sept. 8, 1916	
2801, Gordon, Alexander	191, Winnipeg	Sept. 7, 1916	Nov. 8, 1916	
2802, Patterson, George E	40, St. Joseph	Sept. 21, 1916	Nov. 20, 1916	
2803, Corcoran, Walter L	16, Chicago	Sept. 21, 1916	Nov. 1, 1916	
2804, Cook, William H	16, Chicago	Sept. 21, 1916		Died while petition was pending
2805, Schupp, O. E	16, Chicago	Sept. 21, 1916	Oct. 3, 1916	
2806, Preece, Arthur W	13, Boston	*Sept. 21, 1916		Advice Home physician
2807, Gillett, Arthur	91, Toronto	Sept. 21, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2808, Taylor, Wm. H	27, Mobile	*Sept. 21, 1916		Advice Home physician
2809, Lavelle, Wm. G	173, Dallas	Sept. 21, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2810, Ayres, Charles E	165, Worcester	*Oct. 16, 1916		Advice Home physician
2811, Ratteree, Van B	20, Nashville	*Sept. 21, 1916		Advice Home physician

*Disapproved for reason given in Remarks column.

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Number and name of applicant	Recommended by	Application approved	Date admitted to Home	Remarks
2812, Reuss, Charles	18, Detroit	Sept. 21, 1916		Insufficient membership
2813, Adams, Henry G	6, New York			Died while petition was pending
2814, Marks, Thomas	6, New York			Died while petition was pending
2815, O'Gorman, Thomas J	6, New York	Sept. 21, 1916	Nov. 8, 1916	
2816, Heffernan, Louis B	7, Pittsburgh	Sept. 21, 1916	Nov. 3, 1916	
2817, Carson, W. H	209, Lincoln	Sept. 25, 1916		Died before entering Home
2818, Block, Frank T	30, St. Paul	Sept. 25, 1916	Nov. 6, 1916	
2819, McGowan, H. T	101, Columbia	Sept. 27, 1916	Oct. 23, 1916	
2820, Wenzel, Louis A	16, Chicago	Oct. 2, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2821, Bredeson, E. E	42, Minneapolis	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 15, 1916	
2822, Coventry, John	80, Kansas City	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 20, 1916	
2823, Jones, Louis W	36, Oakland	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 1, 1916	
2824, Davis, John A	36, Oakland	*Oct. 16, 1916		Advice Home physician
2825, Adams, Clifford W	91, Toronto	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 28, 1916	
2826, Carey, Wm. J	127, Hartford	*Oct. 16, 1916		Advice Home physician
2827, Nagle, Roy W	32, Norfolk	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	
2828, Cherry, Marshall M	32, Norfolk	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	
2829, Evans, Wm. G	34, Columbia	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 8, 1916	
2830, Howard, Claud R	203, Bluff City	Oct. 16, 1916	Nov. 28, 1916	
2831, Steifel, Frank H	6, New York	Oct. 26, 1916	Dec. 18, 1916	
2832, Stowell, Daniel	6, New York	*Oct. 16, 1916		Ineligible
2833, Horneffer, Fred J	270, Newcastle	Oct. 26, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2834, Volkart, Edward	42, Minneapolis			Petition withdrawn
2835, McGillicuddy, Wm. J	42, Minneapolis	Oct. 26, 1916	Nov. 30, 1916	
2836, Anderson, E. Pauline	107, Tri-City	Oct. 27, 1916	Dec. 6, 1916	
2837, Raymond, Geo. J	12, Baltimore	*Oct. 31, 1916		Advice Home physician
2838, Taylor, James	201, Victoria	Oct. 31, 1916	Nov. 17, 1916	
2839, Howland, Clinton A	227, Cripple Creek	*Oct. 26, 1916		Insufficient membership
2840, Brown, Wm. E	92, Little Rock	Oct. 31, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2841, Britton, Charles S	43, Charleston	*Nov. 3, 1916		Insufficient membership
2842, Spahr, Christian	2, Philadelphia	Nov. 7, 1916		Died before leaving for Home
2843, Feeny, George F	120, Lynn	Nov. 18, 1916		Decided not to enter Home
2844, Ort, George H	63, Toledo	Nov. 18, 1916	Dec. 2, 1916	
2845, Kerwin, Edwin C	16, Chicago	*Nov. 13, 1916		Advice Home physician
2846, Munger, Herman H	16, Chicago	*Nov. 13, 1916		Advice Home physician
2847, Sanborn, George H	684, Portsmouth	Nov. 22, 1916	Dec. 13, 1916	
2848, Horwitz, Harry	12, Cleveland Mailers	Dec. 7, 1916	Dec. 29, 1916	
2849, Guth, H. F	78, Ft. Wayne	Nov. 22, 1916	Dec. 29, 1916	
2850, Ingledue, J. H	174, Los Angeles	Nov. 28, 1916	Jan. 8, 1917	
2851, Barber, Paul F	11, Memphis	Nov. 27, 1916	Jan. 17, 1917	
2852, Willard, Fred C	53, Cleveland	Dec. 7, 1916		Died before leaving for Home
2853, Peak, H. W	202, Seattle	Nov. 28, 1916	Jan. 23, 1917	
2854, Corcoran, James E	78, Ft. Wayne	Nov. 27, 1916		Died before leaving for Home
2855, Covalt, Frank H	3, Cincinnati	Nov. 28, 1916	Dec. 19, 1916	
2856, Cook, Frank H	293, Pensacola	Dec. 1, 1916	Feb. 3, 1917	
2857, Hennessy, Walter T	6, New York	Dec. 1, 1916	Feb. 1, 1917	
2858, King, Thomas J	6, New York	Dec. 1, 1916		Unable to make trip
2859, Palmer, Edmund C	6, New York	Dec. 1, 1916	Dec. 31, 1916	
2860, Ecks, Wm. T	283, Oklahoma City	Dec. 1, 1916	Feb. 8, 1917	
2861, Rooney, Dannie	9, Los Angeles	*Dec. 1, 1916		Insufficient membership
2863, Gatelli, Peter J	58, Portland	*Dec. 6, 1916		Insufficient membership
2864, McDonald, John A	190, Omaha	Dec. 14, 1916	July 5, 1917	
2865, Nostrand, Daniel S	190, Omaha	*Dec. 14, 1916		Advice Home physician
2866, Garrison, J. H	104, Birmingham	Dec. 19, 1916	Dec. 30, 1916	
2867, Crosman, Horace F	16, Chicago	*Jan. 3, 1917		Previous record
2868, Halle, Joseph E	18, Detroit	Dec. 20, 1916		Died before leaving for Home
2869, Cook, George W	30, St. Paul	*Dec. 20, 1916		Advice Home physician
2870, Murphy, Wm. F	1, Boston Mailers	Feb. 7, 1917		Unable to make trip
2871, Reid, Wm. J	129, Hamilton	*Jan. 8, 1917		Advice Home physician
2872, Wear, Ernest E	101, Columbia	*Jan. 12, 1917		Advice Home physician
2873, Horr, Fred	283, Oklahoma City	Jan. 13, 1917	Feb. 6, 1917	
2874, Johnson, Edward E	16, Chicago	Jan. 14, 1917	Feb. 15, 1917	
2875, Cox, Robert A	16, Chicago	Jan. 16, 1917	Feb. 14, 1917	
2876, Gibson, Benjamin R	16, Chicago	Jan. 17, 1917	Feb. 23, 1917	
2877, Heins, George	199, Zanesville	*Jan. 18, 1917		Advice Home physician
2878, Humphrey, Thos. W	167, Schenectady	*Jan. 30, 1917		Advice Home physician
2879, Sherrott, Thos. E	7, Pittsburgh	Feb. 7, 1917	Mar. 30, 1917	
2880, Brister, James E	32, Norfolk	Jan. 30, 1917	Feb. 11, 1917	
2881, Harper, John	6, New York	Feb. 8, 1917		Decided not to enter Home
2882, Wickstead, Wm. W	6, New York	Feb. 2, 1917	Feb. 28, 1917	
2883, Conneen, Wm. H	6, New York	Feb. 2, 1917	Feb. 27, 1917	
2884, Jacques, Wallace H	590, Gary	Feb. 7, 1917	Feb. 28, 1917	
2885, Losh, John	465, Tucson	Feb. 7, 1917	Mar. 5, 1917	
2886, Hurford, C. F	16, Chicago	Feb. 17, 1917	Mar. 12, 1917	
2887, Smith, John T	8, St. Louis	Feb. 19, 1917	Mar. 23, 1917	
2888, Deering, Samuel J	298, Massillon			Petition withdrawn
2889, Barth, Jacob C	7, Pittsburgh	Feb. 20, 1917	Mar. 13, 1917	
2890, Allerton, John W	7, Pittsburgh	Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 15, 1917	
2891, Fitzgerald, R. L. A	191, Winnipeg	Feb. 28, 1917	Mar. 25, 1917	
2892, McLavey, Wm. J	55, Syracuse	Mar. 5, 1917	Mar. 14, 1917	
2893, Finger, Max A	16, Chicago	Mar. 5, 1917	Mar. 16, 1917	

*Disapproved for reason given in Remarks column.

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Number and name of applicant	Recommended by	Application approved	Date admitted to Home	Remarks
2894, Albrecht, Jack	16, Chicago	Mar. 5, 1917		Died before leaving for Home
2895, Montague, Fred M	101, Columbia	Mar. 6, 1917	April 1, 1917	
2896, Finn, Edward A	6, New York	Mar. 8, 1917	Mar. 27, 1917	
2897, Greenburg, Barnett	6, New York	Mar. 6, 1917	Mar. 21, 1917	
2898, Ball, Fred W	76, Terre Haute	Mar. 23, 1917		Failed to present himself
2899, Redfern, Frank R	588, St. Augustine	Mar. 19, 1917	April 8, 1917	
2900, May, George W	578, Coffeyville	Mar. 23, 1917	April 21, 1917	
2901, Horwood, Edward G	176, Montreal	Mar. 23, 1917	April 11, 1917	
2902, Chriest, Edward B	202, Seattle	Mar. 20, 1917	April 9, 1917	
2903, Wells, Mabel	8, St. Louis	Mar. 29, 1917	April 20, 1917	
2904, Boyden, George E	6, New York	April 3, 1917	April 14, 1917	
2905, Crane, Arthur W	16, Chicago	April 10, 1917	May 3, 1917	
2906, Stowell, Daniel	6, New York	April 19, 1917	April 21, 1917	
2907, Alfard, James R	101, Columbia	April 11, 1917	May 1, 1917	
2908, Russell, Glen B	50, Saginaw	April 7, 1917	April 18, 1917	
2909, Simon, Chas. F	16, Chicago	April 10, 1917	April 30, 1917	
2910, Alexander, W. I	190, Omaha	*April 10, 1917		Insufficient membership
2911, Beck, Wm. H	21, San Francisco	April 11, 1917	April 21, 1917	
2912, Alexander, Hollis B	40, St. Joseph	April 18, 1917	May 9, 1917	
2913, Leonard, John F	8, St. Joseph	*May 11, 1917		Advice Home physician
2914, Rielly, Leo J	292, Grand Junction	April 18, 1917	May 11, 1917	
2915, Pitt, Homer	6, New York Mailers	April 18, 1917	May 12, 1917	
2916, Luckett, Horace	313, Texarkana	May 11, 1917	May 21, 1917	
2917, Harris, Charles B	172, San Antonio	May 11, 1917	May 18, 1917	
2918, Thompson, John A	196, Logansport	*May 11, 1917		Unable to make trip
2919, Sawyer, Charles H	48, Atlanta	May 11, 1917		Advice Home physician
2920, Martin, Geo. W	48, Atlanta	May 11, 1917	June 2, 1917	
2921, Talbert, Charles A	177, Springfield	*May 11, 1917		Advice Home physician
2922, Daenell, Richard O	78, Ft. Wayne	May 11, 1917	May 18, 1917	
2923, Seehorst, George	17, New Orleans	May 22, 1917		
2924, Maddox, Wm. E	124, Bloomington	*May 11, 1917		Advice Home physician
2925, Utter, B. R	190, Omaha	May 11, 1917	May 20, 1917	
2926, Graham, W. G	190, Omaha	May 11, 1917	May 18, 1917	
2927, Lackey, Robert E	16, Chicago	May 29, 1917		
2928, Wharton, Frank	16, Chicago	May 21, 1917	May 25, 1917	
2929, Carlson, Axel W	16, Chicago	May 21, 1917	May 29, 1917	
2930, Humphrey, Oscar W	7, Pittsburgh	May 21, 1917		
2931, Sprague, Frederick M	584, Independence	May 21, 1917	May 31, 1917	
2932, Crocket, Wm. A	127, Hartford	May 21, 1917	June 4, 1917	
2933, Graham, John J	187, Wilkesbarre	May 21, 1917	May 27, 1917	
2934, Howland, Clinton A	82, Colorado Springs	May 21, 1917	May 24, 1917	
2935, Wenzel, Louis A	49, Denver	May 21, 1917	May 26, 1917	
2936, Livingston, Frank	33, Providence	May 21, 1917	June 3, 1917	
2937, Coss, Paul M	294, Waukegan	May 21, 1917	May 26, 1917	
2940, Mayhall, Vernon	613, Enid	May 21, 1917		Petition cancelled
2941, Knapp, Oscar L	172, San Antonio	*May 21, 1917		Advice Home physician
2942, Hickman, Nick T	104, Birmingham	May 21, 1917		
2943, Mallahan, A. L	202, Seattle	May 19, 1917		
2944, Fitch, Robert T	189, Lexington	May 22, 1917		
2945, Mileham, W. E	198, Ft. Worth	*May 23, 1917		Advice Home physician
2946, Woodard, W. P	202, Seattle	May 22, 1917		
2947, Wegner, George	55, Syracuse	May 22, 1917		
2948, Cis., Anton	330, Chicago Boh.	May 22, 1917		
2949, Foulk, Charles W	71, Trenton			

*Disapproved for reason given in Remarks column.

Number of petitions approved	154
Number of petitions disapproved	35
Petitions withdrawn	2
Died while petitions pending	3
Petition pending	1
Total number petitions considered	195

Upon the advice of the Home physician, to whom all petitions are submitted for an opinion as to the physical condition of the applicant, your committee disapproved thirty-five applications that came before it in the fiscal year. The members whose petitions were acted upon unfavorably were afflicted as follows:

Locomotor ataxia, 6; paralysis, 4; epilepsy, 1; last stage of tuberculosis, 2; insane, 4; helpless, and unable to travel, 10; one was rejected because he sought reinstatement for the purpose of entering the Home; one because he applied for readmission within six months after leaving the Home; one on account of his previous record and five because of insufficient membership.

The Home has been crowded throughout the year and members have constantly been awaiting admission thereto. It is hoped this condition will be relieved when the addition now in process of erection is completed and opened. Admissions are now authorized as vacancies occur and in the order in which petitions are received and approved. During the year, as in the past, a number of members have gone to the Home, been admitted and remained a very short time and vacated before the physicians believed them able to work. These members seek readmission. A member going to the Home with a view to regaining his health should remain until the physician believes he can leave without injury.

Respectfully submitted,

George P. Nichols,
Marsden G. Scott,
J. W. Hays.

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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS—I herewith present in detail a report of the expenditures of the Union Printers Home for the year ending May 31, 1917:

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY MONTHS.

June	$9,083 48	January	$12,824 62
July	10,596 55	February	13,100 41
August	11,545 53	March	16,770 76
September	14,324 21	April	13,634 58
October	13,823 38	May	14,215 31
November	13,827 35		
December	13,249 24	Total	$156,995 42

Of the above amount $30,693.19 is the sum spent thus far on the new addition to the main building; $4,300.91 is charged to general repairs; $207.60 is charged to greenhouse; $3,210.83 is charged to furnishings for the new addition to the main building and $1,480.25 was the cost of a passenger automobile, leaving $117,102.64 for regular Home bills.

The following table gives a division of the above expenditures:

Groceries	$22,011 35
Meats	14,034 29
Clothing	5,326 79
Drugs	2,652 73
Heat and light	7,493 75
Hay and grain	3,830 27
Furnishings	9,376 34
Building repairs and tools	4,300 91
Books, stationery and printing	1,370 15
Ice	1,032 21
Pension	6,082 50
Farm and garden	1,755 00
Transportation, residents	4,172 99
Salaries	31,927 69
Laundry	1,607 32
Cemetery	285 00
Telephone and telegraph	251 82
Dentistry	649 00
Transportation, superintendent	331 20
Spectacles and repairs	190 80
Contingent fund	297 90
Insurance	1,150 64
Library furnishings	104 85
Amusements	776 05
Miscellaneous	2,209 90
Building extension	30,693 19
Greenhouse	207 60
Automobile and truck	2,068 55
Transferred to J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer	804 63
Total	$156,995 42

MONTHLY AVERAGE OF RESIDENTS.

June	209	January	214
July	221	February	210
August	217	March	208
September	215	April	207
October	212	May	205
November	211		
December	214	Total	2,543

Average number for the year—212.
Average cost per week per resident—$8.16.

The monthly average number of residents in the Home for the year was ten more than last year, when the average was 202. While the average number for the year was 212, we have had as high as 225 residents in a given month. On May 31, 1917, there were 211 residents at the Home, with approved applications enough on file in the office to fill the remaining vacant beds.

The average number of residents in the sanatorium was 106, the highest number in any one month being 109 and the lowest number being 98.

The average number of residents in the main building was 106, the highest number in any one month being 116, and the lowest number being 99.

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

Following is the furnishing account by months for the past year:

June	$935 56	January	$379 81
July	326 10	February	470 49
August	440 42	March	2,236 85
September	777 73	April	1,295 02
October	432 80	May	919 38
November	523 12		
December	639 06	Total	$9,376 34

CEMETERY ACCOUNT.

The Union Printers Home plots in Evergreen cemetery were kept in first-class condition during the year. The graves of all deceased residents are provided with headstones, which give dates of birth and death, together with the number of the union to which the deceased was affiliated. The graves are in line so that any one desiring to find the resting-place of a relative or friend can do so without difficulty. As has been the custom in the past, flowers were placed at the entrance to the three plots on Memorial day. The cost of caring for the plots was $285.

TRANSPORTATION ACCOUNT.

June.	A. E. Ogg to Salem, Ore.	$49 50
June.	Homer F. Wiard to Canton, Ohio.	48 66
June.	Charles H. Fayle to Boston, Mass.	68 31
June.	D. M. Boudreaux to New Orleans, La.	51 50
June.	F. J. Gimbel to Chicago, Ill.	32 71
June.	Travis Yeager to Cleburne, Texas.	31 95
June.	E. J. Shaw to Minneapolis, Minn.	29 25
June.	F. S. Strohm to Priest River, Idaho	51 56
June.	R. H. MacRae to apply to Atlanta, Ga.	32 71
June.	J. S. Carroll to Syracuse, N. Y.	58 35
June.	H. E. Osier to Jackson, Mich.	43 19
June.	John W. Smith to Kansas City, Mo.	19 00
June.	John J. Cronin to San Francisco, Cal.	57 40
July.	A. R. Perez to Syracuse, N. Y.	49 85
July.	W. F. Morrow to Dallas, Texas.	31 20
July.	F. F. Sorbie to New York, N. Y.	65 12
July.	Daniel Keenan to New York, N. Y.	58 48
Aug.	William Falco to Salt Lake City, Utah	25 75
Aug.	Harry P. Davies to Pleasantville, N. Y.	66 12
Aug.	C. F. Simon to Chicago, Ill.	36 02
Aug.	Hardy F. Price to Houston, Texas.	41 95
Aug.	A. L. Mallahan to Seattle, Wash.	60 85
Aug.	James J. Coyle to San Francisco, Cal.	50 20
Aug.	Frank R. Redfern to Asheville, N. C.	55 77
Aug.	H. C. Borchardt to Bellingham, Wash.	62 75
Aug.	F. W. McKane to Bridgeport, Conn.	66 60
Aug.	W. C. Dellert to New York, N. Y.	65 12
Aug.	S. H. Bast to New York, N. Y.	53 12
Sept.	C. E. Trahenr to Kansas City, Mo.	22 50
Sept.	H. C. Gordon to apply to Albuquerque, N. M.	13 75
Sept.	A. W. Crane to Chicago, Ill.	30 02
Sept.	C. E. Trahern to Kansas City, Mo.	22 50
Sept.	R. Lyman to Chicago, Ill.	44 22
Sept.	S. G. Vance to Sioux City, Iowa.	23 82
Sept.	Anton Jensen to Chicago, Ill.	34 82
Sept.	Charles K. Bart to Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	59 62
Sept.	Charles A. Talburt to Springfield, Ill.	26 32
Sept.	Thomas Uhlein to apply to Los Angeles, Cal.	30 02
Oct.	D. C. Hardy to Paterson, N. J.	63 12
Oct.	Joseph Densler to Minneapolis, Minn.	26 43

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Oct.	R. S. Mayhall to apply to San Antonio, Texas	$36 02
Oct.	William Blackburn to Boston, Mass.	71 10
Oct.	K. U. Whitted to apply to Topeka, Kan.	5 50
Oct.	W. C. Calhoon to Los Angeles, Cal.	43 50
Oct.	E. L. Bush to Louisville, Ky.	42 90
Oct.	Charles A. Wagner to Chippewa Falls, Wis.	33 28
Oct.	W. L. Rice to Omaha, Neb.	20 22
Oct.	Joseph H. Hartley to apply to Benson, Ariz.	17 01
Oct.	F. M. Ware to Ottumwa, Iowa	22 36
Oct.	William S. Crawford to Los Angeles, Cal.	48 00
Oct.	E. Dermigny to New York, N. Y.	65 12
Oct.	B. P. Fouhy to Boston, Mass.	71 10
Nov.	Joseph Yates to New York, N. Y.	53 12
Nov.	E. B. Schumert to New Orleans, La.	50 65
Nov.	E. Elterich to Boston, Mass.	69 10
Nov.	S. R. Coffin to New York, N. Y.	64 12
Nov.	R. P. Biehl to Los Angeles, Cal.	58 20
Nov.	F. J. Murphy to Worcester, Mass.	67 60
Nov.	Herschel Heilig to Nampa, Idaho	16 72
Nov.	S. A. McIntosh to Denver, Colo.	2 25
Nov.	C. A. Osgood to Chicago, Ill.	30 02
Dec.	W. E. Underhill to New York, N. Y.	62 12
Dec.	George F. Harwood to New York, N. Y.	62 12
Dec.	Charles R. Nolan to Columbus, Ohio	38 45
Jan.	M. W. Quarles to Albuquerque, N. M.	21 35
Jan.	E. R. Paradis to Albuquerque, N. M.	18 55
Jan.	H. B. Jordan to Atlanta, Ga.	51 79
Jan.	Omar Tweddle to St. Louis, Mo.	32 25
Jan.	J. W. Musser to Decatur, Texas	23 50
Feb.	J. M. Gardner to Raton, N. M.	8 35
Feb.	George W. Goodner to Fulton, Mo.	23 11
Feb.	F. F. Block to St. Paul, Minn.	31 93
Feb.	H. V. Eighmy to Denver, Colo.	2 25
Mar.	J. A. Gale to Chicago, Ill.	36 02
Mar.	L. W. Jones to Oakland, Cal.	43 50
Mar.	G. J. Froland to New York, N. Y.	64 12
Mar.	H. L. Newman to Minneapolis, Minn.	27 43
Mar.	E. G. Clock to Casper, Wyo.	16 17
Mar.	George Ort to Toledo, Ohio	36 87
Mar.	A. E. Sauer to New York, N. Y.	64 12
Mar.	M. A. Shull to apply to Seattle, Wash.	36 19
Mar.	J. J. Corcoran to Fort Wayne, Ind.	40 77
Mar.	R. W. Nagle to Norfolk, Va.	63 85
Mar.	Joseph M. Bishop to San Francisco, Cal.	44 50
Apr.	Jason E. Haynes to McAlester, Okla.	25 51
Apr.	Fred W. Morse to South Bend, Ind.	39 16
Apr.	J. H. Garrison to Birmingham, Ala.	39 51
Apr.	O. R. Chiles to Birmingham, Ala.	39 51
Apr.	George E. Patterson to St. Joseph, Mo.	21 38
Apr.	H. W. Peak to Seattle, Wash.	52 10
Apr.	E. O. Davis to Fresno, Cal.	58 20
Apr.	J. H. Ingledue to Los Angeles, Cal.	58 20
Apr.	Charles L. Crocker to Pawtucket, R. I.	68 62
May.	Charles A. Embick to Peoria, Ill.	27 44
May.	Leigh Gunther to apply to Columbus, Wis.	36 02
May.	George W. Mugford to Boston, Mass.	66 62
May.	John D. Dingell to Detroit Mich.	45 32
May.	Louis B. Hefferman to apply to Los Angeles, Cal.	52 22
May.	Frank McCormack to Denver, Colo.	2 25
May.	James E. Brister to Norfolk, Va.	63 85
May.	Albert Bergseth to Denver, Colo.	2 25
	Total	$4,172 99

POSTAGE.

June	$1 46	January	$5 67
July	7 10	February	5 55
August	5 42	March	5 51
September	7 66	April	69
October	1 36	May	1 67
November	84		
December	13 75	Total	$56 68

TOBACCO.

June	$8 40	January	$10 75
July	3 15	February	1 50
August	1 50	March	None
September	1 75	April	6 50
October	None	May	16 95
November	4 50		
December	6 75	Total	$61 75

This account covers tobacco furnished residents who were under fine during the year for violation of Home rules.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

The following table gives the maintenance account by months for the year ending May 31, 1917.

June	$5,563 19	January	$7,739 12
July	5,907 88	February	7,278 23
August	6,485 65	March	7,345 36
September	6,456 53	April	7,129 88
October	7,281 50	May	7,815 91
November	6,778 35		
December	7,201 50	Total	$82,983 10

Following is the maintenance account, showing the cost per resident per month since the opening of the Home:

Time.	Cost per month per resident.
July 1, 1892, to May 1, 1893	$43 43
May 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894	42 38
July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1895	29 82
July 1, 1895, to July 1, 1896	26 43
July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897	22 71
July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898	21 66
July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899	21 42
July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900	23 37
July 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901	29 08
June 1, 1901, to June 1, 1902	30 07
June 1, 1902, to June 1, 1903	29 56
June 1, 1903, to June 1, 1904	27 51
June 1, 1904, to June 1, 1905	26 20
June 1, 1905, to June 1, 1906	25 60
June 1, 1906, to June 1, 1907	26 81
June 1, 1907, to June 1, 1908	26 07
June 1, 1908, to June 1, 1909	27 06
June 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910	30 66
June 1, 1910, to June 1, 1911	30 81
June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1912	31 96
June 1, 1912, to June 1, 1913	31 49
June 1, 1913, to June 1, 1914	28 72
June 1, 1914, to June 1, 1915	26 66
June 1, 1915, to June 1, 1916	28 35
June 1, 1916, to June 1, 1917	32 63
Total	$720 46

Average for twenty-five years, $28.82.

The above table shows that the Home has been in existence for twenty-five years and the average cost of maintenance for that period was $28.82 per month. The average cost per month of maintaining a resident during the last year was $32.63. The average cost of maintaining a sanatorium resident was $40.73, while the average cost of maintaining a main building resident was $25.73. The average cost of maintaining a resident of the sanatorium was $15 a month more than the cost of maintaining a resident of the main building.

"The high cost of living" has not as yet affected the residents of the Home. While it is true that

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everything that is necessary to maintain the Home and its residents has advanced materially in price the people domiciled in the Home receive the same quantity and quality of necessities that was furnished previous to the present unsettled conditions throughout the country. Groceries, meats, flour, etc., are purchased in large quantities at wholesale prices. Below is a table giving a list of articles that are used daily in which the prices for May, 1917, are compared with those of May, 1916:

	May, 1916.	May, 1917.
Beans, navy, lb.	$0 07½	$0 16
Butter, lb.	30	40
Corn, case	2 20	3 20
Crackers, lb.	06¾	10¾
Hominy, case	1 90	2 10
Oatmeal, lb.	03½	05
Rice, lb.	07	15
Sugar, granulated, cwt.	7 60	8 10
Flour, hard, wheat, cwt.	2 90	6 50
Flour, soft, wheat, cwt.	2 70	6 25
Eggs, case	6 50	10 75
Cheese, lb.	19	27
Potatoes, cwt.	2 10	5 50
Onions, cwt.	4 00	11 00
Turnips, cwt.	2 50	3 00
Carrots, cwt.	2 50	3 00
Laundry soap powder	07¼	09½

MEATS.

	May, 1916.	May, 1917.
Beef ribs, lb.	$0 14	$0 16
Beef loins, lb.	16	19
Mutton, lb.	14	24
Sausage, lb.	12½	19
Pork loins, lb.	15½	23
Ham, lb.	19	28
Bacon, lb.	26	34
Hens, lb.	18	27

DAIRY FEED.

	May, 1916.	May, 1917.
Bran, cwt.	$1 15	$2 10
Wheat, cwt.	1 70	3 50
Cracked corn, cwt.	1 35	3 00
Alfalfa, ton	16 00	23 00
Blue stem hay, ton	17 50	21 00

The increase in prices shown in the above table is the more significant when one considers the quantity consumed in a month, viz.:

Seven hundred and seventy-five pounds of butter, 215 pounds of crackers, 450 pounds of coffee, 1,560 dozens of eggs, 2,800 pounds of flour, 7,600 pounds of meat, 7,000 pounds of potatoes and 500 pounds of fish; ten dozen each of two-pound cans of corn, peas, string beans, tomatoes; eight dozen each of canned pears, peaches, plums, pineapple, etc. Fresh vegetables are provided in season. In the dairy department we consume in a month an average of 4,000 pounds of bran, 1,700 pounds of wheat and cracked corn, 1,500 pounds of hay and twenty tons of alfalfa.

In previous reports I stated that the main building residents (the aged and superannuated residents) with the exception of those on special diets, eat the regular meal, while patients in the sanatorium who are able to go to the dining room have the privilege of ordering steaks, eggs and chops in lieu thereof. Patients who are unable to go to the dining room are given special privileges in ordering their meals. In the forenoon of each day a lunch, consisting of crackers and milk, is supplied for any of the sanatorium patients who care to partake of it. In the afternoon fresh fruit is provided. The menu is changed every day so that the same kind of meat or vegetable is not on the regular bill of fare twice in any one week.

CASH FORWARDED SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Cash from B. L. Sullivan, deceased	$5 50
Cash from J. M. Bryson, deceased	7 82
Cash from Phillip Keller, deceased	1 85
Cash from Ties Brink, deceased	186 60
Cash from James McAfee, deceased	7 00
Cash from F. M. Lehman, deceased	3 69
Cash from Louis J. Winzig, deceased	14 25
Cash from James B. Surber, deceased	2 37
Cash from M. V. Devor, deceased	2 80
Cash from William Ashworth, deceased	6 80
Cash from Calvin B. Viele, deceased	1 80
Cash from E. Patrick Doyle, deceased	9 00
Cash from E. L. Lewis, deceased	4 65
Cash from Frears Leach, deceased	22 25
Cash from John Malone, deceased	7 45
Cash from William E. Elder, deceased	65
Cash from H. L. Standley, deceased	2 66
Cash from William Fowler, deceased	30
Cash from Fred Horr, deceased	10 30
Cash from J. L. Amos, deceased	3 38
Cash from J. O. Henderson, deceased	3 85
Cash from H. T. McGowan, deceased	38 50
Cash from sale of calves and cow	273 23
Cash from sale of old junk	5 50
Cash from sale of old iron	14 85
Cash from sale of wagon	5 00
Cash from sale of hide	7 38
Cash from sale of picture folders	15 00
Cash from refund transportation of F. F. Sorbie and D. Keenan from Colorado Springs to New York city	123 60
Cash from personal telephone toll charges	60
Cash from bank to apply on two check books	12 00
Cash from refund on Patterson sleeper	1 00
Cash from refund account weekly pay roll overdrawn	3 00
Total	$804 63

CASH ACCOUNT.

Cash on hand June 1, 1916	$1,175 70
Received from secretary-treasurer	60,825 00
Received from deceased residents	343 47
Received from sale of calves	150 00
Received from sale of cow	123 23
Received from sale of old junk	5 50
Received from sale of old iron	14 85
Received from sale of wagon	5 00
Received from sale of hide	7 38
Received from sale of picture folders	15 00
Received from refund transportation of S. S. Sorbie and D. Keenan	123 60
Received from personal telephone calls	60
Received from bank to apply on check books	12 00
Received from refund on Patterson sleeper	1 00
Received from refund account weekly pay roll overdrawn	3 00
Total	$62,805 33

CONTRA.

Paid for salaries	$31,927 69
Paid for transportation	4,172 99
Paid for I. T. U. pension	6,082 50
Paid for labor on extension to main building	10,580 03
Paid for labor on general repairs	2,042 31
Paid for labor on farm and garden	1,148 73
Current expenses	3,960 82
Transferred to J. W. Hays, secretary-treasurer	804 63
Balance on hand May 31, 1917	2,085 63
Total	$62,805 33

AMUSEMENTS.

As has been our custom in the past, Sunday evening moving picture shows were given to the residents of the Home and their friends, from the

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first Sunday in October to the last Sunday in March. The shows consisted of three reels of pictures, together with a four-piece orchestra. On many occasions vocal solos were sung by friends of the Home from the city who volunteered their services.

On June 8, 1916, the residents enjoyed a day's outing in Cheyenne Canyon.

On June 11, 1916, Prof. Fred Fink's orchestra of twelve pieces entertained the residents, employes and their friends with a musical program.

On August 3, 1916, the second picnic of the season for the residents of the Home was held at Stratton park. At both of these picnics luncheon was served by the management of the Home. During the day those in attendance enjoyed themselves in various ways, viz.: burro racing, cracker eating and watermelon eating contests, potato races, etc.

On August 10 the crippled residents of the Home were given an automobile ride around the city and through the canyons.

During the winter three progressive euchre parties were given in the library. The first party was given on Thanksgiving night, the second during Christmas week, and the third on St. Valentine's night. Prizes were given to the winners and refreshments were served during intermission. After the card games were over dancing was indulged in by those whose physical condition was such that no harm could come to them through the exertion caused by dancing.

On March 15 a concert was given at the Home which was thoroughly enjoyed by all present. When concerts or shows are put on the Home stage I make an effort to secure the best talent possible so as to make the performances worth while.

On May 30 a large delegation of Home residents enjoyed the day on the famous Cripple Creek trip. Luncheon was furnished by the Home management. This trip is considered one of the best one-day trips in the Pikes Peak region.

As usual the indoor amusements during the winter months consist mainly of playing cards, checkers, dominoes, billiards, etc. In the summer-time croquet is the popular diversion. It is a hard matter to arrange for amusements in the summer-time (other than picnics) for tuberculous patients because there are few games that can be played that do not require more exertion and exercise than a patient ought to take.

Following is an itemized statement of money expended for amusements:

Film service	$156 00
Express on films	9 89
Operating picture machine	78 00
Orchestra services	442 50
Expense of picnic held in North Cheyenne canyon June 8, 1916	14 70
Expense of trip to Stratton park, August 3, 1916	13 50
Automobile hire to take cripples to parade August 10, 1916	6 00
Supplies for billiard room	19 76
Prizes for card parties	6 50
Expense of Christmas party	6 45
Tuning piano	5 00
Repairs to phonograph	2 00
Victrola records	9 75
Croquet balls	3 00
Expense two railroad fares to Cripple Creek excursion	3 00
Total	$776 05

RECORD OF MEALS SERVED.

MAIN BUILDING.

Months	Table	Employes	Visitors	Total
June	9,530	4,317	7	13,854
July	10,425	4,590	23	15,038
August	10,374	4,752	50	15,176
September	9,837	4,794	198	14,829
October	9,963	4,929	7	14,899
November	9,711	4,770	19	14,500
December	9,951	4,929	39	14,919
January	10,050	5,109	20	15,179
February	8,753	4,686	168	13,607
March	9,474	5,206	110	14,790
April	9,099	5,040	27	14,166
May	9,411	5,064	66	14,541
Total	116,578	58,186	734	175,498

SANATORIUM.

Months	Rooms	Table	Total
June	3,820	5,435	9,255
July	3,892	6,191	10,083
August	3,738	6,021	9,759
September	3,972	5,538	9,510
October	4,090	5,615	9,705
November	3,902	5,371	9,273
December	4,096	5,837	9,933
January	4,115	5,735	9,850
February	3,490	5,354	8,844
March	4,029	5,808	9,837
April	3,741	5,793	9,534
May	3,814	5,849	9,663
Total	46,699	68,547	115,246

Grand total of meals served, 290,744.

Table supplies on hand June 1, 1916	$1,082 51
Table supplies purchased during year	36,045 64
Total	$37,128 15
Table supplies on hand June 1, 1917	931 90
Cost of table	$36,196 25

Net cost of food per meal, 12½ cents.

REPORT OF HOME LIBRARIAN.

UNION PRINTERS HOME, June 1, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR—In response to your request for a statement of the conduct of the affairs of the Home library for the past year and its present status, I beg leave to submit the following report:

The number of books belonging to the library is 10,006; of this number 1,565 are stored. The stored books consist of duplicate copies on the library shelves, public documents, and other matter of no present day interest.

On account of the scarcity and high cost of paper, our complimentary list of daily papers has been reduced from 148 papers to 114.

The following is a complete list of the reading matter in the library that residents and employes have access to:

Books	8,443
Monthly magazines	34
English dailies	114
Country weeklies	38
Labor weeklies	51

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Labor monthlies	16
French daily (Canadian)	1
Literary weeklies	8
Religious weeklies	8
Religious daily	1
German dailies	6
German weeklies	10
German monthlies	2
German religious weekly	1
Typographical Journals	175

William A. Musser, of Cincinnati No. 3, has succeeded F. W. Lehman, deceased, of New York No. 6, as assistant librarian.

E. S. Penwell, of Omaha No. 190, has also been appointed an assistant librarian.

The library rules are generally well observed. Only in a few instances have they been transgressed.

The contents of the library are generally well treated by the residents and employes.

Fiction is still the prevailing reading matter sought by the residents.

Good order has prevailed both in the library and assembly room.

The doors of the library are always open before 7 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 9 o'clock in the evening.

The booking hours are: 9 to 11 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M., 3 to 5 P. M., 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays and holidays, 9 to 11 A. M., 6 to 7 P. M.

During the summer months very few books are exchanged in the evening, therefore it has been deemed advisable to suspend evening bookings during those months. Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR HOWARD (Wheeling No. 79),
Librarian.

PENSION ACCOUNT.

The following table shows the amount of money expended by months for pensions to residents of the Home from June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917. All residents of the Home, with the exception of those from a few of the larger unions, receive 50 cents per week from the Home fund. Unions paying pensions to their members who are at the Home allow them $1 each per week. In addition to their pension a number of residents are employed in various ways around the grounds and buildings, and receive an extra allowance for their services. Should it become necessary to fine a resident for violation of any of the Home rules he loses his pension for a set period, but in lieu of the pension he is furnished with 25 cents worth of tobacco each week until he is again placed on the pension roll. In an institution with more than 200 residents it is necessary to have rules to govern those domiciled therein. The rules are not so strict that any person will have difficulty in observing them.

June	$593 50	January	$457 00
July	507 50	February	467 50
August	613 50	March	585 50
September	482 50	April	431 50
October	472 50	May	423 50
November	582 00		
December	466 00	Total	$6,082 50

FARM AND GARDEN.

During the year we raised a considerable quantity of garden truck, such as corn, beets, lettuce, spinach, carrots, rhubarb, etc. We also harvested fifty tons of alfalfa, which was valued at $900.

The Home's herd of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesians consists of thirty-eight milch cows, five yearlings, seven calves and one bull, valued at $8,500. We also have four horses valued at $600. The horses are used exclusively on the farm and Home grounds. There are four hundred chickens valued at $225.

During the year the cattle produced 33,634 gallons of milk valued at $8,408.50, and 1,102 pounds of veal valued at $167.86. We also sold ten calves for $150 and one cow to butcher for $123.23. The chickens produced 1,567¾ dozens of eggs worth $391.74, and 460 pounds of poultry valued at $87.50. Deducting the dairyman's salary, cost of feed and farm and garden expenses, which amounted to $5,183.25 leaves the Home a profit of $4,145.88. Ninety-five gallons of milk are consumed daily by the residents of the Home.

The following table shows the expenditure by months:

June	$280 93	January	$3 50
July	195 41	February	27 17
August	227 55	March	69 33
September	168 00	April	484 48
October	61 03	May	204 35
November	19 75		
December	13 50	Total	$1,755 00

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

In August, 1916, ground was broken for the new addition to the south wing of the main building, which connects the main building with the hospital annex. This addition, when completed, will have thirty-five sleeping rooms, with sleeping porches on the east side of the building which will accommodate fifteen patients. On each of the upper floors are diet kitchens for nurses. On the ground floor is a dining room which has a seating capacity for 168 persons. The dining room is well ventilated and lighted, the entire front being of glass. East of and connected with the dining room by wide swinging doors is a large kitchen. The kitchen is sanitary in construction and is also well lighted and ventilated. Throughout the new addition are fire doors and water curtains, the necessary call bells and signals for nurses and patients.

This addition is to be used for sanatorium purposes exclusively. It is expected that the new building will be completed and ready for occupancy August 1. Up to date $30,693.19 has been expended on the building, $10,580.03 of which was for labor, $2,050 for architects' fees and $18,063.16 for materials. All work, with the exception of plumbing and heating, is being done by day labor.

EXTENSION TO MAIN BUILDING.

August	$1,478 41	February	$3,742 86
September	4,777 48	March	4,113 64
October	2,661 48	April	1,814 61
November	3,360 55	May	2,927 18
December	3,153 66		
January	2,663 32	Total	$30,693 19

GENERAL REPAIRS.

In an institution as large as the Union Printers Home it is necessary to do considerable repairing every year in order to keep the buildings in proper condition. All necessary carpentry work, plastering and painting has been done during the year in the buildings in which the residents are domiciled. The barns and sheds have also been put in first-class condition. Repairs were made on the greenhouses at a cost of $207.60.

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The following table shows the expenditure by months:

June	$232 80	January	$376 35
July	286 72	February	262 23
August	290 03	March	539 85
September	255 51	April	642 86
October	384 59	May	201 58
November	375 40		
December	452 99	Total	$4,300 91

MEMBERS AT THE HOME.

The following is a list of the members at the Home May 31, 1917, together with the name and number of the union with which they are connected:

1, Indianapolis—Wells Trader, Ralph Southard, W. D. Bastable, Clara E. Worland, George L. Plummer.

2, Philadelphia—R. A. B. Clements, Charles C. Clark.

3, Cincinnati—John Kuhlman, William A. Musser, M. C. Connelly, George Englehardt, John A. Gorman, Frank H. Covalt.

4, Albany—Daniel S. Capell, Thomas F. McHale.

5, Columbus—M. M. Rockhold.

6, New York—Charles Gallagher, John Taylor, C. H. Robison, David Kenneth, Charles W. Goulding, Charles Collins, E. E. Mulligan, Daniel Keenan, Joseph Purcell, John C. Fitzpatrick, Samuel Boll, James S. Erwin, John J. O'Neill, Andrew L. Reilly, H. R. Parker, Henry C. Barker, J. G. Ayres, Alfred Hill, John J. Lloyd, Hugh F. Gordon, Henry Harrold, Genevieve Gariepy, George J. S. Crain, Samuel Galperin, Thomas J. O'Gorman, Frank H. Steifel, Edmund C. Palmer, Walter F. Hennessey, William W. Wickstead, William H. Coneen, Barnett Greenberg, Edward A. Finn, George E. Boyden, Daniel Stowell.

7, Pittsburgh—Jacob C. Barth, W. J. Allerton, Thomas E. Sherratt.

8, St. Louis—Oscar Langford, W. O. Edwards, W. J. Condon, George Dunnett, J. H. Thousand, John T. Smith, Mabel Wells.

11, Memphis—Paul F. Barber.

12, Baltimore—W. J. Foster.

13, Boston—George B. Wheeler, John J. Marshall.

16, Chicago—William R. Wade, Selden M. Few, Thomas Turner, Walter C. Randall, E. D. Loomis, W. H. Wright, Charles J. Daulton, Frank H. Gay, Edward U. McClellan, Albert Wright, John Ryan, William E. Carter, John T. Jennings, O. B. Madden, O. E. Schupp, Mrs. G. L. White, Walter L. Corcoran, Edward E. Johnson, Robert A. Cox, Benjamin R. Gibson, Charles F. Hurford, Max A. Finger, Charles F. Simon, Arthur W. Crane, Frank Wharton, Axel W. Carlson.

17, New Orleans—S. S. Lesslie, J. A. Blood, Reuben Gautier.

18, Detroit—J. H. Mathers.

21, San Francisco—Henry Orr, Noah Horn, Thomas Hartman, John F. Callaghan, William Walsh, Charles E. Boyer, William H. Beck.

30, St. Paul—Frank Hessell, Adolph Paradis.

32, Norfolk—Charles W. Rianhard, Marshall M. Cherry.

34, Columbia—William G. Evans.

40, St. Joseph—Stephen Pumphrey, Hollis B. Alexander.

42, Minneapolis—William E. Peterson, E. E. Bredeson, W. J. McGillicuddy.

46, Sacramento—Thomas Wright.

47, New Haven—William J. Comiskey.

49, Denver—R. G. Thompson, S. Woodman, Fred M. Judson, Louis A. Wenzel.

50, Saginaw—Glen B. Russell.

55, Syracuse—Thomas H. Moran, Patrick J. Donahue, William J. McLavey.

58, Multnomah—James McLaughlin, J. W. Anderson.

63, Toledo—M. B. O'Brien.

64, Lafayette—George B. Glandon.

76, Terre Haute—Thomas E. Needham.

78, Fort Wayne—Harry F. Guth, Richard O. Daenell.

79, Wheeling—Oscar Howard.

80, Kansas City—Walter J. Willard, William A. Nickson, John Coventry.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—A. L. White, John Champion, C. A. Howland.

86, Reading—Henry J. Weand.

87, Houston—H. M. Rainwater.

89, Chattanooga—Joseph L. Bendell.

91, Toronto—R. W. Hammond, Clifford E. Adams.

101, Columbia—Eva Evers, Samuel E. Davies, F. M. P. Montague, James R. Alford.

102, Ottawa—Frank J. Hartney.

107, Tri-City—E. Pauline Anderson.

111, Knoxville—John M. Messer.

115, Salt Lake City—F. W. Zeidler.

121, Topeka—W. W. Kelsey.

123, Wilmington—Eugene D. Wells.

172, San Antonio—Fred W. Wellman, Isaac R. Jordin, Charles B. Harris.

174, Los Angeles—Juan Escandon, Walter H. Hawrecht, H. L. Blanchard.

176, Montreal—Edward George Horwood.

179, Leadville—John Duncan.

180, Sioux City—Archie K. Marsh.

187, Wilkes-Barre—John J. Graham.

188, Waco—George D. Farrar.

189, Lexington—W. J. Shanahan.

190, Omaha—E. S. Penwell, John A. McDonald, U. G. Graham, Benjamin R. Utter.

191, Winnipeg—Alexander Gordon, R. L. A. Fitzgerald.

195, Paterson—Jette Banning.

201, Victoria, B. C.—James Taylor.

202, Seattle—B. F. Smythe, Walker S. Powers, H. C. Hagedorn, E. B. Chriest.

209, Lincoln—George E. Locker.

213, Rockford—Charles E. Gatliff.

258, Easton—H. F. Kessler.

283, Oklahoma City—W. T. Ecks.

291, Aurora—John Deneau.

292, Grand Junction—Leo J. Reilly.

293, Pensacola—Frank H. Cook.

294, Waukegan—Paul M. Coss.

302, Quebec—John Paul.

304, Albuquerque—William E. Toomey.

313, Texarkana—Horace E. Luckett.

314, Meriden—A. L. Barnes.

328, Streator—John Zwanzig.

330, Chicago Bohemian—Frank Nortonwicz.

333, Denison—Joseph L. Pitts.

370, El Paso—Arthur D. Anderson.

425, Canon City—C. W. Barnes.

437, Franklin—David Greene.

449, Calgary—Harold E. Gibson.

465, Tucson—John L. Losh.

578, Coffeyville—George May.

584, Independence—Frederick M. Sprague.

588, St. Augustine—Frank R. Redfern.

590, Gary—Wallace H. Jacques.

603, Deadwood—Louise Gilmore.

614, North Yakima—Charles Maskrey.

663, Saskatoon—A. D. Westwood.

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684, Portsmouth—George H. Sanborn.
689, Modesto-Turlock—J. E. Cundiff.
696, Paragould—William A. Buchanan.
707, Imperial Valley—Charles H. Bishop.
6, New York Mailers—Michael Spencer, Homer Pitt.
12, Cleveland Mailers—Harry H. Horwitz.
8, Newark German-American—Peter Koenig.
9, Chicago German-American—Richard Hinze.
20, Omaha German-American—Julius T. Engler.

SUMMARY.

Total number admitted since opening of Home to June 1, 1917	1,991
Total number expelled since opening of Home to June 1, 1917	157
Total number died since opening of Home to June 1, 1917	474
Total number vacated since opening of Home to June 1, 1917	1,149
Total number at Home May 31, 1917	211

LIST OF MEMBERS ADMITTED DURING YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1917.

Name	Recommended by	No.	Date of Admission	Years in Union	Age when Admitted	Disease Noted on Application Blank	Remarks
Davis, Edwin O	Fresno	144	June 2, 1916	9	29	Tuberculosis	Vacated April 24, 1917
Fitton, Luke	Wheeling	79	June 2, 1916	13	35	Tuberculosis	Expelled Jan. 24, 1917
Nickson, William A	Kansas City	80	June 2, 1916	15	45	Partial paralysis	
Densler, Joseph J	Minneapolis	42	June 2, 1916	34	57	Old age	Vacated Oct. 6, 1916
Wheeler, George B	Boston	13	June 4, 1916	15	56	Hip dislocated	
Plummer, George L	Indianapolis	1	June 7, 1916	6	26	Tuberculosis	
Leonard, John T	St. Louis	8	June 9, 1916	32	52	Arterio sclerosis and neurosis	Vacated June 20, 1916
Uhlein, Thomas	Chicago	16	June 11, 1916	38	63	Stroke and kidney trouble	Vacated Sept. 25, 1916
Elterich, Eugene T	Boston	13	June 12, 1916	2	39	Tuberculosis	Vacated Nov. 12, 1916
Vance, Sylvester G	Sioux City	180	June 12, 1916	35	58	Cerebral hemorrhage	Vacated Sept. 17, 1916
Tweddle, Omar	St. Louis	8	June 19, 1916	11	37	Tuberculosis	Expelled Jan. 24, 1917
Whitted, K. U	Topeka	121	June 19, 1916	34	55	Diabetes and poor vision	Vacated Oct. 13, 1916
Jensen, Anton	Chicago	16	June 23, 1916	18	48	Tuberculosis	Vacated Sept. 24, 1916
Shull, Morton A	Lansing	72	June 25, 1916	34	53	Chronic indigestion, weak eyes, nervousness and rheumatism	Vacated Mar. 20, 1917
Ashworth, Wm. N	New York	6	June 25, 1916	14	48	Tuberculosis	Died Dec. 18, 1916
Gale, John A	Chicago	16	June 25, 1916	3	28	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 2, 1917
Powers, Walker S	Seattle	202	June 26, 1916	10	34	Tuberculosis	
Moore, Albert H	Colorado Springs	82	June 27, 1916	23	45	Tuberculosis	Vacated Dec. 9, 1916
Paradis, Edw. R	Salt Lake City	115	June 28, 1916	6	31	Tuberculosis	Vacated Jan. 6, 1917
McEwen, Wm. S	St. Paul	30	June 29, 1916	28	54	Nephritis	Vacated July 24, 1916
Carter, Wm. E	Chicago	16	June 29, 1916	11	42	Tuberculosis	
Fouhy, Bernard P	Boston M	1	June 30, 1916	11	35	Tuberculosis	Vacated Oct. 29, 1916
Boyer, Charles E	San Francisco	21	June 30, 1916	15	36	Tuberculosis	
Banning, Jette	Paterson	195	July 1, 1916	4½	23	Tuberculosis	
Nortonwics, Frank	Chicago Boh	330	July 4, 1916	12	38	Tuberculosis	
Froland, G. Johnson	New York	6	July 5, 1916	16	45	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 8, 1917
Crain, George J. S	New York	6	July 8, 1916	50	81	Old age	
Osgood, Clarence A	Chicago	16	July 10, 1916	33	48	Neuritis and muscular exhaustion	Vacated Nov. 26, 1916
Sorbie, Frank	New York	6	July 11, 1916	46	70	Kidney and bladder trouble, and defective hearing	Vacated July 28, 1916
Jordin, Isaac R	San Antonio	172	July 12, 1916	37	57	General debility	
Jennings, John T	Chicago	16	July 12, 1916	27	49	Paralysis from lead poisoning	
Stanton, Wm. A	Shreveport	155	July 15, 1916	15	56	Necrosis of bone of foot	Vacated July 25, 1916
Ware, Frances M	Ottumwa	73	July 15, 1916	14	66	Eyesight bad, hard of hearing, and general condition bad	Vacated Oct. 21, 1916
Nusser, John	Iowa City	515	July 17, 1916	14	41	Varicose veins and disabled ankle	Vacated Jan. 31, 1917
Madden, O. B	Chicago	16	Aug. 10, 1916	11	50	Poor vision	
McIntosh, Silas A	Joplin	350	Aug. 11, 1916	14	37	Cirrhosis of liver	Vacated Nov. 25, 1916
Davies, Samuel E	Washington, D.C.	101	Aug. 12, 1916	28	51	Tuberculosis	
Weand, Henry J	Reading	86	Aug. 13, 1916	29	47	Impairment of vision	
Mueller, Conrad A	Chicago	16	Aug. 14, 1916	27	46	Tuberculosis	Vacated Oct. 26, 1916
Bergseth, Albert	Milwaukee	23	Aug. 15, 1916	13	38	Tuberculosis	Vacated May 19, 1917
Quarles, Miller W	Savannah	183	Aug. 17, 1916	9	26	Tuberculosis	Vacated Jan. 3, 1917
Comiskey, Wm. J	New Haven	47	Aug. 20, 1916	18	40	Tuberculosis	
Locker, George E	Lincoln	209	Aug. 21, 1916	16	43	Tuberculosis	
Crocker, Charles L	Pawtucket	212	Aug. 24, 1916	18	36	Tuberculosis	Vacated April 29, 1917
Marsh, Archie K	Sioux City	180	Aug. 28, 1916	2½	27	Tuberculosis	
Klock, Ernest G	Flint	535	Sept. 1, 1916	2½	42	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 12, 1917
Gautier, Reuben	New Orleans	17	Sept. 2, 1916	10	34	Tuberculosis	
Clark, Charles C	Philadelphia	2	Sept. 2, 1916	41	65	Defective vision	
Pierce, Grant	St. Joseph	40	Sept. 2, 1916	20	45	Mitral insufficiency	Died Mar. 7, 1917
Harwood, George F	New York	6	Sept. 15, 1916	4	27	Tuberculosis	Vacated Dec. 21, 1916
Viele, Calvin B	Buffalo	9	Sept. 15, 1916	6	29	Tuberculosis	Died Jan. 22, 1917
Hagedorn, H. C	Seattle	202	Sept. 19, 1916	19	39	Tuberculosis	
Mugford, Geo. W. F	Boston	13	Sept. 19, 1916	2	30	Tuberculosis	Vacated May 8, 1917
Newman, H. L	Minneapolis	42	Sept. 21, 1916	15	47	Neuritis and weak condition	Vacated Mar. 10, 1917
Crawford, Wm. S	Los Angeles	174	Sept. 30, 1916	28	49	Tuberculosis and asthma	Vacated Oct. 21, 1916
Donahue, P. J	Syracuse	55	Oct. 2, 1916	17	51	Neuritis	

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Name	Recommended by	No.	Date of Admission	Years in Union	Age when Admitted	Disease Noted on Application Blank	Remarks
Gunther, Leigh	Duluth	136	Oct. 3, 1916	11	34	Empyema	Vacated May 8, 1917
Schupp, O. E	Chicago	16	Oct. 3, 1916	43	65	Old age	
White, Mrs. G. L	Chicago	16	Oct. 4, 1916	2	31	Tuberculosis	
Galperin, Samuel	New York	6	Oct. 6, 1916	6	29	Tuberculosis	
Marshall, John J	Boston	13	Oct. 8, 1916	12	34	Tuberculosis	
Corcoran, John J	Ft. Wayne	78	Oct. 17, 1916	30	48	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 27, 1917
Jordan, H. B	Atlanta	48	Oct. 19, 1916	16	44	Tuberculosis	Vacated Jan. 16, 1917
McGowan, Henry	Washington, D. C.	101	Oct. 21, 1916	48	73	Rheumatism and old age	Died May 7, 1917
Morse, Fred W	South Bend	128	Oct. 22, 1916	16	42	Tuberculosis	Vacated April 10, 1917
McHale, Thos. F	Albany	4	Oct. 26, 1916	32	52	Arterio sclerosis	
Eighmy, H. V	Denver	49	Oct. 30, 1916	3	26	Tuberculosis	Vacated Feb. 25, 1917
Jones, Louis W	Oakland	36	Nov. 1, 1916	20	59	Rupture and bad eyesight	Vacated Mar. 5, 1917
Corcoran, W. L	Chicago	16	Nov. 1, 1916	17	39	Tuberculosis	
Hefferman, Louis B	Pittsburgh	7	Nov. 3, 1916	8	28	Tuberculosis	Vacated May 9, 1917
Block, Frank F	St. Paul	30	Nov. 6, 1916	18	42	Streptococcic infection of lungs	Vacated Feb. 23, 1917
Evans, Wm. G	Columbia, S. C	34	Nov. 7, 1916	31	56	Defective vision	
Gordon, Alex	Winnipeg, Can	191	Nov. 8, 1916	2½	24	Tubercular suspect	
McCormack, Frank	New York	6	Nov. 8, 1916	3	23	Tuberculosis	Vacated May 11, 1917
O'Gorman, Thos. J	New York	6	Nov. 8, 1916	31	54	Tuberculosis	
Bredeson, E. E	Minneapolis	42	Nov. 15, 1916	3½	24	Tuberculosis	
Taylor, James	Victoria, B. C	201	Nov. 17, 1916	31	49	Failing eyesight	
Patterson, George E	St. Joseph	40	Nov. 20, 1916	12	41	Pleurisy with effusion	Vacated April 19, 1917
Coventry, John	Kansas City	80	Nov. 20, 1916	34	57	Tuberculosis	
Adams, Clifford E	Toronto, Ont	91	Nov. 28, 1916	4	25	Tuberculosis	
Howard, Claud R	Bluff City	203	Nov. 28, 1916	3	33	Tubercular condition	Died Feb. 13, 1917
Nagle, R. W	Norfolk	32	Nov. 30, 1916	4	23	Tuberculosis	Vacated Mar. 31, 1917
Cherry, Marshall M	Norfolk	32	Nov. 30, 1916	2	39	Tuberculosis	
McGillicuddy, W. J	Minneapolis	42	Nov. 30, 1916	34	62	Tuberculosis	
Ort, George H	Toledo	63	Dec. 2, 1916	25	54	Paralytic stroke	Vacated Mar. 16, 1917
Anderson, E. Pauline	Tri-City	107	Dec. 6, 1916	6	30	Tuberculosis	
Sanborn, George H	Portsmouth	684	Dec. 13, 1916	5	56	Nervousness	
Steifel, Frank H	New York	6	Dec. 18, 1916	22	48	Tuberculosis	
Covalt, Frank H	Cincinnati	3	Dec. 19, 1916	16	63	Old age	
Guth, Harry F	Ft. Wayne	78	Dec. 29, 1916	4	25	Tuberculosis	
Horwits, Harry H	Cleveland M	12	Dec. 29, 1916	3	25	Tuberculosis	
Garrison, John H	Birmingham	104	Dec. 30, 1916	31	70	Senile cataract of left eye	Vacated April 15, 1917
Palmer, Edmund C	New York	6	Dec. 31, 1916	40	73	Old age	
McDonald, John A	Omaha	190	Jan. 5, 1917	12	51	Asthma	
Ingledue, J. H	Los Angeles	174	Jan. 8, 1917	14	36	Bronchial trouble	Vacated April 28, 1917
Barber, Paul F	Memphis	11	Jan. 17, 1917	9	28	Tuberculosis	
Peak, Harry W	Seattle	202	Jan. 23, 1917	31	54	Gastric ulcer	Vacated April 23, 1917
Hennessey, Walter F	New York	6	Feb. 1, 1917	6½	28	Tuberculosis	
Cook, Frank H	Pensacola	293	Feb. 3, 1917	4	23	Tuberculosis	
Ecks, W. T	Oklahoma City	283	Feb. 8, 1917	15	50	Tuberculosis	
Horr, Fred	Oklahoma City	283	Feb. 6, 1917	19	66	Tuberculosis	Died April 8, 1917
Brister, James E	Norfolk	32	Feb. 11, 1917	35	61	Diarrhea	Vacated May 13, 1917
Johnson, Edw. E	Chicago	16	Feb. 13, 1917	22	37	Tuberculosis	
Cox, Robert A	Chicago	16	Feb. 14, 1917	17	49	Tuberculosis	
Gibson, Benj. R	Chicago	16	Feb. 22, 1917	27	54	Pulmonary infection	
Wickstead, Wm. W	New York	6	Feb. 27, 1917	28	59	Nervous breakdown	
Coneen, Wm. H	New York	6	Feb. 27, 1917	6½	26	Tuberculosis	
Jacques, Wallace H	Gary	590	Feb. 28, 1917	3½	38	Tuberculosis	
Losh, John L	Tucson	465	Mar. 5, 1917	4	22	Tuberculosis	
Hurford, Charles F	Chicago	16	Mar. 12, 1917	10	33	Tuberculosis	
Barth, Jacob C	Pittsburgh	7	Mar. 13, 1917	9	29	Tuberculosis	
McLavey, William J	Syracuse	55	Mar. 14, 1917	30	48	Exophthalmic goitre	
Allerton, W. J	Pittsburgh	7	Mar. 15, 1917	26	43	Tuberculosis	
Finger, Max A	Chicago	16	Mar. 16, 1917	12	42	Tuberculosis	
Greenberg, Barnett	New York	6	Mar. 21, 1917	34	66	Old age	
Smith, John T	St. Louis	8	Mar. 23, 1917	11½	68	Hardening of arteries	
Fitzgerald, Robt. L. A	Winnipeg	191	Mar. 25, 1917	7	26	Tuberculosis	
Finn, Edward A	New York	6	Mar. 27, 1917	12	39	Tuberculosis	
Sherratt, Thomas E	Pittsburgh	7	Mar. 30, 1917	34	55	Gall stones and heart trouble	
Montague, F. M. P	Washington, D. C.	101	April 1, 1917	20	59	Old age	
Redfern, Frank R	St. Augustine	588	April 8, 1917	15	40	Tuberculosis	
Christ, E. B	Seattle	202	April 9, 1917	6½	33	Tuberculosis	
Horwood, Edw. Geo	Montreal	176	April 11, 1917	14	59	Bronchitis and failing eyesight	
Boyden, George E	New York	6	April 14, 1917	11	45	Tuberculosis	
Russell, Glen B	Saginaw	50	April 18, 1917	11	31	Tuberculosis	
Wells, Mabel	St. Louis	8	April 20, 1917	9	32	Tuberculosis	
Stowell, Daniel	New York	6	April 21, 1917	43	83	Paralysis	
Beck, William H	San Francisco	21	April 21, 1917	31	57	Diabetes	
May, George	Coffeyville	578	April 21, 1917	9	48	Rheumatism	
Simon, Charles F	Chicago	16	April 30, 1917	27	53	Tuberculosis	
Alford, James R	Washington, D. C.	101	May 1, 1917	30	51	Tuberculosis	
Crane, Arthur W	Chicago	16	May 3, 1917	20	52	Paralysis	
Alexander, Hollis B	St. Joseph	40	May 9, 1917	13	32	Tuberculosis	
Reilly, Leo J	Grand Junction	292	May 11, 1917	6	26	Tuberculosis	
Pitt, Homer	New York M	6	May 12, 1917	5½	24	Tuberculosis	

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Name	Recommended by	No.	Date of Admission	Years in Union	Age when Admitted	Disease Noted on Application Blank	Remarks
Graham, U. G	Omaha	190	May 18, 1917	37	59	Lead neuritis	
Daenell, R. O	Ft. Wayne	78	May 18, 1917	30	50	Anemia, tuberculosis	
Harris, Charles B	San Antonio	172	May 18, 1917	10	43	Tuberculosis	
Utter, Benjamin R	Omaha	190	May 20, 1917	7	29	Tuberculosis	
Luckett, Horace B	Texarkana	313	May 21, 1917	3½	42	Tuberculosis	
Howland, C. A	Colorado Springs	82	May 24, 1917	7	31	Tuberculosis	
Wharton, Frank	Chicago	16	May 25, 1917	16	50	Fractured shoulder joint	
Wensel, Louis A	Denver	49	May 26, 1917	14	35	Tuberculosis	
Coes, Paul M	Waukegan	294	May 26, 1917	6	25	Tuberculosis	
Graham, John J	Wilkes-Barre	187	May 27, 1917	12	28	Lead poisoning	
Carlson, Axel W	Chicago	16	May 29, 1917	10	34	Tuberculosis	
Sprague, F. M	Independence	584	May 31, 1917	34	62	Bronchitis, empyema	

Number of residents at Home June 1, 1916	208
Number of residents admitted during the year June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917	147
Number of residents died during year June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917	29
Number of residents vacated during year June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917	111
Number of residents expelled during year June 1, 1916, to May 31, 1917	4
Number of residents at Home May 31, 1917	211

REPORT OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 31, 1917.

John C. Daley, Superintendent Union Printers Home:

DEAR SIR—Inasmuch as the medical work of the Home must of necessity follow in a general way the two general divisions of the Home, we have divided our report, for convenience, into two parts, viz., sanatorium and main building.

The frequent change in nomenclature, which has been deemed necessary by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, renders it opportune to insert what might be termed "Definition of Terms," that is, the terms that are applied both in the classification of cases on admission and terms by which we classify cases on discharge:

ON ADMISSION.

Incipient—Slight or no constitutional symptoms (including particularly gastric or intestinal disturbance or rapid loss of weight).

Slight or no elevation of temperature or acceleration of pulse at any time during the twenty-four hours.

Expectoration usually small in amount, or absent.

Slight infiltration limited to the apex of one or both lungs, or a small part of one lobe.

No tuberculous complications.

Moderately advanced—No marked impairment of function, either local or constitutional.

Localized consolidation moderate in extent with little or no evidence of cavity formation, or infiltration more extensive than under incipient.

No serious complications.

Far advanced—Marked impairment of function, local and constitutional.

Marked consolidation of an entire lobe, or disseminated areas or beginning cavity formation or serious complications.

ON DISCHARGE.

Apparently cured—All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of two years, under ordinary conditions of life.

Arrested—All constitutional symptoms and expectorations with bacilli absent for a period of six months, the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Apparently arrested—All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of three months; the physical signs to be those of a healed lesion.

Quiescent—Absence of all constitutional symptoms; expectoration and bacilli may or may not be present; physical signs stationary or retrogressive; the foregoing conditions to have existed for at least two months.

Improved—Constitutional symptoms lessened or entirely absent; physical signs improved or unchanged; cough and expectoration with bacilli usually present.

Unimproved—All essential symptoms and signs unabated or increased.

Died.

ULTIMATE RESULTS.

Cured—All constitutional symptoms and expectoration with bacilli absent for a period of five years, under ordinary conditions of life.

Well—Patients who fulfill all the conditions required under "cured" but about whose sputum no definite information can be obtained.

In a study of these tables one feature is, unfortunately, altogether too prominent, viz., that a very large per cent of our residents in the sanatorium are classified as "far advanced" on admission. The result of sanatorium treatment in such cases is unsatisfactory and, too often, only palliative. Just where the responsibility rests for this ofttimes fatal mistake is difficult to determine, but it appears to us to be worthy of investigation by your board since the efficiency of a sanatorium, other factors being equal, depends in a large part on securing these cases early in the course of the disease. This factor often determines whether this institution shall be in reality a sanatorium, that is, a place of temporary residence until health is regained, or whether it shall be simply a home for the remainder of the resident's life.

We have as yet attempted no compilation of "ultimate results," since no data is furnished us after patients are discharged from the sanatorium. It seems to us that such data could be, and should be, supplied, and we respectfully call the attention of the board of trustees to this important point and suggest that the matter be considered by that body at its next annual session. The importance of such data, we think, needs only to be mentioned to be appreciated.

On May 31, 1916, we had in residence in the

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sanatorium 108 cases which we tabulated at that time in accordance with the above classification as follows:

Incipient	16
Moderately advanced	38
Far advanced	54

From May 31, 1916, to May 31, 1917, we have admitted to the sanatorium ninety cases. These have been classified as follows:

Incipient	20
Moderately advanced	35
Far advanced	35

In the care and treatment of both the sanatorium and main building residents we have attempted to give the best possible service with the means at our disposal. Modern medicine is demanding more and more the employment of exact methods in diagnosis and treatment, more painstaking investigations into the condition of the individual patient, more laboratory investigation, and, consequently, more expense.

At the present time we must of necessity have a considerable amount of this work, such as complicated blood examinations, Wasserman tests, X-ray plates, etc., done outside the institution, a condition of affairs which is unsatisfactory, both to the resident and to the physician.

We hope that the board of trustees may find it possible at no distant time to enlarge the scope of the work by the addition of increased laboratory equipment and more particularly by an increase in the medical staff.

CHARLES O. GIESE,
Medical Director.

TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS.

Dr. Charles O. Giese, a specialist in the treatment of tuberculosis, is the medical director of the Home, while Dr. W. H. Cryer, a general practitioner, is the Home physician. Dr. John R. Robinson is the specialist in the treatment of the eyes, ears, nose and throat. Other specialists are employed when necessary. Seven trained nurses are at the command of the patients. Tuberculous patients coming to the Home are immediately turned over to those in charge of the medical department, and, as the patient is invariably running a high temperature, he is put to bed and is required to remain there until he has a normal temperature. As soon as the physical condition of the patient is such that he can leave the hospital he is given quarters either in a tent or the open air pavilion. Frequently patients vacate too soon and against the advice of the physicians, with the result that in a few months they find themselves again broken down and perhaps in a far advanced stage of the disease.

The following record of tuberculous patients admitted during the year has been compiled:

Name	Union	No.	Years Adman	Years Jobman	Years Machine Operator	Years Make-up	Years Mailer	Years Proofreader
Davis, Edwin O.	Fresno	144	2	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Fitton, Luke	Wheeling	79	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plummer, George L.	Indianapolis	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Elterich, Eugene T.	Boston	13	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tweedie, Omar	St. Louis	8	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jensen, Anton	Chicago	16	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashworth, William	New York	6	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gale, John A.	Chicago	16	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Powers, Walker S.	Seattle	202	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moore, Albert H.	Colorado Springs	82	8	8	.....	.....	.....	8
Paradis, Edward R.	Salt Lake City	115	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carter, William E.	Chicago	16	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fouhy, B. P.	Boston Mailers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
Boyer, Charles E.	San Francisco	21	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Banning, Jette	Paterson	195	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nortonwicz, Frank	Chicago Bohemian	330	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Froland, G. J.	New York	6	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Davies, Samuel E.	Washington	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Mueller, Conrad A.	Chicago	16	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Bergseth, Albert	Milwaukee	23	10	13	.....	.....	.....	2
Quarles, Miller W.	Savannah	183	.....	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Comiskey, William J.	New Haven	47	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Locker, George E.	Lincoln	209	2	7	12	.....	.....	1
Crocker, Charles L.	Pawtucket	212	14	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Marsh, Archie K.	Sioux City	180	.....	11	.....	2½	.....	.....
Klock, Ernest G.	Flint	535	5	10	.....	.....	.....	2
Gautier, Reuben	New Orleans	17	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harwood George F.	New York	6	.....	.....	4½	.....	.....	.....
Viele Calvin B.	Buffalo	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Hagedorn, H. C.	Seattle	202	3	.....	16	.....	.....	.....
Mugford, George W. F.	Boston	13	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Crawford, William S.	Los Angeles	174	10	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
White, Mrs. G. L.	Chicago	16	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Galperin, Samuel	New York	6	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall, John J.	Boston	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corcoran, John J.	Fort Wayne	78	.....	20	10	.....	.....	.....

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Name	Union	No.	Years Admen	Years Jobman	Years Machine Operator	Years Make-up	Years Mailer	Years Proofreader
*Jordan, H. B.	Atlanta	48			18			
Eighmy, H. V.	Denver	49			3			
Corcoran, Walter L.	Chicago	16	24					
Heffernan, Louis B.	Pittsburgh	7			8			
Gordon, Alexander	Winnipeg	191						10
McCormack, Frank	New York	6	3					
Block, Frank F.	St. Paul	30		22				
O'Gorman, Thomas J.	New York	6	15		20			
Bredeson, E. E.	Minneapolis	42		3½				
Patterson, George E.	St. Joseph	40		26				
Coventry, John	Kansas City	80	18		5			
Adams, Clifford E.	Toronto	91		5				
Howard, Claud R.	Bluff City	203	2	2	8			2
Nagle, R. W.	Norfolk	32	2	3				
Cherry, Marshall M.	Norfolk	32		20				
McGillicuddy, W. J.	Minneapolis	42	15					
Anderson, E. Pauline	Tri-City	107		12				
Steifel, F. H.	New York	6	10	14				
Guth, H. F.	Fort Wayne	78	4					
Horwitz, H. H.	Cleveland Mailers	12					3	
Ingledue, J. H.	Los Angeles	174			10			
Barber, Paul F.	Memphis	11		6	1½			
Hennessey, Walter T.	New York	6		6	½			
Cook, Frank H.	Pensacola	293	3½		2			
Johnson, Edward E.	Chicago	16	2	10	½			
Cox, Robert A.	Chicago	16	15	2	2			
Gibson, B. R.	Chicago	16		25	10			10
Coneen, William H.	New York	6		5	7			
Jacques, W. H.	Gary	590		3	10			
Losh, John C.	Tucson	465			4			
Hurford, Charles F.	Chicago	16		10				
Barth, Jacob C.	Pittsburgh	7		12				
Allerton, W. J.	Pittsburgh	7		4	21			1
Finger, Max A.	Chicago	16	6	14				
Fitzgerald, R. L. A.	Winnipeg	191	7					
Finn, Edward A.	New York	6	15					
Redfern, F. R.	St. Augustine	588			17			
Chriest, E. B.	Seattle	202			7			
Boyden, George E.	New York	6	3		20			
Russell, Glen B.	Saginaw	50	8	8	8			
Wells, Mabel	St. Louis	8		10				
Simon, Charles F.	Chicago	16		34				
Alford, James R.	Columbia	101		30				
Alexander, Hollis B.	St. Joseph	40		8	5			
Reilly, Leo J.	Grand Junction	292	6					
Pitt, Homer	New York Mailers	6					5½	
†Daenell, Richard O.	Fort Wayne	78				20		
Harris, Charles B.	San Antonio	172						32
Utter, Benjamin R.	Omaha	190			7			
Luckett, Horace E.	Texarkana	313	8					
Howland, C. A.	Colorado Springs	82		14				
Wenzel, Louis A.	Denver	49			20			
Coss, Paul M.	Waukegan	294			6			
Carlson, Axel W.	Chicago	16		10				

*Machinist. †Foreman and adman.

The above table shows that of the ninety patients admitted to the sanatorium during the year, thirteen were exclusively admen, eighteen were jobmen, fourteen were exclusively machine operators, three were proofreaders, three were mailers, one was a machinist, one was exclusively foreman and adman, ten divided their time between adroom and jobroom, seven were admen and machine operators, nine were jobmen and machine operators, four divided their time working in adroom, jobroom and as machine operators, three were admen, jobmen and proofreaders, two were jobmen, machine operators and proofreaders, two divided their time as admen, jobmen, machine operators and proofreaders.

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VACATED—MAIN BUILDING.

Age	Disease	Time of Residence			Condition on Vacating
		Years	Months	Days	
39	Dysentery neurasthenia		9	3	Unimproved
52	Nephritis, chronic			11	Improved
66	Chronic arthritis, arterio sclerosis		9	13	Improved
56	Syphilis, paresis			10	Unimproved; sent home
70	Insanity, cystitis			7	Unimproved; sent home
83	Hemiplegia, senility	8	2	9	Unimproved
64	Old injury	1	0	21	Improved
42	Bronchitis		2	26	Improved
68	Old age, flat feet	1	10	17	Returned to work
50	Cerebro spinal syphilis		4	19	Improved; returned to work
58	Dementia		3	5	Unimproved; sent home
51	Locomotor ataxia, hysteria	1	11	12	Improved
63	Hemiplegia		3	14	Improved
57	Diabetes mellitus, arthritis		4	4	Improved
66	Senility		3	6	Unimproved
49	Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	2	9	18	Unimproved
*71	Senility, arterio sclerosis	6	9	28	Unimproved
37	Cirrhosis of liver		3	14	Improved
48	Chronic alcoholism		4	16	Improved
54	Paresis	2	8	22	Sent to hospital for insane
65	Endocarditis		6	12	Improved
40	Varicose ulcer		6	14	Cured
53	Chronic malaria		9	4	Improved
47	Neuritis, chronic arthritis		5	24	Improved
55	Arterio sclerosis		3	14	Improved
50	Hernia		4	14	Cured
54	Neurasthenia, alcoholism		9	25	Improved
53	Choroiditis		11	9	Improved
*62	Senility, disability from injury		6	12	Unimproved
38	Chronic osteo myelitis	2	8	12	Improved
70	Cataract		3	15	Improved
63	Chronic alcoholism, syphilis		11	17	Improved
54	Ulcer of stomach		3	0	Improved
60	Alcoholism	1	0	0	Improved
63	Amebic dysentery		3	2	Cured
57	Ulcers of legs	1	11	27	Improved
29	Osteo myelitis of tibia		3	8	Cured
55	Diabetes mellitus		3	24	Unimproved
64	Senility	1	2	26	Unimproved
43	Hyperthyoidism and arterio sclerosis		5	18	Improved
34	Empyema		7	5	Cured
54	Chronic interstitial nephritis			25	Unimproved

*To take pension.

VACATED—SANATORIUM.

Age	Classification on Admission	Time of Residence			Classification on Discharge
		Years	Months	Days	
28	Far advanced	3	0	16	Improved
43	Incipient		6	25	Improved
39	Far advanced	2	4	9	Improved
45	Moderately advanced		3	23	Apparently arrested
39	Far advanced		9	3	Improved
30	Far advanced		5	12	Quiescent
44	Far advanced	1	3	6	Improved
44	Moderately advanced	1	10	27	Improved
30	Moderately advanced	1	2	3	Unimproved
45	Moderately advanced		8	3	Quiescent
24	Incipient		4	10	Quiescent
32	Incipient	1	8	12	Improved
37	Moderately advanced	1	3	18	Quiescent
34	Moderately advanced		9	25	Quiescent
33	Moderately advanced		4	23	Improved
39	Moderately advanced	2	3	8	Quiescent
52	Moderately advanced	1	0	15	Quiescent
29	Moderately advanced		4	11	Improved
59	Moderately advanced		5	5	Quiescent
39	Moderately advanced		10	9	Improved
45	Incipient		3	10	Improved
25	Moderately advanced		10	3	Improved
26	Incipient		11	4	Quiescent
47	Far advanced		9	22	Improved
33	Moderately advanced		6	2	Apparently arrested
48	Moderately advanced		3	1	Improved
64	Far advanced		9	27	Quiescent

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Age	Classification on Admission	Time of Residence			Classification on Discharge
		Years	Months	Days	
29	Far advanced		9	25	Unimproved
39	Moderately advanced	1	1	20	Quiescent
36	Far advanced		4	22	Quiescent
45	Moderately advanced	1	4	1	Unimproved
24	Far advanced	1	1	1	Improved
43	Moderately advanced	1	7	12	Unimproved
40	Moderately advanced	1	4	17	Unimproved
49	Asthmatic			21	Unimproved
46	Incipient		2	12	Quiescent
41	Far advanced	1	5	12	Quiescent
35	Moderately advanced		3	29	Improved
30	Moderately advanced	1	2	26	Quiescent
39	Moderately advanced		5	0	Quiescent
36	Moderately advanced		5	25	Quiescent
38	Incipient	1	9	5	Apparently arrested
26	Moderately advanced	1	0	24	Unimproved
30	Moderately advanced	2	0	11	Quiescent
26	Far advanced	1	6	19	Unimproved
45	Far advanced		5	12	Improved
36	Far advanced		8	9	Improved
27	Moderately advanced		3	6	Unimproved
27	Incipient		4	16	Quiescent
32	Moderately advanced		6	8	Unimproved
44	Moderately advanced		2	27	Improved
†39	Moderately advanced	1	7	19	Improved
†48	Moderately advanced		10	11	Improved
†38	Far advanced		7	5	Improved
†36	Moderately advanced		7	23	Improved
41	Far advanced		10	10	Improved
26	Far advanced		3	25	Unimproved
43	Incipient		3	17	Improved
29	Far advanced		8	7	Improved
46	Far advanced		8	3	Unimproved
43	Incipient		6	11	Improved
49	Incipient	1	5	15	Quiescent
48	Moderately advanced		5	10	Quiescent
24	Incipient		4	1	Improved
41	Moderately advanced		4	29	Improved
30	Far advanced		10	22	Unimproved
36	Far advanced		3	20	Improved
37	Moderately advanced		8	5	Improved
23	Moderately advanced	2	6	2	Improved
31	Incipient		7	19	Improved
28	Far advanced		6	6	Improved
24	Moderately advanced		6	3	Improved
38	Moderately advanced		9	3	Quiescent

†Expelled.

MORTALITY RECORD.

MAIN BUILDING.

Name	Age	Admitted from	Cause of Death	Duration	Contributory Cause	Duration
Phillip Keller	63	9, Chicago Ger. Am.	Cerebral hemorrhage	Few hours		
Francis M. Lehman	73	6, New York	Cerebral hemorrhage	1 week		
Chas. H. McKean	70	51, Lawrence	Chronic parenchymatous nephritis	4 months		
Edw. P. Doyle	60	48, Atlanta	Cerebral hemorrhage	5 years		
E. L. Lewis	*	1, Indianapolis	Lobar pneumonia	7 days	Senility	
Frears Leach	78	8, St. Louis	Lobar pneumonia	4 days		
Wm. Fowler	76	190, Omaha	Lobar pneumonia	1 day	Arterio sclerosis	
Henry T. McGowan	73	101, Columbia	Chronic interstitial nephritis	2 years	Uremia	2 weeks
James McAfee	74	8, St. Louis	Arterio sclerosis	6 years		
Milton V. Devor	62	179, Leadville	Aortic insufficiency	2 years		
Grant Pierce	45	40, St. Joseph	Adhesive pericarditis	1 yr., 5 mos.		
George W. Mitchell	64	17, New Orleans	Carcinoma of prostate	2 years	Erysipelas	3 days
Fred Horr	61	283, Oklahoma City	Myocarditis	4 years	Thrombosis of left pulmonary vein	1 hour
Jas. L. Amos	63	57, Dayton	Cerebral hemorrhage	18 years		
Mort. R. Cole	55	200, Youngstown	Asthma	1 yr., 4 mos.		

*No record of age.

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SANATORIUM.

Name	Age	Admitted from	Cause of Death	Duration	Contributory Cause	Duration
B. L. Sullivan	32	226, Vancouver	Tuberculous meningitis	2 weeks	Tuberculosis of the lungs	6 years
J. M. Bryson	32	9, Buffalo	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	1 year	Tuberculosis of larynx	3 weeks
Ties Brink	25	16, Chicago	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	8 months	Spontaneous pneumothorax.	1 month
Rufus B. Smith	43	16, Louisville M.	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	9 years	Spontaneous pneumothorax.	3 days
Louis J. Winsig	24	16, Chicago	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	18 months		
James B. Surber	47	49, Denver	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	9 yrs., 4 mos.		
Wm. N. Ashworth	48	6, New York	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	1 year		
Calvin B. Viele	30	9, Buffalo	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	11 months	Pul. hemorrhage.	2 days
John Malone	52	2, Chicago Mailers	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	2 years	Pul. hemorrhage.	1 day
Claud R. Howard	33	203, Council Bluffs	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	2 yrs., 3 mos.	Tuberculosis of intestines	1 year
Wm. G. Elder	55	6, New York	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	5 yrs., 6 mos.		
Henry L. Standley	49	6, New York	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	2 yrs., 2 mos.	Tuberculosis of larynx	6 months
Leon C. Walker	31	16, Chicago	Tuberculosis of the lungs.	3 yrs., 10 mos.		
John C. Henderson	47	177, Springfield	Parenchymatous nephritis	1 year	Uremia	4 days

During the year May 31, 1916, to May 31, 1917, seventy-three residents in the sanatorium have vacated.

Tabulating these discharges in accordance with our classification on admission, we have the following tables:

Apparently cured	None
Arrested	None
Apparently arrested	3
Quiescent	22
Improved	35
Unimproved	13
Died	14

On May 31, 1916, the residents in the main building numbered one hundred. During the year May 31, 1916, to May 31, 1917, we have admitted fifty-seven residents.

These residents, with the causes of disability, appear in the general table of admissions.

RECORD OF RESIDENTS FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 31, 1917.

No. and Name of Union	Residents at Home June 1, '16, and admitted since	Died	Vacated	Expelled	No. of members at Home May 31, 1917
1, Indianapolis	6	1	...	...	5
2, Philadelphia	2	...	...	...	2
3, Cincinnati	6	...	...	...	6
4, Albany	2	...	...	...	2
5, Columbus	2	...	1	...	1
6, New York	53	4	14	1	34
7, Pittsburgh	5	...	2	...	3
8, St. Louis	11	2	1	1	7
9, Buffalo	2	2	...	...	0
10, Louisville	1	..	1	...	0
11, Memphis	2	...	...	1	1
12, Baltimore	1	...	...	...	1
13, Boston	6	...	4	...	2
16, Chicago	41	3	12	...	26
17, New Orleans	6	1	2	...	3
18, Detroit	1	...	..	...	1
21, San Francisco	8	...	1	...	7
23, Milwaukee	2	...	2	...	0
29, Peoria	1	...	1	...	0
30, St. Paul	4	...	2	...	2
32, Norfolk	4	...	2	...	2
34, Columbia	1	...	...	...	1
36, Oakland	1	...	1	...	0
40, St. Joseph	4	1	1	...	2
42, Minneapolis	6	...	3	...	3
46, Sacramento	1	...	...	...	1
47, New Haven	2	...	1	...	1
48, Atlanta	2	1	1	...	0
49, Denver	6	1	1	...	4
50, Saginaw	1	...	...	...	1
51, Lawrence	1	1	...	...	0
55, Syracuse	5	...	2	...	3
57, Dayton	1	1	...	...	0
58, Multnomah	3	...	1	...	2
63, Toledo	2	...	1	...	1
64, Lafayette	1	...	...	...	1
72, Lansing	1	...	1	...	0
73, Ottumwa	1	...	1	...	0
76, Terre Haute	1	...	...	...	1
78, Fort Wayne	3	...	1	...	2
79, Wheeling	2	...	...	1	1
80, Kansas City	4	...	1	...	3
82, Colo. Springs	4	...	...	1	3
86, Reading	1	...	...	...	1
87, Houston	2	...	1	...	1
89, Chattanooga	1	...	...	...	1
91, Toronto	2	...	...	...	2
99, Jackson	1	..	1	...	0
101, Columbia	6	1	1	...	4
102, Ottawa	1	...	...	...	1
104, Birmingham	1	...	1	...	0
107, Tri-City	1	...	...	...	1
111, Knoxville	1	...	...	...	1
115, Salt Lake City	3	...	2	...	1
119, Jefferson	2	...	2	...	0
121, Topeka	2	...	1	...	1
123, Wilmington	1	...	...	...	1
128, South Bend	1	...	1	...	0
136, Duluth	1	...	1	...	0
144, Fresno	2	...	2	...	0
155, Shreveport	1	...	1	...	0
165, Worcester	1	...	1	...	0
172, San Antonio	3	...	...	...	3
173, Dallas	2	...	2	...	0
174, Los Angeles	6	...	3	...	3
176, Montreal	1	...	...	...	1
177, Springfield	2	1	1	...	0
178, Passaic	1	...	1	...	0
179, Leadville	2	1	...	...	1
180, Sioux City	2	...	1	...	1
183, Savannah	1	...	1	...	0
187, Wilkes-Barre	2	...	1	...	1
188, Waco	1	...	...	...	1

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No. and Name of Union	Residents at Home June 1, '16, and admitted since	Died	Vacated	Expelled	No. of members at Home May 31, 1917
189. Lexington	1	...	...	...	1
190. Omaha	7	1	2	...	4
191. Winnipeg	2	...	...	...	2
193. Spokane	1	...	1	...	0
195. Paterson	1	...	...	...	1
200. Youngstown .	1	1	...	...	0
201. Victoria	1	...	...	...	1
202. Seattle	6	...	2	...	4
203. Bluff City ...	1	1	...	...	0
209. Lincoln	1	...	...	...	1
212. Pawtucket ..	1	...	1	...	0
213. Rockford	1	...	...	...	1
226. Vancouver ...	1	1	...	...	0
243. Hutchinson ..	1	...	1	...	0
252. Bridgeport ...	1	...	1	...	0
258. Easton	1	...	...	...	1
283. Oklahoma City	2	1	...	...	1
287. Frankfort	1	...	1	...	0
291. Aurora	1	...	...	...	1
292. Grand Junct'on	1	...	...	...	1
293. Pensacola	1	...	...	...	1
294. Waukegan ...	1	...	...	...	1
302. Quebec	2	...	1	...	1
303. Cleburne	1	...	1	...	0
304. Albuquerque ..	1	...	...	...	1
312. E. Las Vegas.	1	...	1	...	0
313. Texarkana ...	1	...	...	...	1
314. Meriden	1	...	...	...	1
328. Streator	1	...	...	...	1
330. Chi. Boh. ...	1	...	...	...	1
333. Denison	1	...	...	...	1
350. Joplin	1	...	1	...	0
355. Bellingham ..	1	...	1	...	0
370. El Paso	2	...	1	...	1
425. Canon City ...	1	...	...	...	1
437. Franklin	1	...	...	...	1
449. Calgary	1	...	...	...	1
465. Tucson	1	...	...	...	1
515. Iowa City	1	...	1	...	0
535. Flint	1	...	1	...	0
558. Eau Claire ..	1	...	1	...	0
565. McAlester ...	1	...	1	...	0
578. Coffeyville ...	1	...	...	...	1
584. Independence .	1	...	...	...	1
588. St. Augustine.	1	...	...	...	1
590. Gary	1	...	...	...	1
603. Deadwood ...	1	...	...	...	1
614. North Yakima	1	...	...	...	1
663. Saskatoon	1	...	...	...	1
684. Portsmouth ..	1	...	...	...	1
689. Modesto-Turl'k	1	...	...	...	1
696. Paragould ...	1	...	...	...	1
707. Imperial Val..	1	...	...	...	1
1. Boston Mail..	1	...	1	...	0
2. Chicago Mail..	1	1	...	...	0
6. N. Y. Mailers.	3	...	1	...	2
7. K. C. Mail...	1	...	1	...	0
12. Cleve. Mail....	1	...	...	...	1
16. Louisv. Mail...	1	1	...	...	0
40. Detroit Mail..	1	...	1	...	0
8. Newark G.-A.	1	...	...	...	1
9. Chicago G.-A.	2	1	...	...	1
20. Omaha G.-A..	1	...	...	...	1
Total	355	29	111	4	211

CONCLUSION.

Of the 147 members admitted during the year, twenty-two who were previously residents of the Home were readmitted. Seven of these were main building residents and fifteen were sanatorium residents. One main building resident vacated giving no reason, one to accept a position, one restored to health, one unable to rest, one for lack of conveniences, one inability to adapt himself to climatic conditions, two to receive other treatment, two to be with relatives, two improved, two altitude too high, two to take pension, three advice of Home physician, one sent home mentally unbalanced, one sent to insane asylum and twenty-one able to work—a total of forty-two.

Sixty-nine residents of the sanatorium vacated as follows: One altitude too high, two not showing improvement, one for family reasons, one advice of Home physician, two to live in town, two to receive other treatment, one condition quiescent, twelve improved, thirteen to be with relatives or family and thirty-four able to work. Four sanatorium residents were expelled for violation of rules.

Of the twenty-nine deaths at the institution, thirteen were from tuberculosis and sixteen from other causes.

Elsewhere in this report is published a table showing the increase in the cost of foodstuffs over that of a year ago. All other commodities purchased for the Home have advanced in like manner. Blankets, linen, chinaware, silverware, shoes, hats, clothing, coal, ice, building materials, etc., have advanced in prices ranging from 10 to 100 per cent. Drugs have advanced in some instances more than 500 per cent, and the prospects are that we will be compelled to pay even higher prices the coming year. When the work now under way is completed and the new addition occupied I am of the opinion that the Home fund will be taxed to the limit. I also believe that further extensions to our buildings should be delayed until conditions are again back to normal.

We are using all available land for crops in an effort to "beat" the high cost of living. A large proportion of the 160 acres of farm land must be used for grazing cattle.

Resident Trustee McCaffery has spent a great deal of time at the Home during the year and has been of much assistance in going over matters pertaining to the building of the new addition. Mr. McCaffery has been a trustee for a number of years and as a result has had much to do with new buildings and additions that have been erected from time to time. He takes a keen interest in the Home and its residents at all times. I desire to take this opportunity to thank him for his cooperation and assistance.

I also wish to thank President Scott and Secretary Hays for their promptness in answering official correspondence.

I desire to thank the members of the board of trustees for their promptness in handling official matters laid before them by me and for their uniform courtesy to Mrs. Daley and myself during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. DALEY,
Superintendent.

In presenting the foregoing report the board of trustees of the Home has endeavored to fully comply with the laws requiring that conventions of the International Typographical Union shall be furnished with a complete account of the transactions of those entrusted with the management of the institution.

Respectfully submitted,

MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
THOMAS MCCAFFERY,
ANNA C. WILSON,
MALCOLM A. KNOCK,
GEORGE P. NICHOLS,
WILLIAM MOUNCE,
J. W. HAYS,
Board of Trustees.

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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE SIXTY-THIRD SESSION OF

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
AUGUST THIRTEENTH TO EIGHTEENTH
NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SEVENTEEN

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Sixty-Third Session

FIRST DAY

MORNING SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
Monday, August 13, 1917.

The convention was called to order by Chairman W. I. Reilly, of the convention committee of Colorado Springs Union No. 82, who introduced the Rev. Frank Staff, who delivered the following invocation:

Almighty God, our Father, we own Thy presence, and pray for Thy guidance in all our ways.

Bless Thou the International Typographical Union and the delegates here assembled and give to them wisdom that they may know what is right and best, and courage to do that which they know to be right.

Grant that a spirit of brotherhood and mutual understanding may characterize all their deliberations.

We thank Thee for that brotherhood manifested in their past enterprises and we thank Thee for the Home built here in our midst, and we pray that Thou will prosper them in the future, that through this convention and through similar gatherings Thy Kingdom may come and Thy Will be done on earth as in heaven, that the time may come when all men shall recognize Thy supremacy, Thy Fatherhood and the brotherhood of all men in Christ's name. Amen.

Chairman Reilly welcomed the delegates as follows:

To the officers, delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union, in behalf of the local arrangement committee I extend to you a most hearty welcome.

It has been eleven years since the International Typographical Union held a convention in the city of Colorado Springs.

I believe for the benefit of the membership in spending a week away from the rustle of the larger cities and for the welfare of your institution situated just outside the city limits of our city, it is a necessity that you hold a convention in Colorado Springs at least every ten years.

We, who live here, are very proud to be a part of the Union Printers Home, we are proud to come in contact with some of our many visitors each year and answer questions about the Home, and by holding your convention in our city it gives the membership at large an opportunity to acquaint themselves with their Home, as I believe that each delegate, when making his or her report to their local union, will certainly tell of how the Home appealed to them. Now I take pleasure in introducing J. E. Cheely, president of No. 82.

President Cheely, of Colorado Springs Union, welcomed the delegates in the following words:

Officers, delegates, ex-delegates and visitors: The sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union will mark the third time in history that Colorado Springs has had the honor of entertaining your convention. The first convention was held in 1896, the second in 1906, and the third, if the rule of holding the convention at Colorado Springs every ten years had been adhered to, would have been held here last year, but on account of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Home falling on this date we will this year hold a double celebration.

I am not going to attempt to make an address. I am here simply to extend to the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors a very cordial welcome in behalf of Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82. I also wish to add that our little local, with about seventy-five members, will be only too glad to add to your comfort and pleasure in any way it may be able to. You will have what we can hand you. I thank you.

The orchestra rendered a medley of patriotic airs.

Chairman Reilly, in introducing Mayor Charles E. Thomas, of Colorado Springs, said:

Last April we had a city election in the city of Colorado Springs. I was chairman of this committee. I went to one of the candidates for mayor and told him that we were going to have a convention here and that if he was elected mayor of this city, or that if he would promise to make the talk here, the address of welcome, that we would elect him mayor. We did so.

I take great pleasure in introducing the Hon. Charles E. Thomas.

Mayor Thomas spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—"Bill" always makes good, and the fortunate part is that he tries to make others make good. I want to apologize for my throat. I have been trying for four weeks to rib up for this convention, but unfortunately I have gotten a very bad voice out of it. I wanted to delegate this to some one better qualified to do justice to the occasion. Explaining my reason for it to your genial chairman, he told me a bad throat was always a valid reason, but that it was an overworked excuse, and as I have to live several years more with your chairman, I had rather impose upon the convention than incur his displeasure.

In my brief official experience no more pleasant task has been assigned me than the welcoming of this convention to our city. Endeavoring to greet all of our guests with a hearty welcome, we are particularly desirous that those we know best and think most favorably of shall have a genial and hearty welcome. This is the welcome which this community wishes me to extend to you. This is the welcome which I seek words to express, and yet, my friends, I realize fully that those words are wasted unless they convey to you the joy and pleasure which this community feels in having you here.

Colorado Springs needs no introduction to this organization. That formality was handled about twenty-five years ago when you started the erection of that splendid Home upon the hill, and I can only trust that the organization has as much to be proud of in this city as the city has to be proud of in that magnificent institution. You know, ladies and gentlemen, as mayor of the city, I have charge of the water department, and am strong for the water.

It is not alone through your Home that we know of your organization. We know many of your members and know them well, Daley, McCaffery, Reilly, Cheely, Woodworth, and many others who are factors in your community as well as in your organization, and whose simple request would throw open the doors of this community to you.

You meet here for the third time. You come

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here as friends visiting old familiar places. Many of you perhaps come for the first time. To those I would like to urge that you see as much of our community and its environment as your time permits. We have many, many things of which we are very proud, and what is sometimes of equal importance, I do not know of one we are ashamed of.

You gather here to discuss questions of your craft; important at any time, but especially so at this particular time when both nations whose flags drape these walls are meeting the unusual conditions of war, conditions which must affect our national lives from the highest to the lowest, and which must impose unusual responsibilities upon all. You as the leaders of progressive thought have your responsibilities. The eyes of unionism will rest on this hall during the next few days. You have sent many of your members to the war; you will send many, many more. When these men go out upon the great adventure, casting aside the ties of home and friends and nation, what will bind them to all that heretofore has constituted their lives? Their nations will designate the part they are to play; this organization must indicate the part it wants to play, and I hope it will be a worthy part. I am quite sure that an organization that cares so tenderly for the old and the indigent will not be unmindful of its duty in this case.

I am incompetent to talk upon the questions of your craft, but I feel perfectly at liberty to suggest this for your serious consideration, and I do so feelingly, because of the experience I have had and am having and doubtless will have as the head of the local exemption board upon the draft, a position which imposes duties that make one chill from natural impulse and forget in the fulfillment of those duties those natural sympathies which tie one to another. From that position I can realize perhaps more fully than most of you the situation that confronts us at this present time.

I want to compliment you upon this splendid gathering, and I want to compliment the local committee upon the effective work which it has done, work which you doubtless appreciate more than the rest of us. I want to say that in looking over this audience there is no reason to believe but that all your deliberations will be wise, your actions good. I want to trust that, as your work is profitable, so may your stay here be pleasurable, enjoying renewed acquaintances, establishing new friendships and enjoying old associations. I trust that the week will be well and pleasantly spent, and I trust that the fragrance of its memory will linger with you after this convention has passed into history. Thank you.

Chairman Reilly introduced George Hemus, of Colorado Springs Union No. 82, who rendered a song which was thoroughly enjoyed by the delegates and visitors. Mrs. Hemus was the accompanist on the piano.

Chairman Reilly introduced Judge Samuel J. Kinsley, who welcomed the delegates and visitors as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Members of The International Typographical Union—Ordinarily we speak of Colorado Springs as the city of sunshine, but I fear from your experience since your arrival from the rather unwelcome skies and the state of the weather you will begin to believe we are a city of moonshine. Perhaps that is an unhappy reference. I thought as the gentleman who last entertained us was singing the song of tribute to the good old home-brewed ale that he struck a more responsive chord than any of the speakers who had preceded him. I want to assure you that it was merely a coincidence that while it was being sung "Bill" Reilly walked in with a pitcher of water.

My friends, this is not a greeting of home folks to strangers; it is rather the extension of a welcome by those who have lived here for many years to those members of our family whom we consider to be our kinfolks. It is not only our home but your home. We boast of our natural attractions, and we point to our visitors the mountains upon our western horizon raising their rugged crags against the sky, and with equal pride we turn to the east and point to that institution upon the hill which was founded by your forethought and benevolence as one of the grandest of our local institutions.

We recognize in this body an organization that is founded and maintained for the purpose of upholding the standards of craftsmanship, of citizenship and of all that is best in life. You have recognized and you have put into a concrete and very significant form those principles which animate every body of men. You have, in your gatherings, indicated that it is your purpose to maintain those standards long since established.

I have been sitting beside Brother Gilmore, and at the close of the second speech he said with gratification, "Bully! two speeches in five minutes; I hope they keep up that record."

There is much in my heart that I should like to say, but I am not going to detain you and keep you from the deliberations of this session. We welcome you, as I said before, as old friends and as kinfolks. We hope your deliberations will be most profitable, as they always are, and that your stay here will be crowned with success, and when you go to your homes you will carry with you most happy memories of Colorado Springs.

Chairman Reilly then introduced D. S. Gilmore, a member of Colorado Springs Union No. 82. Mr. Gilmore spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my very pleasant duty to add my bit to the welcome that has been extended to you in behalf of this community. We are mighty glad to have you with us.

Also, I thought I might help in convincing you of the sincerity of our welcome by reminding you that this is a tourist resort, and we assume that each of you has brought a piece of change along.

Also, I am to lead this stuff out a little and work in a few ornaments. So, first, I shall tell you something about the place where you are meeting. I'm going to turn the Colorado Springs eagle loose for a minute or two and let him scream.

Step right up, ladies and gentlemen, and have a look. This is Colorado Springs, the biggest little city on the map. It's the best town in the greatest state of the grandest nation in all the world. It's six thousand and thirty-five and sixty-five one-hundredths feet above the sea, occupying a vantage point from which one may look far down on less favored communities that are only a mile high. There is no other spot on God's footstool where the sun and the stars shine any brighter; where the children's laughter is any lighter; where the skies are any clearer or bluer, or the hearts of men any stronger or truer. Here the air and the water are pure, and cool, and sweet, and life is worth while, indeed. Both the air and the water are all free—help yourselves. And say—listen—whisper—you're going to have a better chance to find out about that water thing than you have ever had before at any other convention you ever attended.

This is Pikes Peak, America's most famous mountain. It's fourteen thousand, one hundred and nine feet tall, and is pure, solid granite through and through. Get on top and see how the world is built. Now we will pass through North Cheyenne canyon and the famous Ute pass and see what the world is made of. This is Manitou, where the red man's gods presided over the natural effervescent mineral springs which alleviated so many of his ills.

During this convention, through the courtesy of the Manitou Mineral Water Company, you will be served with waters from these springs in their bottled form. Under the brand "Original Manitou" the glass and cork confine them in an absolutely natural state, even to the bubbles; preserving the snap and sparkle of the mountain air, the tang of the mountain forest, and all the strength and vigor of those mighty hills from whence they come.

And here are vast natural caves—pass right in and see the works on the inside. This is the world-famous Garden of the Gods, a large tract filled with strange natural rock formations. The Garden of

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the Gods, together with North Cheyenne canyon, the famous High drive, the natural park at Austin's Bluffs, and numerous other features, belong to the public park system of Colorado Springs and comprise what is undoubtedly the most unique municipal park system in the whole world.

That red streak across the face of the mountains is the railroad over the hills to the world-famed Cripple Creek, and land of gold, distant only two hours by rail. The only manufactories we have at Colorado Springs excepting the mills of the gods, which provide new health and happiness, are the mills that reduce the ores of Cripple Creek into gold bricks. I mean the genuine, not the spurious, variety. You may be interested in seeing where the real stuff comes from.

These are only a few of the things we have to show you. In general terms I say without fear of contradiction that within a short radius from our city hall there is to be enjoyed more scenic grandeur and natural wonders than can be found in any equal area on the face of the globe.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, having mentioned some of the notable works of God that we have at Colorado Springs, I assure you that it is with much earnestness that I refer to what we have in the form of a most notable work of man, that stands in its unique position first and foremost of its kind —the Union Printers Home.

Here is a printers' establishment that is a model to all, though it is not equipped with things of steel, and brass, and lead. The leaping current that provides its motive power is the red blood of real humanity. Its only product is a "bounty unpurchasable" in the form of bodily comfort, renewed vigor, restored health, even life itself for those who have fallen in the great struggle in which we all must ever be engaged.

If I continued in an endeavor to express to you what I, and many others, feel regarding that institution, I could easily permit myself to become overwhelmed with emotion. But that is not necessary. You are here and will have opportunity to see, and hear, and enjoy, and think for yourselves. And whatever your relations or political prejudices within the organization are or may have been, even if you have been an anti all your life, as you become familiar with that Home, if you are a man you will be more proud than ever before that you are a printer and a member of the International Typographical Union.

It will make you feel like a millionaire. I mean that. Perhaps you have felt like a millionaire before—and perhaps you had a head on you the next morning. But there's no headache in this proposition. No millionaire ever felt a greater pride of ownership, no millionaire ever knew a greater joy in achievement than you will experience when you thoroughly inspect and understand the Home. You may swell up and strut, and say "I'm the guy who did this!" And you did. You paid your little old fifteen or twenty cents a month and did it all. And if you would pay two bits a month, as you ought to, you could easily get into the "multi" class.

Do you know that one reason Jim Lynch is so big is because he visited the Home so often? He came out once or twice during each year he was on the job, and every time he went back he had his clothes let out. And Scott and Hays are coming up.

In these tremendous times I am proud to think of the history of the International Typographical Union as always having been representative of true patriotism and loyalty—the same kind of patriotism and loyalty that we are called upon to display now in saving the world to democracy. Eleven years ago some of our number were called to the front to carry a fight to the oppressors in the industrial world, while those of us behind the lines contributed to the campaign to the extent of at least one-tenth of all we could earn. Today some of the members of the International Typographical Union are being called to join those khaki-clad hosts of American Liberty Lads, who are carrying a fight to the oppressors in Europe, and those of us who remain behind will back them up as we did before. Thank God that name of Liberty Lads may be as justly applied to the fellows from north of the Dominion boundary line as to those from this side. And thank God that the principle for which we sacrifice is the same as that which has always actuated the International Typographical Union: "The welfare of one is the concern of all."

Ladies and gentlemen, if I have appeared vainglorious in these utterances, it is because I feel that way; and I believe that I am correctly representing the people of this community when I feel and talk that way. We are all glad, and proud; we're proud of our town, and we're proud of the Union Printers Home, and we're proud of the International Typographical Union, and we're glad and proud of this convention. And we hope that you are glad and proud with us, and that you will have a bully good and a profitable time, and that you will want to come here again, and that you will come—soon.

The delegates and visitors sang the following song:

THE UNION PRINTERS HOME.

By D. S. Gilmore, of No. 82.

(Air, "Battle Hymn of the Republic.")

Of all the institutions that the world has ever known,
None are more successful than the ones we call our own;
So we love to sing the glories of the good old I. T. U.,
And the Union Printers Home.

CHORUS.

Glory, glory to the I. T. U.,
Glory, glory to the I. T. U.,
Glory, glory to the I. T. U.,
And the Union Printers Home.

There are many labor unions that are doing all they can
To better the condition of their fellow working man;
But none can match the record of the grand old I. T. U.,
And the Union Printers Home.

CHORUS.

An injury to one must be the real concern of all;
United we must ever stand, divided we might fall;
And this applies not only to the entire I. T. U.,
But the Union Printers Home.

CHORUS.

The lads of the Dominion and the States are now allied,
And in behalf of freedom they are fighting side by side,
As for years they've stood together in the dear old I. T. U.,
And the Union Printers Home.

CHORUS.

In presenting President Scott, Chairman Reilly said:

The next gentleman I am going to introduce needs no introduction. He is the president of our grand organization. I perhaps might stand here and say a great deal about this man, but feel that it is not necessary. There is no use of my taking up the time. I present two gavels, which denote authority, one from a plum tree from the Union Printers Home and the other from a cherry tree from the Union Printers Home. We asked two different men at the Home to make the gavels—one was the carpenter at the Home; the other was a resident of the Home, Jack Champion, the father of, I might say, all mechanics.

I take pleasure in presenting the gavels to Marsden G. Scott.

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President Scott replied to the various addresses of welcome as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The delegates to the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union have assembled in a city the rugged and picturesque surroundings of which in themselves are an inspiration. Here in Colorado Springs the impressive handiwork of the Creator confronts us on every hand. The towering peaks and the deep-cut canyons complete a series of pictures which will be photographed indelibly in the minds of every delegate to this convention. In them we should find the incentive to build our institutions upon solid and permanent foundations.

The city of Colorado Springs is dear to the heart of every member of the International Typographical Union. We feel that this organization is a part of this beautiful municipality, for here we have erected a living testimonial of the benevolent spirit of our fraternity, the Union Printers Home.

In behalf of the members of the International Union and the delegates to this convention, it is indeed a pleasure to accept the cordial hospitality so generously offered by the representatives of the city, the local typographical union, and others. You have thrown wide the door of welcome, and in accepting your invitation to enter, we have glimpsed some of the gorgeous views in the several gardens of the gods which are to be found here in nature's playgrounds.

The welcome thus far extended would not be complete, however, without the official greeting of the Board of Trustees of the Union Printers Home. As president of the board, I am authorized to announce to the prodigal sons of the International Typographical Union here assembled that Superintendent Daley has arranged to kill a fatted calf in honor of your return to your Home, and that on Wednesday afternoon, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the institution will be celebrated modestly on the Home grounds. To all of you we extend a cordial invitation to be present.

Individually and collectively the members of this organization require no certificate of patriotism or of loyalty to the governments under which we live. Since the United States and Canada have been forced to participate in a war unparalleled in magnitude in the history of the civilized world, we must contribute our modest efforts to the winning of that war.

From our subordinate organizations in Canada more than five hundred members have enlisted in the forces now at the battle front in France. Of these, forty-two have been killed, and to their widows, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, and other beneficiaries this International Union has paid mortuary benefits amounting to more than $12,000. Here in the United States nearly five hundred members have enlisted under the Stars and Stripes, and other hundreds will be drawn under the universal service act.

These conditions have placed upon our shoulders an additional grave responsibility. Come what may, this International Union will stand back of its obligations to those of its members who have enlisted or who may be called for military service. Not for one moment will consideration be given to any suggestion to the contrary.

Fortunately the balance in our reserve mortuary fund is sufficient to meet any emergency which may arise during the coming year. There are absolutely no grounds whatever for uneasiness on the part of our members or the delegates to this convention. In this respect this International Union is fully prepared.

It is a pleasure to state that in the discussion of the war and its problems not one discordant note has been sounded by any of our subordinate unions. Since the decisive step has been taken, the International Typographical Union will follow the flags of the United States and Canada to the victory which must be won.

Nor have we been content with the enlistment of hundreds of our members. The International Union, through the executive council, has subscribed liberally to the liberty loan, and many subordinate unions have purchased these bonds. Thus we are doing our bit, both in the front line trenches and here behind the lines.

It is not improper to suggest that the committee on resolutions shall submit to this convention a suitable declaration definitely and explicitly setting forth our determination to do our bit for the preservation of the institutions which democracy has established. If organized labor is to demand the right to sit at the council table when consideration is given to the readjustments which must follow the conclusion of this world's war, then organized labor must now assume its full share of the burdens and responsibilities which confront us.

In calling attention to the extortionate prices which speculators, promoters and gamblers have placed upon food products and many manufactured articles of commerce we need offer no apology, since President Wilson himself has publicly appealed to these human vultures to curb their appetites for illegal and abnormal profits. Time and again the halls of congress have echoed with righteous denunciations of the individuals and corporations whose activities are principally devoted to schemes to extort through the misfortunes of humanity every ounce of tribute which a helpless citizenship can pay.

Not least of these offenders are the individuals who have seized upon this opportunity to demand extortionate prices for newsprint and other papers used in the printing industry. Thorough investigation by the Federal Trade Commission furnished the convincing evidence that there was no justification whatever for the unnecessary burden which has been placed on our industry by the individuals responsible for these exorbitant prices. Your representatives in the American Federation of Labor convention in Baltimore secured the adoption of resolutions demanding action by the department of justice, and later several of the alleged conspirators were indicted by a federal grand jury in New York city. There the matter rests, and apparently a return to normal prices for newsprint and other papers used in printing will not be forthcoming in the near future.

We are not impatient or unreasonable in pleading for relief from this unjust burden which has been illegally placed upon the printing industry. If congress and the department of justice are powerless in this emergency, then congress should at least refrain from imposing a further burden on the industry by increasing the postage rates on printed matter. If newspapers and periodicals are to be taxed out of existence, if the volume of printed books, catalogues and commercial printing is to be reduced, if thousands of our members are to be forced into the ranks of the unemployed, then the advocates of increased postage rates on printed matter will have won a hollow victory if these ill-advised increases are enacted into law.

In the printed reports for the year the delegates will find a record of the steps taken by the executive council to protect the situations of enlisted members. It is due to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America to publicly commend the patriotic spirit with which the members of these organizations have accepted the suggestions made by the officers of the International Typographical Union. If the recommendations sent to subordinate unions are followed, the situations of members in war service will be fully protected during their absence. If these recommendations are disregarded the responsibility rests squarely upon the shoulders of the officers of subordinate unions who neglect their duty.

When the selections for war service are completed it is not improbable that in some jurisdictions there may be a temporary shortage of men to fill the places of those eligible under the universal service act. Our first duty in such an emergency is to meet the requirements of those employers having contracts. Members of subordinate unions who have been permitted to accept employment in offices not covered by contracts should be drafted for service in union shops if necessary.

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During the fiscal year, which ended May 31, 1917, the gross earnings of the members of this union were $66,652,431, an increase of $3,940,626 over the preceding year. The average earnings per member for the twelve months were $1,086.43, an increase of $45.25 per member over the preceding year.

It is a safe assertion that in one respect at least the record made by this organization during the past year never has been excelled by any international union in America. Out of these total earnings of more than $66,600,000 the members of this union paid less than $5,000 for actual strike expenses. In other words, the members of this union contributed less than one cent each for strike purposes during the twelve months ending on May 31, 1917.

Having established this most enviable record, we are fully justified in insisting that the members of this International Union are fully competent to manage the internal affairs of this organization, and we shall not tolerate any attempt on the part of any autocracy in the trade union movement to meddle with our contracts or to assume control over any matters which are distinctly within the jurisdiction of this union.

Since our last convention the International arbitration agreement between this union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has been renewed for a period of five years, and in the annual reports the delegates will find the record of the individual contracts issued under the new agreement.

By the authority of the referendum vote taken in May last, an international arbitration agreement has been entered into between this union and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, thus bringing to a successful conclusion negotiations which have covered a period of several years.

If our subordinate unions will now grasp the opportunity which is at hand, the members of this organization employed in the book and job branch of the industry can not fail to reap the tangible reward of a system which has brought industrial peace and increased wages to members employed in newspaper offices.

No man can predict with any degree of accuracy the conditions which may confront the members of this union in the next twelve months. In this convention, perhaps more than in any that has preceded it, there is need of caution in considering propositions which may be submitted for changes in our laws. In previous conventions the officers of this union have vigorously opposed ill-advised legislation looking to a broadening of the scope of the beneficial features of this organization. There is no desire on our part to deprive any member of the right to participate in these benefits if he is legally entitled thereto, but the day is at hand when the members of this union must realize that the laws governing payments from the old age pension fund be based on business principles. If there is to be discrimination, let it be in favor of the member whose loyalty to this union is evidenced by continuous membership rather than in favor of the slacker, who, in many instances, imposes upon our generosity.

The committee on apprentices presents to this convention a report which includes a definite plan for apprentice training and supplemental education. The International Union must now assume this responsibility and establish a system owned, controlled and directed by the responsible officers of this union. This educational feature must be placed on a permanent foundation, its future must be guaranteed, and that can be best accomplished by the adoption of the plan recommended by the committee on apprentices.

Since our last convention death has claimed two former presidents of this organization. John McVicar, president in 1876, died at his home in Detroit in December, 1916. M. R. H. Witter, president in 1884 and 1885, died in St. Louis on the second day of the present month. Death has also taken from us A. W. Thomson, better known as "Booth," chairman of our International committee on apprentices. It is fitting that proper tribute to these veterans be spread upon the minutes of this convention.

In conclusion I request the earnest co-operation of the delegates to the convention and the several committees to be appointed to the end that the result of your deliberations will reflect full credit on the International Typographical Union, and maintain the prestige which we have established in the trade union movement.

President Scott then announced the convention was ready for business and called for the report of Secretary-Treasurer Hays, which follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—In compliance with the requirements of the by-laws, I submit the following list of delegates whose credentials in proper shape have been filed with me and who are entitled to seats in this convention:

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—George Jolly, Jr., Fred A. McCallian, Harry A. Spurgeon.
2, Philadelphia, Pa.—James P. Bowen, William M. Conway, William H. White.
3, Cincinnati, Ohio—William W. Norman, Ben L. Mullich, William B. Owens.
4, Albany, N. Y.—Martin A. Cox, L. G. Rifenberick.
5, Columbus, Ohio—William E. Wilson.
6, New York, N. Y.—Richard F. Cavanagh, Thomas W. Johns, James W. Keller, John C. Maher.
7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Theodore A. Keifer, C. M. Leighley, W. Fred Hazlett.
8, St. Louis, Mo.—John A. Remmert, Charles M. Wilson, Frank J. Ryan, Wallace W. Cato.
9, Buffalo N. Y.—William A. Coyell, Charles S. Beilman.
10, Louisville, Ky.—R. F. Dierkes, William R. Hickman.
11, Memphis, Tenn.—Robert Armstrong, B. C. Hassett.
12, Baltimore, Md.—Clarence M. Dunkle, Maurice K. Stokes.
13, Boston, Mass.—William C. Trump, Maurice A. Adler, Roy H. Hetherington, Thomas O'Shaughnessy.
14, Harrisburg, Pa.—William S. Black.
15, Rochester, N. Y.—George Burns.
16, Chicago, Ill.—Wallace C. Shields, Mark M. J. Mitchell, Ernie J. Zander, Robert H. Marshall.
18, Detroit, Mich.—Charles E. Lougheed, Bernard P. Sass.
20, Nashville, Tenn.—Lytton Alley, H. P. Newton.
21, San Francisco, Cal.—Philip Johnson, John J. Neely, William H. Ellis.
23, Milwaukee, Wis.—R. L. Thacker, John P. Keating.
27, Mobile, Ala.—Lawrence Burt.
28, Galveston, Texas—J. H. English.
29, Peoria, Ill.—E. H. Kenny.
30, St. Paul, Minn.—John P. Donovan, Isaac Thompson.
32, Norfolk, Va.—D. I. Campbell, J. R. Fentress.
33, Providence, R. I.—John F. Murphy.
35, Evansville, Ind.—Henry M. Mayer.
36, Oakland, Cal.—E. C. Stephens.
37, Honolulu, H. I.—B. C. Stearns.
39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Charles B. Waddell, L. C. Shepard.
40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Albert Rossie, Frank Brooks.
42, Minneapolis, Minn.—W. K. Cody, P. R. Pampusch.
46, Sacramento, Cal.—H. G. Jackson.
49, Denver, Colo.—Alonzo Wiley, John Oliver.
53, Cleveland, Ohio—James J. Hoban, F. W. Steffen, William T. Dickinson.

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54, Raleigh, N. C.—William C. Hufham.
55, Syracuse, N. Y.—M. L. Higgins, Jerry R. Connolly.
57, Dayton, Ohio—James L. Babb.
60, Roanoke, Va.—Carrington S. Gookin.
63, Toledo, Ohio—William Coplan, Maurice H. Cole.
64, Lafayette, Ind.—Lewis E. Maddock.
71, Trenton, N. J.—Reuben W. Edwards.
72, Lansing, Mich.—Leo J. Myers.
73, Ottumwa, Iowa—Dora E. Runshe.
74, Belleville, Ill.—Joseph B. Herman.
75, Burlington, Iowa—C. W. Herchenbach.
76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Jacob Becker.
77, Erie, Pa.—Oliver R. Johnson.
78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—George S. Overdear.
79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Edward Sims, John A. Weaver.
80, Kansas City, Mo.—Carl Reed Taylor, George B. Bancroft, Charles West.
82, Colorado Springs, Colo—Louis W. Albrecht.
86, Reading, Pa.—Charles E. Miller.
87, Houston, Texas—George A. Wilson, W. E. Merritt.
89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Finney T. Carter.
90, Richmond, Va.—C. P. Harwood, R. L. Woody.
91, Toronto, Ont.—Robert Elliot, John Welsh.
92, Little Rock, Ark.—W. S. Farmer.
94, Jersey City, N. J.—William Haw.
99, Jackson, Mich.—James O. Harvey.
101, Washington, D. C.—Charles D. Deming, Leroy D. Brandon, Walter A. Kinsolving, Albert W. Bowen.
102, Ottawa, Ont.—Charles St. Jacques.
103, Newark, N. J.—H. J. Gottlob.
104, Birmingham, Ala.—James O. Carder, W. H. Winn.
112, Scranton, Pa.—M. W. Walton, Frank McTague.
115, Salt Lake City, Utah—William M. Courtney, John K. Steen.
118, Des Moines, Iowa—C. W. Brown, W. H. Boyd.
120, Lynn, Mass.—Edward L. Cahill.
121, Topeka, Kan.—J. J. McConville, S. D. Colvin.
124, Bloomington, Ill.—Carl W. Guetschow.
126, Butte, Mont.—R. B. Smith.
136, Duluth, Minn.—N. W. Reeves.
138, Austin, Texas—J. M. Gilbert.
144, Fresno, Cal.—Robert A. Hunt.
146, Charleston, W. Va.—T. Guy Williams.
148, Wichita, Kan.—Lester C. Ball.
158, Springfield, Mo.—Arthur L. Dawson.
162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Albert R. Jordan.
170, Tacoma, Wash.—Harry C. Haines.
171, Elgin, Ill.—George Robinson.
172, San Antonio, Texas—E. G. Koerps.
173, Dallas, Texas—Clint Tullis, Fred Lamb.
174, Los Angeles, Cal.—F. M. Baldauf.
175, Pueblo, Colo.—Clifford H. Smith.
176, Montreal, P. Q.—John Cantwell.
177, Springfield, Ill.—Robert A. B. Edie, Luther O. German.
179, Leadville, Colo.—G. Gus Crawford.
180, Sioux City, Iowa—John A. Karns.
184, Cheyenne, Wyo.—C. B. Googer.
187, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Charles W. Casey.
188, Waco, Texas—J. W. Wright.
190, Omaha, Neb.—George Lemley, C. J. Anderson.
191, Winnipeg, Man.—Harry Strange.
193, Spokane, Wash.—R. L. Thomas.
198, Fort Worth, Texas—Frank N. Graves, C. E. Oliver.
203, Council Bluffs, Iowa—U. T. Henderson.
206, Sedalia, Mo.—Ed J. Wheeler.
209, Lincoln, Neb.—Morris N. Adams.
215, Decatur, Ill.—C. H. Vest.
216, Springfield, Mass.—Frederick H. Dunham.
221, San Diego, Cal.—Ed Rising.
230, Danville, Ill.—A. F. Woodruff.
236, Ogden, Utah—Clarence G. Riser.
249, Fort Smith, Ark.—A. B. Rhyne.
256, Great Falls, Mont.—Charles E. Cole.
271, Boise City, Idaho—R. H. Park.
283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Mont R. Powell.
288, Galesburg, Ill.—W. E. Wagoner.
292, Grand Junction, Colo.—C. W. Culhane.
299, Tampa, Fla.—Charles N. Bardin.
304, Albuquerque, N. M.—Thomas Hughes.
330, Chicago, Ill. (Bohemian)—Charles Spatny.
332, Muncie, Ind.—George O. Musser.
339, Beaumont, Texas—Louis P. Head.
349, Waterloo, Iowa—J. W. Rickert.
350, Joplin, Mo.—E. D. Uzzell.
352, Phœnix, Ariz.—John H. Digges.
370, El Paso, Texas—G. A. Hoffman.
388, Walla Walla, Wash.—J. M. Baldwin.
397, Greensboro, N. C.—C. Ed Hodgkin.
398, Billings, Mont.—W. W. Stephenson.
406, Mason City, Iowa—W. L. Woodward.
408, Ottawa, Kan.—E. E. Groom.
412, Kokomo, Ind.—Fred Watson.
434, Trinidad, Colo.—E. C. Brame.
464, Vinita, Okla.—William D. Spyres.
465, Tucson, Ariz.—Howard Keener.
484, Muskogee, Okla.—Percy L. Steidley.
505, Wichita Falls, Texas—W. A. Bachman.
520, Mattoon, Ill.—John W. Rider.
527, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Constantine J. Mueller.
533, Huntington, W. Va.—N. J. Baum.
586, Greeley, Colo.—Carl B. Hesford.
592, Fort Collins, Colo.—F. W. Kasch.
613, Enid, Okla.—C. W. Brady.
633, Lawton, Okla.—E. N. J. Meier.
637, Portsmouth, Ohio—Fred Kemmerer.
638, Salina, Kan.—W. E. Brown.
660, Tallahassee, Fla.—Thomas J. Appleyard.
708, Boulder, Colo.—James E. Gustafson.
752, Hillsboro, Texas—Henry D. Lawrence.
755, Bridgeport, Neb.—Carl Amsberry.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

14, Indianapolis, Ind.—Henry Hedderich.

MAILERS.

1, Boston, Mass.—Henry Noonan.
2, Chicago, Ill.—Charles S. Naden.
5, Toronto, Ont.—Fred Eatherley.
6, New York, N. Y.—John McArdle, William B. Fullam.
7, Kansas City, Mo.—F. Woods.
8, Denver, Colo.—J. B. Casaday.
9, Los Angeles, Cal.—S. L. Brison.
10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Adam Hoeger.
12, Cleveland, Ohio—Thomas J. Martin.
17, Cincinnati, Ohio—Walter J. Weissman.
18, San Francisco, Cal.—Frank E. Raubinger.

IRREGULARLY ELECTED.

Credentials have been received from the following delegates, who appear to have been chosen on a date other than that provided by law:

107, Rock Island, Ill., etc.—Charles H. Lohmann.
113, Atchison, Kan.—Robert Tompkins.
119, Jefferson City, Mo.—Thomas F. Walden.
221, San Diego, Cal.—Roy H. Loman.
618, Watertown, Wis.—Helen D. Roglitz.

I recommend that the regularly and irregularly elected delegates be seated in accordance with the established precedent.

LATE CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of the following delegates were not forwarded within forty-eight hours after the election of delegates as is required by section 6, article iii, of the by-laws:

403, Tulsa, Okla.—W. A. Freeman.
563, Rock Springs, Wyo.—J. P. Sheehan.

INELIGIBLE AS DELEGATE.

Credentials have been presented by the following, who is a resident of the Home and who does not appear to have been eligible for election as delegate as provided in section 1, article iii, by-laws:

201, Victoria, B. C.—James Taylor.

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PROTESTED CREDENTIALS.

Credentials showing that he was elected on other than the date provided in the law have been presented by the following:

170. Tacoma, Wash.—Charles Perry Taylor.

The seating of Mr. Taylor as a delegate has been protested by twenty-two members of Tacoma Union.

ALTERNATE CREDENTIALS.

Alternate Delegate E. F. Graendorf, of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, has presented alternate credentials, but the regularly elected delegate has presented the regular credentials and is present. The alternate claims a seat in the convention and has a letter from the union on the subject.

I recommend that the credentials of delegates which were not filed within the limit of the law, those of the delegate who appears to be ineligible, the protested credentials and the alternate credentials be referred to the committee on credentials.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. HAYS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws moved that the report of the secretary-treasurer be received and his recommendations concurred in.

The motion was adopted.

The delegates were then obligated.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws, moved that the president be authorized to appoint the usual convention officers.

The motion was adopted.

President Scott then appointed the following convention officers:

Reading Clerk—Edward E. Padgett, Pittsburgh Typographical Union No. 7.

Assistant Secretary—Estus L. Traylor, Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80.

Sergeant-at-Arms—John J. McCarty, Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82.

Messengers—Ernest W. Stewart, Colorado Springs No. 82; Mel D. Forester, Colorado Springs No. 82; Leslie Kaiser, Colorado Springs No. 82.

The officers of the convention were then obligated.

President Scott said a number of delegates had not deposited their credentials late last night when the list of committees was prepared. He appointed the following committees, subject to change if it developed that any delegate named on a committee was not in attendance at the convention:

Committee on Laws—Keating (Milwaukee), Elliot (Toronto), Johns (New York), Johnson (San Francisco), Keener (Tucson), Murphy (Providence), Woody (Richmond).

Committee on Returns and Finance—Trump (Boston), Baldauf (Los Angeles), Connolly (Syracuse), Cox (Albany), Hufham (Raleigh), McCallian (Indianapolis), Steen (Salt Lake City), Watson (Kokomo), Woods (Kansas City Mailers).

Committee on Union Printers Home—Leighley (Pittsburgh), Albrecht (Colorado Springs), Cavanagh (New York), Gustafson (Boulder), Hodgkin (Greensboro), Mullich (Cincinnati), Shepard (Grand Rapids), Smith (Pueblo), Zander (Chicago).

Committee on Subordinate Unions—Bowen (Philadelphia), Amsberry (Bridgeport), Boyd (Des Moines), Culhane (Grand Junction), Googer (Cheyenne), Hickman (Louisville), Lawrence (Hillsboro), Weaver (Wheeling), Wilson (St. Louis).

Committee on Miscellaneous Business—Cato (St. Louis), Alley (Nashville), Colvin (Topeka), German (Springfield, Ill.), Henderson (Council Bluffs), Lamb (Dallas), Steidley (Muskogee), Spyres (Vinita), Thompson (St. Paul).

Delegates Smith (Butte) and Lougheed (Detroit) objected to the appointment of the committee on appeals.

President Scott said the question before the convention was, "Shall the president appoint a committee on appeals?"

Delegates Smith (Butte), Carter (Chattanooga), Owens (Cincinnati), Tullis (Dallas) and Mitchell (Chicago) opposed the appointment of the committee on appeals.

Delegates Campbell (Norfolk), Trump (Boston), Cahill (Lynn), Rifenberick (Albany), Keller (New York) and Harwood (Richmond) favored the appointment of the committee on appeals by the president.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said:

It seems to me that in the discussion of the question as to whether the appeals committee shall be appointed by the president or elected by this convention is not given the right interpretation by the people who oppose the appointment by the president. They seem to forget that in all committees consideration is given to the propositions that are handed to them by this convention through its officers and assigned by its president; that the last analysis and last decision on these questions lie with this convention. It makes no difference how your committees are selected, nor when or where. Your committee is simply an avenue to collect the facts and submit the ideas of the members of that committee to this convention as to what they believe the best action to be taken by this convention. Nevertheless, especially on the question of appeals, this convention is the deciding ballot, and if a majority of this convention believe that the committee is not making a proper report, if a majority of this convention believe that a committee of members of the International Typographical Union who are prominent and well enough known to be selected as delegates of their local unions and honored with delegateship in this convention are so low that they can be influenced by their appointment to a committee to make a report on the opinion of some one else, then this convention is entirely within its rights in turning them over, and the delegates are derelict in their duty if they do not only turn over the report of the committee, but if they do not take steps to put delegates who will do things of that kind out of this convention.

I realize to some extent why this fight is made here. You all know here that officers of the International Typographical Union have not been honored with a document that has been sent to all of the delegates on an appeal that is to come to this convention, where the officers are vilified and accused of all the crimes that could come under the laws of the International Typographical Union. They will be taken up when the appeals committee reports.

I am not surprised that some people in this convention desire to take steps that they believe will assist in continuing and supporting the vilification that is trying to be made against the International Typographical Union officers. I might say that the International officers will be able to take care of themselves, and when these questions come up they will be handled in the right manner. It makes no difference what the report of any committee will be, these questions will be given due consideration. At the present time I do not believe that this convention desires to further humiliate an officer of the International Typographical Union

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by adopting a new policy and taking away from him the right to appoint any and all committees in this convention.

The previous question was ordered.

President Scott again said the question before the convention was, "Shall the president appoint a committee on appeals to consist of seven members?"

The appointment of the committee on appeals by the president was authorized by a viva voce vote.

Delegate Powell (Oklahoma City) asked to be recorded as voting against the appointment of the committee on appeals by the president under instructions from his union.

Committee on Appeals—Hoban (Cleveland), Cody (Minneapolis), Conway (Philadelphia), Dawson (Springfield, Mo.), Ellis (San Francisco), Norman (Cincinnati), Remmert (St. Louis).

Committee on Allied Trades—Gottlob (Newark), Brown (Salina), Fentress (Norfolk), Lohmann (Rock Island, Moline, Davenport), Maddock (Lafayette), Naden (Chicago Mailers), Oliver (Fort Worth), Rickert (Waterloo), Rising (San Diego).

Committee on Apprentices and Supplemental Education—Harwood (Richmond), Adler (Boston), Anderson (Omaha), Bancroft (Kansas City), Cole (Toledo), Edie (Springfield, Ill.), Oliver (Denver), Stokes (Baltimore), Walden (Jefferson City).

Committee on Arbitration—Burns (Rochester), Brandon (Washington), Johnson (Erie), Martin (Cleveland Mailers), Rifenberick (Albany), Steffen (Cleveland), Thacker (Milwaukee), Wilson (Columbus), Vest (Decatur).

Committee on Credentials—Powell (Oklahoma City), Beilman (Buffalo), Cantwell (Montreal), Carter (Chattanooga), Groom (Ottawa, Kan.), Ryan (St. Louis), Wagoner (Galesburg), Walton (Scranton), Woodruff (Danville).

Committee on Report of Federation Delegates—Donovan (St. Paul), Appleyard (Tallahassee), Dickinson (Cleveland), Hassett (Memphis), Head (Beaumont), Hetherington (Boston), Lougheed (Detroit), Robinson (Elgin), Wheeler (Sedalia).

Committee on Health—Coplan (Toledo), Brooks (St. Joseph), Gookin (Roanoke), Grothe (Spokane), Herchenbach (Burlington, Iowa), Keifer (Pittsburgh), Kemmerer (Portsmouth), Neely (San Francisco), Wiley (Denver).

Committee on Label—Jolly (Indianapolis), Burt (Mobile), Casey (Wilkes-Barre), Dierkes (Louisville), Eatherley (Toronto Mailers), English (Galveston), Miller (Reading), Rossie (St. Joseph), Wilson (Houston).

Committee on Officers' Reports—Deming (Washington), Courtney (Salt Lake City), Fullam (New York Mailers), Hedderich (Indianapolis German-American), Kenny (Peoria), Musser (Muncie), Sheehan (Rock Springs), Sims (Wheeling), Welsh (Toronto).

Committee on Organization—Coyell (Buffalo), Guetschow (Bloomington), Hoffman (El Paso), McTague (Scranton), Meier (Lawton), Myers (Lansing), Noonan (Boston Mailers), Park (Boise City), Rhyne (Fort Smith).

Committee on Postal Telegraph and Telephone Service—Keller (New York), Stearns (Honolulu), Hughes (Albuquerque), Baum (Huntington), Weissman (Cincinnati Mailers), Brady (Enid), Brown (Des Moines), Marshall (Chicago), Haines (Tacoma).

Committee on Press—Dunham (Springfield, Mass.) Armstrong (Memphis), Bachman (Wichita Falls), Bowen (Washington), Brison (Los Angeles Mailers), Hazlett (Pittsburgh), Jackson (Sacramento), Pampusch (Minneapolis), Rider (Mattoon).

Committee on Provincial, State and District Unions—Cahill (Lynn), Babb (Dayton), Edwards (Trenton), Farmer (Little Rock), Gilbert (Austin), Hunt (Fresno), Kasch (Fort Collins), Mayer (Evansville), Spurgeon (Indianapolis).

Committee on Publicity—Ball (Wichita), Adams (Lincoln), Casaday (Denver Mailers), Cole (Great Falls), Graves (Fort Worth), Harvey (Jackson), Maher (New York), Newton (Nashville), Strange (Winnipeg).

Committee on Resolutions—Campbell (Norfolk), Black (Harrisburg), Hesford (Greeley), Higgins (Syracuse), Kinsolving (Washington, D. C.), Riser (Ogden), Tompkins (Atchison), West (Kansas City), White (Philadelphia).

Committee on Typographical Journal—Rutherford (Baltimore), Brame (Trinidad), Crawford (Leadville), Karns (Sioux City), Lemley (Omaha), Loman (San Diego), Raubinger (San Francisco Mailers), Stephens (Oakland), Taylor (Kansas City).

Committee on Thanks—Waddell (Grand Rapids), Dunkle (Baltimore), Koerps (San Antonio), McArdle (New York Mailers), O'Shaughnessy (Boston), Roglitz (Watertown), Runshe (Ottumwa), Uzzell (Joplin), Winn (Birmingham).

Chairman Keating of the committee on laws moved the hours of the convention be from 9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M.

The motion was adopted.

Chairman Keating of the committee on laws moved that no proposition be received after adjournment on Wednesday noon, except with unanimous consent.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Reilly invited all delegates and visitors to the dance to be given at 8 P. M. at Stratton park.

Mr. August Koester, chairman of the Ex-Delegates' Association of Denver, invited all delegates and visitors to an auto trip through the Denver park system, to be given on Sunday, August 19. He promised every one attending a good time.

The convention then adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Monday, August 13,1917.

The convention was called to order by President Scott at 2. o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Adams	Boyd
Adler	Brady
Albrecht	Brame
Alley	Brandon
Amsberry	Brison
Anderson	Brown, C. W.
Appleyard	Brown, W. E.
Armstrong	Brooks
Babb	Burns
Bachman	Burt
Baldauf	Cahill
Baldwin	Campbell
Ball	Cantwell
Bancroft	Carder
Baum	Carter
Beilman	Casaday
Becker	Casey
Black	Cato
Bowen, J. P.	Cavanagh
Bowen, A. W.	Cody

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Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Crawford
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Dierkes
Digges
Donovan
Dunham
Dunkle
Eatherley
Edie
Edwards
Elliot
Ellis
English
Farmer
Fentress
Fullam
German
Gilbert
Googer
Gookin
Gottlob
Graves
Groom
Grothe
Guetschow
Gustafson
Haines
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Hazlett
Head
Hedderich
Henderson
Herchenbach
Herman
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoeger
Hoffman
Hufham
Hughes
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jolly
Jordan
Karns
Kasch
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kenny
Kinsolving
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Leighley
Lenley
Lohmann
Loman
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Meier
Merritt
Miller
Mitchell
Mueller
Mullich
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Newton
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, John
O'Shaughnessy
Overdear
Owens
Pampusch
Park
Powell
Raubinger
Reeves
Remmert
Rhyne
Rickert
Rider
Rifenberick
Riser
Rising
Robinson
Roglitz
Rossie
Runshe
Ryan
St. Jacques
Shepard
Shields
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Smith, R. B.
Spatny
Spurgeon
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Steffen
Steidley
Stephens
Stephenson
Stokes
Strange
Taylor
Thacker
Thompson
Trump
Tullis
Uzzell
Vest
Waddell
Wagoner
Walden
Walton
Watson
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
West
Wheeler
White
Wiley
Williams
Wilson, C. M.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, W. E.
Winn
Woodruff
Woods
Woodward
Woody
Wright
Zander

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 13, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on credentials respectfully recommends that the following delegates whose credentials were not filed with Secretary-Treasurer Hays within the proper time, be seated:

403, Tulsa, Okla.—W. A. Freeman.
563, Rock Springs, Wyo.—J. P. Sheehan.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Freeman and Sheehan were then obligated.

Communications were read as follows:

LANCASTER, PA., August 12, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the Sixty-Third Annual Convention of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—The Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union in regular quarterly conference assembled extends greetings and best wishes for harmonious and profitable convention and heartily endorses Scranton's invitation for next year's convention and requests favorable consideration.

Fraternally,
L. B. WANBAUGH,
Secretary Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., August 12, 1917.

John W. Hays, Secretary International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Best wishes for a most successful convention. In this time of our own national peril, and in a cause in which our entire membership is united, I am sure our union, true to its historic record, will, through its representatives in convention assembled, take such action as will be of material assistance in bringing victory to the standards of the nations that are battling for freedom and the rights of humanity, and in service to our members who are and will be with the armies overseas.

JAMES M. LYNCH.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 12, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, convention headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Fraternal greetings and hearty wishes for a successful convention. May the spirit of advancement that has predominated the grand old organization in the past continue, and may your deliberations retain the high standard of former conventions.

HARRY HILLMAN,
Editor Inland Printer.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 10, 1917.

M. G. Scott, 635-639 Newton Claypool building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—Your very kind invitation to attend and address the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union has been received and for which please accept my thanks.

At the present writing I am led to believe that conditions will not permit of my attendance. The convention of the International Photo-Engravers' Union will be held in Rochester, N. Y., beginning on Monday, August 20, next. Our executive council meets two days prior to the opening of our convention, on Saturday, August 18. You will note that hardly sufficient time is allowed me to come to Colorado Springs and return in time to prepare for our convention.

In addition, I find work at present greatly increased, due to the recent death of our secretary-treasurer. I am quite sure than I will have to devote some of my time to our new secretary-treas-

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urer, who, as yet, is inexperienced in the handling of convention work and in making the essential arrangements for such a meeting.

If I can not come I shall certainly avail myself of the opportunity of extending to your officers, delegates and members fraternal greetings and well wishes for a most successful convention. Extending kind regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

MATTHEW WOLL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 10, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—I am in receipt of your communication of the 5th inst., in which you kindly invite me to attend and address the coming convention of the International Typographical Union, which is to be held in the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., beginning Monday, August 13.

Replying thereto will say that I have some very important matters which will require my presence in the east about the time your convention is to be held and it is very probable, therefore, that I will be unable to avail myself of your kind invitation. However, if I can arrange matters to be with you, you may rest assured that it will give me pleasure to attend.

Assuring you of my full appreciation of your courteous invitation, and with best possible wishes for a successful convention, I am,

Sincerely yours,
A. P. SOVEY,
President International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 13, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

The Woman's International Auxiliary to Typographical Union, here assembled in fifteenth annual session, sends greetings to the International Typographical Union at its sixty-third annual convention, and wishes it Godspeed and continued prosperity in all its undertakings now and in years to come. Fraternally,

MRS. JESSE W. ARMISTEAD,
First-Vice-President;
MRS. R. J. LOWTHER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

DES MOINES, IOWA, August 10, 1917.

To President M. G. Scott, Officers and Delegates to the International Convention of Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

GENTLEMEN—I am very glad indeed to convey to you all the greetings and best wishes of The Homestead Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. Thanks to the good offices of President Scott and others, The Homestead Company, during the last year, has unionized all of its various departments, including those of job printing, binding, electrotyping, steel and copper engraving. There are over thirty employed in our typographical department alone who are engaged in the publication of our weekly issue of nearly 400,000 farm papers, and in other printing work. I believe that ours is the only plant in the city of Des Moines in which every department has a contract. I am pleased to say that President Scott expressed surprise at finding so little difference between the scale of wages we were already paying and the regular union scale. In fact, I believe that in some instances we were paying considerably above the union scale. I am also glad to say that the results of unionizing our plant have been very satisfactory and our relations with the union very pleasant indeed. I have always admired the typographical union and been in sympathy with its aims and purposes. I consider it one of the best examples of the beneficent results of organized labor in the country. I am pleased to have my business associate, George Krukenmeier, president of the Des Moines Trades and Labor Assembly, at your meeting. Under his leadership I believe that the problems of labor and capital are being fairly and satisfactorily solved in Iowa's capital city, with the best results for all concerned. Through him I want to express my hope that your gathering may be a highly pleasant and profitable one to you all and may do much to make the coming year the best one in the history of the typographical union.

JAMES M. PIERCE,
President of The Homestead Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) inquired if the secretary-treasurer had received a telegram from Walter Nail.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays stated he had not received the message in question.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) then presented the following copy of Mr. Nail's message:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 12, 1917.

W. E. Merritt, Plaza Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

May your deliberations be wise and the laws enacted at this, the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union, be for the benefit of the membership and may the appeals before the convention be settled in a fair and impartial manner by a committee selected by the delegates themselves. Best wishes and regards to friends,

WALTER NAIL.

President Scott introduced John M. Brophy, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, who said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF THE SIXTY-THIRD CONVENTION—It is certainly a pleasure to be designated to attend your convention, and I bring to you a message written by our president, Mr. Berry, who is very much put out because he could not be in attendance at this convention. I will proceed to read the expressions of the international president in behalf of the International Pressmen's Union to your convention.

The message from Mr. Berry to the convention was as follows:

It is with great disappointment that I find myself unable to attend the convention of the International Typographical Union which is being held this year in the city wherein the wonderful institutions erected in behalf of humanity are situated. Through Vice-President Brophy, however, I extend to your delegates and through them to the membership of your International Union felicitations and genuine well-wishes for the success of the International Typographical Union in its struggle for the improvement in conditions for the compositors of North America.

At your convention in Baltimore, where I had the honor and the privilege of addressing you, I urged upon you the great importance of a closer relationship founded upon a definite program that would be in the interest of all of the printing trades artisans of America and the great printing industry of which we are a part. At that time we little conceived that the United States would be brought into conflict with the imperial German government, but the unexpected has happened, and we find our membership in the United States today confronted with the same world's struggle as at that time confronted our membership in the Dominion of Canada. The difference in the present situation is that a greater and more gigantic struggle is in evidence. The United States of America has enacted a selective conscription law which will take from our industry in common with others many of our members; indeed, many of them have already responded to the colors in advance of the application of the conscription measure in the United States government. Previous to the conscription law becoming effective, over 2,000 members of our organization volunteered and are now rendering service to their country. Several hundred of our Canadian members had previous to that time volunteered their services to the Canadian government. The effect of the withdrawal of those of our members in Canada and in the United States must be immediately obvious to your con-

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vention and to the students of our great industry. If I be not mistaken, the half has not yet been told, and there will be many thousand printing trades unionists engaged in the world's conflict ere it has been brought to a termination.

The printing trades unions will suffer from the loss of its members, and in this loss the great industry in which we are engaged will suffer likewise. Only the ending of the war will prevent our organizations of the printing industry from being confronted with the most extraordinary and difficult period in the history of their existence. The printing trades unions occupy a position not calculated as being essential in the physical maintenance of the governments into which our jurisdictions extend. Selective conscription, therefore, will be applied into channels that have the least vital effect upon the government's demands. Therefore we must assume that the printing trades unions engaged in an industry of a miscellaneous character will be among the several most vitally affected, and for this reason as an additional cause, I look with extreme regret upon the fact that the five international printing trades unions are still apart from each other in so far as it has to do with the real material things from which the rank and file and the industry are to gain the greatest degree of satisfaction.

At your convention in Baltimore we were brought face to face with the practicability of a federation of international unions engaged in a given industry. At the time of your convention's deliberations in Baltimore the brotherhood of trainmen was negotiating in the White House at Washington to contract for the universal eight-hour day. The result since then is known to the delegates to this convention; suffice to say that without the expenditure of a penny in industrial conflict, and without the stoppage of industry for a second, the brotherhood of trainmen was able to negotiate, to settle and to finally consummate in the courts and out of the courts a universal movement that has given them an eight-hour workday. The contrast must be immediately apparent to you when we recall the struggles engaged in by the printing trades unions. If I am not mistaken your International Union expended approximately $5,000,000 in establishing the eight-hour workday, and lost many hundreds of printing establishments that have not yet been reclaimed for your union. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union spent approximately $2,000,000, and lost many printing houses that have not yet been reclaimed. The bookbinders expended a proportionate amount and the results are in general the same as those found in the experience of your organization and of the pressmen and assistants of America. The stereotypers and the photo-engravers, while not having been forced into national conflict, have nevertheless expended much for a similar move. It can therefore be conservatively estimated that eight to ten million dollars have been expended by the five international printing trades unions in the establishment of their universal eight-hour workday, due in the main to their individual activities, and to their individual campaigns. The brotherhood of trainmen secured the same results without loss of a position or the expenditure of a dollar. Certainly no one will gainsay that the printing trades unions are not as intelligent as the trainmen, and indeed it must be accepted that the skill necessary in the production of printing is at least equal to that required in the operation of a locomotive or in the care of a train, and yet the comparison is for us to observe.

The five international printing trades unions are now confronted with a struggle for maintenance, confronted with a struggle for the preservation, of the industry. We need each other more than ever; the printing industry needs joint co-operation between employer and employe more than ever. It is little to our credit for us to say that we as an individual union have established a means of relationship that will care for our respective branch of the trade. There enter into the industry of printing five elements, each of which are essential to the well-being and the existence of the industry. An arrangement by which one organization may feel that its members are protected in this time of chaos falls of its own weight for reason that without the proper protection for other trades of the industry, it will suffer. Composition is without value unless it can be printed. Printing is without value unless it can be bound into books and properly assembled for sale. Composition can not be complete without it embodies its engravings. Printing can not be obtained unless the forms are made into stereotype or electrotype plates, so the theory that any one of the printing trades unions may put forth that the establishment of their trade upon a stable base gives guarantee for permanency of the industry and the abridgment of its difficulties is ridiculous and casts reflection upon our intelligence. The printing trades unions owe something to themselves and owe much to the printing industry, and the present situation can best be met in the interest of the industry and those engaged in it by co-operation between the printing trades unions as a federation and the employing printers of this country working to a common goal.

The employers of America who have given concern to the present and future of the industry are not averse to a federation of the printing trades unions. A great number of employers who realize the difficulties of negotiation in the past believe that best results can be obtained by dealing with the five printing trades unions through a system of federation. The stability of labor cost, the assurance of genuine co-operation, the elimination of destructive, cut-throat competition can best be assured through a system of federation, working with the employers of this country. We must accept the existence of a community of interest in the industry and work to the end of making the industry prosperous in the interest of all. The printing trades unions owe as much in the promotion of the industry to a point of financial success as do the employers themselves. If, then, individual action fails, collective action must be applied, and any organization that objects and opposes federation among the printing trades unions for offensive, defensive and co-operative practices, ignores the very fundamental principle embodied in the organized labor movement. The assembling of units of a trade constitutes the basis of our work; this being true, it must follow that the assembling of organizations of units must be equally as necessary and as effective.

Several propositions have been presented for federation. The writer had the honor and the privilege of submitting to the five international unions a full and complete program for the establishment of an international federation of the five printing trades unions. The details of it have been accepted by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, by the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers, by the International Photo-Engravers and by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The principle, in so far as federation is concerned, has been accepted by your officials, but the International Typographical Union has declined to accept the entire program, objecting to one feature of it, that being the financial feature. It has been the opinion of the majority of the printing trades unions that a financial system should be applied; that we should collect from our membership a standard per capita to be used in the establishment and maintenance of a fund in the interest of federation. Ten cents per member per month was suggested and was agreeable to the printing trades unions with the exception of the International Typographical Union. Permit me to say that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has in a constitutional way provided for the assembling of ten cents per member for the purpose in question, and we now hold ourselves ready to apply ten cents per month per member to the fund in the interest of federation. It has been claimed in this regard that such a financial arrangement would be detrimental to the large unions. Large unions, I presume, are represented by the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. I am led to believe that your organization now has a membership of about 60,000 members. The International Printing Pressmen and Assist-

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ants' Union has a membership of 40,000. Our organization believes that the only way to meet this situation justly is to recognize the five printing trades organizations as units essential to the business. We believe that the importance of the bookbinders, of the stereotypers, and of the photoengravers to the existence of the printing industry is as great as that of the pressmen or the compositors, and in the assembling of moneys for this purpose every printing trades artisan, whether he be a member of a small organization or a member of the larger organizations, should be called upon to make the same per capita payments to the cause that we have in mind.

It has been said that no practical proposition has been presented. Your convention should be reminded of the fact that this is not correct; that the four printing trades unions have presented a practical proposition and the only disagreement has been over the question of dollars and cents. Since this proposition was presented, we have talked much of federation, but we have disregarded the subject in so far as a finality is concerned. Some of the organizations have entered into long-term contracts which in the opinion of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union is detrimental to the cause and prohibits its early consummation on the part of the five international printing trades unions.

As a representative of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and acting upon the suggestion of the board of directors of our union, we believe that there should be some decisive action taken by the convention of the International Typographical Union to determine as to what their attitude is to be upon this subject. It is not the desire of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to force consideration of this subject or to continue its agitation if the International Typographical Union is not desirous of considering the subject from a point of view of determining it as a finality. We believe, therefore, that your convention should say: "We are for federation" or "we are against it," and if for it, say to what extent you will go, and if then the other printing trades unions are unwilling to meet your proposition, and you unwilling to meet their proposition, we can then issue to the membership of our respective unions a definite statement as to our inability to agree. Our board believes, however, that sufficient time has elapsed for the consideration of this subject, and while recognizing it as a big subject, yet we believe that four or five years is sufficient time to pass upon this important matter, and we are especially convinced that a delay of meetings for its consideration covering as it has now nearly two years, indicates that it is not the bigness of the subject causing the delay in consummating the plan, but a degree of objection to its consummation.

Our board is in hopes, therefore, that we will be frank with each other to the end that if we do not desire federation that then we can proceed to act with renewed vigor in our individual capacities. The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has held itself aloof from any entanglement that might prevent the consummation of a federated agreement. We are not sorry or disappointed over the results of our action. We have no failures to chalk up against our organization. We are satisfied with the progress that we have made as an individual union, and we believe that for the good of the industry and for the general good of the five printing trades unions federation should be established. I repeat, however, that if it is not desired upon the part of the International Typographical Union, it should be so stated to the end that the subject might be properly brought to a conclusion. It is the hope, therefore, of our board of directors that your convention will direct its officials to make known to our organization at least its conclusions and purposes upon this subject-matter, and we so request such consideration.

In behalf of the pressmen and assistants of North America we congratulate your convention upon its progress and its success. We join with you in the most kindly feeling in the celebration of your annual gathering upon the spot that has done so much for the compositors of America. Those press men who were at one time members of the International Typographical Union and who contributed to the establishment of the great institution at Colorado Springs glory in the progress and the improvements that you have made for the care of your sick and incapacitated. We extend to you, therefore, our congratulations, and with it the message that in the Appalachian mountains the pressmen and assistants of America are likewise fulfilling a great obligation that we feel due to our afflicted brothers in the maintenance of a great sanatorium for consumption, a home for superannuation, and we likewise operate a school in graphic arts. We are glad to say that those institutions are complete, are in operation and have already given splendid results to those unfortunates who have been compelled to attend the institutions that represent the effort and the expenditures that we have made. We join you in this work, and we hope that the example that is exemplified in your Colorado institution will reflect encouragement and give incentive to other organizations of all trades in this and other countries to the point of giving greater consideration to the member who falls by the wayside and needs the helping hand of the stronger member. I wish your convention great success in its deliberations, and I trust that its actions will be conducive to good, not only for the compositors of America, but for the printing trades unions as a whole, and for the great organized labor movement as exemplified in the American Federation of Labor and likewise for the great industry in which we are engaged and upon which we are dependent.

The following letter was read:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 9, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—I sincerely regret my inability to attend your convention to be held at Colorado Springs, Colo., beginning August 13, next.

I have, however, requested our secretary-treasurer, Charles A. Sumner, to attend and address your convention as a representative of this union and as my proxy.

Wishing your convention every possible success, I remain with personal regards and best wishes, sincerely and fraternally yours, JAMES J. FREEL.

President Scott then introduced Charles A. Sumner, secretary-treasurer of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Mr. Sumner addressed the convention as follows:

DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONVENTION—It is a great pleasure for me to be with you as the representative of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union. I regret, of course, the inability of our president to be here in person, and as I asked him what he should say and he said he had nothing special to convey to you, I presume about the only thing that I will be expected to say is that we bring you most cordial greetings. This is not the first time I have been in one of your conventions, as I had the honor to represent my local union in the olden days at three different conventions of the International Typographical Union—in 1898, 1899 and 1900. I was somewhat younger then and the training and experience I received from the attendance of those conventions I think the most valuable of any I received during the progress of my years.

If imitation is the sincerest flattery, I am sure the care with which we watch the progress of the International Typographical Union and proceed to follow it, is an indication of the appreciation we have for your splendid organization.

In the many years we were associated with you as part of you, and since we have become an independent organization, I can recall no time when there has been the least misunderstanding or friction between us. Our relations have been so pleasant and cordial, and we have co-operated in so many ways and been so closely associated with you in all these years, that it seems unnecessary for me

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to say anything by way of appreciation of what you are or to say anything special with regard to our own organization. All I feel I need to say is that we trust and feel assured that your progress is going to be such as it has been in the past, that you are going to be the great pioneer in the labor movement, and that we will try to keep in touch with you and associate with you and help in the great work.

I will close by saying again that we extend to you the cordial fraternal greetings of our International union.

President Scott then presented to the convention Doctor Rutledge, of the Woodmen's sanatorium, saying:

Because our convention is held in Colorado Springs and because of the fact that we have an institution of which we are proud, it is not improper that I introduce to the delegates a representative of a great practical and benevolent organization. It is not exactly a trade union, but it is engaged in work which is very similar to ours. I therefore take pleasure in introducing to you Doctor Rutledge, of the Woodmen's sanatorium.

Doctor Rutledge spoke as follows:

I would not be up here if it were not for the fact that I wanted to see what these fellows were drinking.

Brothers, fellows, I don't know what to call you. It is a great pleasure for me to be here this afternoon and look into your faces and meet the membership that represents the great brotherhood of the International Typographical Union. For years I have been out here, and I have met your hard-working, intelligent and efficient members of the board of trustees. I have often wondered how it was that this gathering always selected such able and capable men to preside over the destiny of your organization, but since coming here and looking into your faces I can readily see the answer, and that is that you haven't anything else to choose from but that class of men. All of us native sons of Colorado have a speech that we always deliver at the opening of any convention. I suppose these speeches were delivered to you this morning, but they are not appropriate this afternoon, when it rains. I am an authority on unusual weather; I am always striking it wherever I go. I went out to southern California and was there a month last spring. They had a gray, cold July; I was out there a month and they told me it was unusual weather. I have been to Florida one week after they had a frost, and a man who wanted to sell an orange plantation would say that was the only frost they had ever had in the state. I have been in Minnesota and Arkansas and nearly smothered while I was enjoying a vacation in some of their summer resorts. I have been riding across the desert plains of Kansas and Nebraska and had to lick the porter pretty near to keep me from freezing to death. I know what unusual weather is. I will say confidentially that this is not an unusual day in Colorado. The only thing unusual about it is that it generally rains when we don't want it to, and hardly ever when we do want it to.

But, brothers, I am glad that you are here. I am glad to be here and testify to the wise administration of the Home here that is in charge of your executive officers. I read last evening of the great battle you had fought, how you had won the eight-hour day law, and were all passing it and all behind it. As soon as I read it the thought came to me that if Mr. and Mrs. Daley ever put in a bill for overtime according to the usual scale, you will think Scott and Hays have made an assessment for strike purposes. But they do not look at this just for the dollars and cents; there are some things in this world that can not be measured with a dollar bill, and the greatest incentive to the greatest work they are doing up there for humanity is the pleasure in the satisfaction that comes to them in the knowledge that they are relieving the suffering and alleviating the sickness and distress of their fellow beings. That is a great work that you are doing up there, and I want to simply say in closing that I bid you welcome to Colorado. You probably have noticed that you are welcome to the city of Colorado Springs. I always think these addresses of welcome should be delivered along the last of the week. During the first of the week you always know you are welcome, but after a while you wonder whether they really mean it or not.

We have a beautiful city here; the mayor no doubt told you about it. I remember a short time ago a gentleman from the south telling of the wonders of Dallas, Texas, and he told me what a great city that was, what wonderful opportunities there were there for making money. I stood for that all right. Then he told me what a bum town Denver was, that there was the least there of any city he was ever in. I stood for that because I had no interests in Denver. He asked me what we had in Colorado Springs. I said, "I don't know from your ideas that we have anything; you seem to be taken with the idea that a city is a place to make money in; we native sons of Colorado can not warm up to that idea of working for money; when we want any money we go up in the mountains and work off a few chips of rock and send them to the mint and tell them how much we want, and we get it, and then we have a city so we can spend it." You probably noticed some people are willing to take your money already.

In conclusion, neighbors and brothers, I want to invite you all down to the Woodmen's sanatorium. The doors there are always open. I do not care what institution you belong to or what society you may be affiliated with, any society or order that believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and is for the promotion of the American home, is my brother, and I extend to him the right hand of fellowship. I invite you to come out there; we have the greatest institution in the world except the Union Printers Home. Every section of the country has its peculiar kinds of hospitalities, the east, the central part, the south and the west. We in the mountains have our kind, too. We are willing to give you anything we have. Yesterday afternoon some people were automobiling and some one said, "Wouldn't it be a great thing if we had Pikes Peak in our community." I said, "If you want it, take it home with you; we don't want it. We have been wanting the government to build a national park for a great many years and they refuse to do it because the peak is in the way, so take it."

Our brand of hospitality is best shown, I think, in the inscription above an old castle, where every visitor who enters can see it as they pass out, and these, as I remember them, are the words:

"Welcome! We bid thee enter and abide and sup with we. And when thou hast refreshed thyself we bid thee go, just so that thou canst come again, and yet again and refresh thyself with we."

Delegate Hunt (Fresno) called the attention of the delegates to the boxes of raisins on their desks. He explained that these raisins were an annual event of the convention and that each delegate from his union for several years had been privileged to present raisins to the convention. Mr. Hunt said he hoped the delegates would enjoy the raisins and eat more of them hereafter.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on laws respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 1—By Delegate Maher (New York):

Amend section 1, article ii, by-laws: "International Elections," to read:

In the December or January, or both, issues of The Typographical Journal.

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Amend section 6 to read as follows:

Section 6. Elections shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in May, subordinate unions to regulate the place and manner of voting; provided, that members of local unions must personally and secretly cast their own ballots.

Amend sections 7 and 8 to read as follows:

Section 7. The president and secretary of each subordinate union is hereby required, within forty-eight hours after close of the poll, to transmit to the secretary-treasurer a statement showing the total number of votes cast and the number of votes cast for each and every candidate, together with the number of void, mutilated and blank ballots.

Section 8. These returns shall be carefully filed and preserved by the secretary-treasurer, and at 12 M. (noon) on June 7 delivered to the board of electors, which shall be composed of three members of the local union selected by the presidential candidates. In the event of there being but one candidate for president, then the candidates for the secretaryship shall name the other two members of the board, and said board shall immediately proceed (balance of section unchanged).

Add new section to read as follows:

Section —. The secretary or board of election of each local union must keep a record of the number of ballots received, the number used, and the number of unused ballots returned. All ballots or stubs used or unused must be preserved under seal until ninety days after election unless called for in the event of a contest.

Add new section to read:

CONTESTS—HOW INAUGURATED—WHO SHALL HEAR AND DETERMINE.

Section —. Any candidate desiring to contest the election returns as presented by the board of elections shall give notice to the secretary-treasurer of the International Union within thirty days after the publication of the report of said board. The president of the International Union (or in case the president is directly interested in the contest, the first vice-president in his stead) shall immediately appoint a special committee of five members of the local union of the city in which the headquarters is situated, a majority of whom shall be satisfactory to the contestant and none of whom shall have been members of the board of elections, to hear and determine the contest. In case more than one candidate files notice of contest, a majority of said committee shall be approved by all the contestants. Within ten days after the appointment and approval of said committee of contest, the contestant or contestants shall file with the committee a statement of the reason for such contest and the name and number of the local union whose vote is questioned and all other essential matter pertaining to said contest.

The committee shall determine on the preliminary statement provided for in the preceding section if sufficient grounds exist for an investigation, and if they so decide the committee shall proceed to a full investigation of all matters pertaining to said investigation. They shall have power to call for the original ballots of any union and the report of the local canvassing board, and may require statements to be made under oath as to any matter pertaining thereto, and may summon witnesses to appear before them in the headquarters city, or may proceed to any city where the business before them will be facilitated thereby. They shall make a report to the officers of the International Typographical Union of their findings, which shall be final, subject to appeal to the International Union, which appeal may be presented to the next following convention if notice of intention to so appeal is given by the appellant and all interested parties five days before the first meeting day of said convention.

The expenses of said contest shall be borne by the party or parties initiating the contest, should he or they fail to establish that there were substantial irregularities or inaccuracies in the local or International returns, and in case the contestant or contestants prove such inaccuracies or irregularities, the expense shall be borne by the local union or the International Union, as the contest committee shall determine.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 2—By Delegate Maher (New York):

Amend section 5, article ii, by-laws, to read:

Section 5. The secretary-treasurer shall, as soon as possible after the foregoing provisions have been complied with, prepare and have printed the names of all candidates, arranged according to the number of nominations received (when a tie occurs the name to be drawn by lot), together with the name and number of the union of which they are members; this ballot shall bear the official seal of this union, and shall have a numbered, perforated, detachable stub and be so constructed that a voter can with ease designate his choice by making a cross (X) opposite the names of those for whom he wishes to record his vote; he shall supply subordinate unions, free of cost, with a sufficient quantity of such ballots before May 1. No ballots shall be used at such elections except those issued by the officers of the International Union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Maher (New York) stated the delegates of his union were instructed by referendum vote to vote for the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The New York delegation asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 3—By Delegate Maher (New York):

Amend section 1, article vii, by-laws, to read:

Section 1. THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL shall be published once a month and shall contain, in addition to the reports and other matter required by law to be published, the reports of the International and Home audits; official orders, charters granted, charters suspended, and the causes; a list of names and addresses of corresponding or financial secretaries of subordinate unions; a list of deceased members with register numbers; state of trade; advertisements meeting the approval of the executive council; all reports (including detailed statement of expenditures) and proceedings of the officers and members of the corporation of the Union Printers Home; and such other matters as may be of interest and importance to the craft generally.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 4—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend section 1, article viii, constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE VIII.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

Section 1. The salary of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer, in full for the services rendered by each of said officers during the term of office, shall be the sums following: For the president, for services rendered as president of the International Typographical Union and as president of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $3,750 per annum; first vice-president, $175 and traveling expenses to and from the conventions of the International Typographical

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Union; second vice-president, $550 per annum; mailer vice-president, $350 per annum; and secretary-treasurer, for services rendered as secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and as secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $3,750 per annum.

Committee offers the following substitute:

ARTICLE VIII.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES.

Section 1. The salary of the president, vice-presidents and secretary-treasurer, in full for the services rendered by each of said officers during the term of office, shall be the sums following: For the president, for services rendered as president of the International Typographical Union and as president of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $4,000 per annum from January 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918; $4,500 per annum from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919; $5,000 per annum thereafter. First vice-president, $150 and traveling expenses to and from the conventions of the International Typographical Union; second vice-president, $500 per annum; mailer vice-president, $300 per annum; and secretary-treasurer, for services rendered as secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and as secretary-treasurer of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, $4,000 per annum from January 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918; $4,500 per annum from January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919; $5,000 per annum thereafter.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) thanked the committee for offering a substitute for his proposition instead of reporting it unfavorably. He stated that he doubted if the figures of the committee would meet the approval of the membership and favored his proposition as the best one to present at this time.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee), of the committee on laws, compared the salaries of the officers of the International Typographical Union with those of the officers of other organizations and urged the adoption of the substitute of the committee.

Delegate Connolly (Syracuse) stated he had offered a proposition to increase the salary of the secretary-treasurer, but it had not come before the convention. He favored the substitute of the committee.

Delegates Kenny (Peoria), Mitchell (Chicago) and Smith (Butte) opposed the substitute offered by the committee.

Delegate Smith (Butte) moved that the proposition be referred back to the laws committee and considered later in the session.

The motion was lost.

Delegates Johnson (San Francisco), Cole (Toledo), Johns (New York), Woody (Richmond), Hickman (Louisville), Walden (Jefferson City), Steidley (Muskogee), Cox (Albany), Zander (Chicago), Rifenberick (Albany), Keener (Tucson) and Higgins (Syracuse) favored the substitute of the committee.

Delegate Reeves (Duluth) said he favored a salary of $5,000 per year for the International Typographical Union officers, but did not believe the substitute of the committee would be approved by the referendum. He favored the original proposition.

Delegate Stokes (Baltimore) favored a salary of $5,000 per year for the officers.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago) urged that the salaries of the officers be made $5,000 per year and said he would vote for it.

Delegate Spurgeon (Indianapolis) favored the report of the committee and said he thought the salary of the first vice-president should also be increased.

The previous question was ordered.

President Scott said if he was a delegate he would vote against both propositions because neither, judging by the experience of the past, would be approved by the referendum.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 5—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend section 10, article ix, constitution, to read:

Section 10. The executive council of the International Typographical Union is authorized to expend such sums of money from the general fund of the organization as may be necessary to the conduct of the business of the International, such as payment for services of employes and representatives, strike benefits and special assistance when necessary, officers' and organizers' expenses, printing, publicity campaigns, convention expenses, as provided in the constitution, by-laws, general laws, convention laws, Typographia Amalgamation and the agreement creating the International Allied Printing Trades Association as printed in the book of laws. Provided, that no convention or meeting, nor any official or member of the International Typographical Union of North America shall have power to appropriate or use any moneys or securities in the treasury of this union, nor property or collateral in its possession or custody, for the purpose of bestowing upon any person or number of persons any gift of intrinsic value, granting any gratuity, or as payment for any intangible service rendered or claimed to have been rendered unless expressly authorized by referendum vote.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) said he could not understand the report of the committee and urged the adoption of his proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws said the committee could see no reason for ordering a referendum vote to correct the wording of the section.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 6—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend sections 16 and 17, article v, by-laws, to read:

Section 16. Any member who has been suspended from membership and subsequently reinstated, in accordance with the laws of the International Typographical Union, shall not be entitled to any benefit if death occurs within three months after such reinstatement.

Section 17. No mortuary benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a mortuary benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member was in arrears for per capita tax to the International Typographical Union unless and until said delinquent union meets its obligations to the International by paying up all arrearages.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) favored the proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws, explained the report of the committee.

Delegate Hoban (Cleveland) favored the report of the committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays called attention to section 16 and said Mr. Gookin's amendment struck out the fifty-year clause therein and would make the International Union liable for a $400 benefit on members who join the organization late in life.

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He urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 7—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend section 2, article ii, by-laws, to read:

Section 2. Subordinate unions may nominate at the regular meeting in February one candidate for each elective office. Nominations shall be made by ballot and the names of all members who have announced their candidacy as is provided in the preceding section shall appear thereon. Candidates for offices who receive the highest number of votes shall be recorded as having received the endorsement of the union. It shall be the duty of one of the secretaries of each subordinate union taking action to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer, who is directed to close nominations at 12 M. (noon) on March 8, those received after that time to be disregarded; the secretary-treasurer shall publish in the April issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL a list of nominees and nominations, declaring the five candidates for each office who have been supported by the largest number of unions as nominees for the offices for which they were respectively named; Provided, That candidates for the office of president and secretary-treasurer shall have at least fifty endorsers, and all other candidates, except those for offices allotted to the allied crafts, shall have at least twenty endorsers. Candidates for offices allotted to the allied crafts shall have at least five endorsers.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) urged the adoption of his proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 8—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend section 13, article ii, by-laws, as follows:

Section 13. Members shall be allowed to vote but once at an election of International officials; Provided, That if those charged with the conduct of the election by a subordinate union, or any of them, have reason to believe that a member has voted under the jurisdiction of a sister union, or any member challenges his right to vote on account of belief that he has exercised that right previously, he shall be permitted to vote on signing the following: "I hereby declare on my honor that I have not voted for International officers at this election, and I make this declaration with a full knowledge of the fact that misrepresentation renders me liable to discipline."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) urged non-concurrence in the report of the committee and the adoption of his proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws said the amendment of Mr. Gookin opened the way for indiscriminate challenging of votes. He said the present law was sufficient.

Delegate Smith (Butte) favored the report of the committee, and said an "anti" could never be elected to office by amending the law, and declared the only way to elect an "anti" was to get the votes.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Gottlob (Newark) moved that the convention, when it adjourns, stand adjourned until 9:30 A. M. on Wednesday.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned until 9:30 A. M., Wednesday.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The executive council submits herewith the following report of a meeting of the International Board of Arbitration held in Indianapolis, July 23, 24 and 25:

The International Board of Arbitration of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union met at 10 A. M. on July 23, 1917, in the office of Chairman Kellogg, of the special standing committee, in Indianapolis, Ind.

There were present representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, H. N. Kellogg, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. H. Rembold, Cincinnati, Ohio, and David B. Plum, Troy, N. Y.

There were present representing the International Typographical Union President Marsden G. Scott, Vice-President W. W. Barrett and Vice-President Hugo Miller.

Secretary J. W. Hays being absent on account of illness, Vice-President Barrett was elected acting secretary of the board.

Vice-President Charles N. Smith, of the International Typographical Union, was present during the hearing of the various cases.

JULY 23, 1917.

The first matter to come before the board was the Chicago newspaper scale. Negotiations looking to a new contract and scale of prices had been carried on between the two local parties, the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, for a period of two years and seven months, and failing to reach an agreement Chairman Kellogg and President Scott were asked to decide whether amendments to the agreement in effect or differences regarding the terms of a new agreement were arbitrable without the consent of both parties to this existing contract. These officials failing to reach an agreement, the matter was referred to the International Board under the provisions of the Code of Procedure of the Arbitration Agreement.

In submitting the proposition to the International Board of Arbitration, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 contended that contract provisions could not be submitted to arbitration except with the consent of the local parties, and that therefore as Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 objected, the only parts of the local agreement that could be arbitrated were those sections which referred to wages, hours and working conditions. The Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association took the opposite view of the matter, contending that both the contract and scale were subjects for arbitration.

The Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was represented before the board by Henry N. Cary.

Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 was represented before the board by President John A. Foster, W. A. Klinger, Otto E. Rossner, R. H. Marshall and John A. English.

Mr. Cary opened the discussion for the Chicago publishers, reply being made by Mr. Klinger, representing No. 16. Rebuttal and surrebuttal arguments were made.

At 12 o'clock noon the board went into executive session. At 12:15 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

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AFTERNOON SESSION.

The International Board of Arbitration met at 2 P. M. as per adjournment, all members being present.

Discussion of the Chicago contract case was resumed. The board being unable to arrive at a conclusion on this case it was passed.

Consideration was then given to a case from Chicago involving "machine work on time basis." In this issue Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 contended that under a previous decision of the International Board of Arbitration all men employed on machines on time work (except as provided under section 4 of the scale of prices) should receive pay at the rate of their average.

The publishers being the moving parties, Mr. Cary presented the case for the Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Mr. Marshall for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16. A general discussion of the matter was then entered into, after which the board went into executive session. This case was passed.

The International Board of Arbitration then took under consideration another case from Chicago. This case involved the reproduction of matter. The dispute arose through the action of the Chicago Journal in issuing instructions to the foreman not to reproduce certain matter which had been reproduced up to the time of putting the said order into effect, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 claiming that this section constituted a violation of the provisions of the scale of prices and the local agreement.

The publishers being the moving parties in the case, Mr. Cary presented argument for Chicago local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and reply was made by Mr. Marshall for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

At 6 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., Tuesday, July 24, 1917.

JULY 24, 1917.

The International Board of Arbitration met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment, with all members present.

The first matter coming before the board at this session was an appeal by St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 from the decision of a local board of arbitration in a discharge case.

President Charles Hertenstein appeared before the board for St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8.

B. E. Bradley appeared before the board for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

After hearing the arguments on this appeal the board rendered the following decision:

This case is an appeal from a unanimous decision by a local board of arbitration, as follows:

On June 9, 1917, there appeared before the undersigned arbitration board, duly selected in accordance with the arbitration agreement between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, Hugh I. McSkimming, foreman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch composing room, and Albert Sexton, discharged employe, and former chairman of the Post-Dispatch composing-room chapel, both being represented by counsel.

The hearing was an appeal against the discharge of said Sexton by said McSkimming.

After hearing all the evidence presented by both sides an executive session was held, which was attended by Dr. Leon Harrison, the fifth member of the arbitration board, upon his request and by agreement, and the undersigned voted that the preponderance of evidence was strongly in favor of said Hugh I. McSkimming, and his action in discharging said Albert Sexton was approved. Doctor Harrison requested that he be allowed to concur in the findings of the arbitrators and consent was granted.

The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the local board is sustained.

The board then resumed consideration of the Chicago reproduction case.

At 12:30 o'clock (noon) the board adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The International Board of Arbitration met at 2 P. M. as per adjournment, with all members present.

After further consideration of the Chicago reproduction case the following decision was made:

It is the decision of the board that the scale of prices does not permit the use of matrices of local advertisements originally set and used in one newspaper office to be used in another newspaper office in Chicago without reproduction. The contention of the union is sustained. The advertisements submitted are strictly local and it is the decision of that board that section 16 of the scale of prices requires the reproduction of matrices of these advertisements if used in other newspapers parties to the contract.

The board then gave consideration to the Chicago case involving machine work on a time basis and rendered the following decision:

In this case the union attempts to construe a previous decision made by the International Board as requiring the publishers to discontinue the employment of machine operators at the scale rate for time work. In the decision referred to the board called attention to the fact that the union had permitted section 8 to govern the employment of machine operators on machines setting advertisements, and that other operators were employed at the hourly rates provided in section 8. Continuing the board said:

It is apparent that these practices were established through the consent of the union, and since the date fixed for the expiration of the scale has passed the International Board will not make a decision upon which machine operators who have been employed on a time basis may set up claims for pay at a bonus rate.

The previous decision of the board was reaffirmed.

Consideration was then given to the following motion, made by President Scott:

That section 6 of the Code of Procedure of the Arbitration Agreement be amended by striking out the words "one such representative of each contending party to be free from personal connection with or direct interest in any newspaper or any labor union," so that the section will read as follows:

Sec. 6. After the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, a local board of arbitration must be formed, composed of residents of the locality in which the controversy arises, two members thereof to be named by each side. The board as thus constituted shall select a secretary from among its members. The four members of the board shall then choose an additional member, who shall be a disinterested party and shall act as chairman of the board. If the chairman of the local board shall not have been selected within thirty (30) days after the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, he shall be named by the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union, or their proxies, upon the request of either of the interested parties. The two officials named, or their proxies, may for this purpose visit the locality if they deem it necessary. Any ex-

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pense thus incurred shall be defrayed equally by the parties to the controversy. The chairman of the local board shall preside, put motions, etc., and shall be entitled to vote on all propositions which may properly come before the board in open session. He shall declare a motion carried only when at least three of the arbitrators shall have voted affirmatively thereon. At the conclusion of the hearing the chairman shall retire and the other members of the board shall go into executive session and immediately take up a consideration of the issues involved. If in executive session a tie vote occurs on any proposition, or if there are any differences, questions or propositions which do not receive the votes of three of the four original members of the board, the chairman shall be called in to cast the deciding votes on all unsettled questions or propositions.

Two of the regular members of the special standing committee who had signed the original agreement were not in attendance at this meeting. Chairman Kellogg stated that their votes would be necessary. It was then decided that the votes of these two members (Charles H. Taylor, jr., and W. S. Jones) would be taken by mail and the result announced later.

An appeal by the St. Paul Dispatch Printing Company from a decision of a local board of arbitration in a line measurement case was then given consideration. This dispute originally arose when the St. Paul Dispatch Printing Company reduced the width of the columns of its papers, St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30 contending that payment for type set on machines should be based on the length of line in use when the scale was made. In this contention the union was sustained by the local board of arbitration.

Chairman Kellogg stated that in the absence of Messrs. Taylor and Jones, this case would be held over for the next meeting of the board.

A case from Newark, N. J., which had been before the board at a previous session was also passed.

The board then resumed consideration of the Chicago scale case. At the Monday session of the board this case was discussed at length by the local representatives and the members of the board. It being apparent from the argument presented by the local representatives that there was a misunderstanding between them as to whether the contract or both the contract and scale was before the board for determination as to the arbitrable matter, the board requested that the local parties submit a definite statement of their case, whereupon the representatives of both parties presented the following:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24, 1917.

Members of the International Board of Arbitration:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned representatives of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and Chicago Local A. N. P. A. ask that you decide whether

First—That the contract and scale of prices are distinct and separate documents.

Second—That the existing contract, amendments thereof, or any new contract proposals can become subjects for arbitration only by mutual agreement of the parties to the contract.

Respectfully yours,
OTTO E. ROSSNER,
WILLIAM A. KLINGER,
Representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.
HENRY N. CARY,
Representing Chicago Local A. N. P. A.

The position of the board on the question submitted was stated orally by Chairman Kellogg, who said that the board's decision on the points would be included in its formal decision covering the entire controversy.

Mr. Cary thereupon presented to the board the following statement:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 24, 1917.

To the International Board of Arbitration:

GENTLEMEN—Representatives of Chicago Local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, entered into negotiations December 14, 1914, for the purpose of establishing an agreement to control the relations between the two parties.

From the date mentioned until May 31, 1917, a total of 109 conferences were held without reaching a conclusion.

Now, at the expiration of over thirty-one months the publishers, regretting the unfortunate delays which they find continually occurring, find themselves before your honorable body in an effort to compose the differences.

As the representatives of Chicago Local A. N. P. A. and with full authority from that body, and in the hope of avoiding still further delay, I now appeal to you to take the entire matter into consideration for the purpose of reaching a decision which will establish fully, formally and for a definite period the relations between the two parties.

I believe that you have full authority to do this under the provisions of the existing contract between Chicago Local A. N. P. A. and Typographical Union No. 16, which are—

> Provided, That if at the expiration of sixty days said local board of arbitration has not been formed, the matter may be submitted to the National Board of Arbitration upon the request of either party.

In making this appeal it is the hope of the members of Chicago local that prompt action on your part will avoid further delay in this seemingly interminable controversy.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY N. CARY,
Secretary Chicago Local A. N. P. A.

Following this Mr. Rossner presented the following:

July 24, 1917.

To the Members of the International Board of Arbitration:

GENTLEMEN—Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 respectfully requests that you eliminate from both original wage scale proposals such sections or parts of sections as do not properly come within the provisions of the governing arbitration agreement. Respectfully submitted,

OTTO E. ROSSNER,
W. A. KLINGER,
R. H. MARSHALL,
For Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

At 6 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 7:30 P. M.

NIGHT SESSION.

The International Board of Arbitration met at 7:30 P. M. as per adjournment, with all members present.

The board resumed consideration of the Chicago scale controversy. Henry N. Cary, for the Chicago Local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and O. E. Rossner, W. A. Klinger, R. H. Marshall and John A. English for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, presented arguments, after which the board went into executive session.

At 10 P. M. the board adjourned to meet at 10 A. M., Wednesday, July 25, 1917.

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JULY 25, 1917.

The International Board of Arbitration met at 10 A. M. as per adjournment with all members present.

The board resumed consideration of the Chicago scale controversy. Discussion was had upon the proposals contained in the communications submitted at the preceding day's afternoon session of the board by Mr. Cary, representing Chicago Local of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the representatives of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

The Chicago Union's representatives contending that it was possible for the local parties to reach an agreement on the scale of prices if the contract provisions were declared non-arbitrable, the board did not concur in Mr. Cary's request.

On the proposals contained in the request of the representatives of the Chicago Union the board believed it best not to discuss the arbitrability of sections covering wages, hours and working conditions, as they were not formally submitted by both sides for this purpose when the case was originally presented.

The board then made the following decision:

In this case the parties concerned requested the board to determine whether or not differences relative to the provisions of a new contract may be submitted to arbitration. Both sides agreed that under the existing arrangement differences which relate to wages, hours and working conditions are arbitrable subject to the provisions of the International Arbitration Agreement, which is referred to in the local contract. They differ regarding the arbitrability of contract provisions. All the members of the board heartily support arbitration and believe it to the best interest of local parties that contracts specifically provide for submitting to arbitration all differences, including those relative to new contracts, but the local agreement that applies in this instance repeatedly refers to the arbitration of differences relative to wages, hours and working conditions, and differences regarding the construction and application of the contract, but does not provide for the submission to arbitration of questions involving contract provisions of a new agreement. The board earnestly recommends steps be taken at once to amend the local contract to provide for arbitrating such differences.

Pursuant to the foregoing conclusion, the board finds that the contract proposition of Typographical Union No. 16, submitted on January 28, 1915, is not subject to arbitration; that section 15 of the union's proposal headed "Daily Newspaper Scale of Prices," submitted on January 21, 1915, is not subject to arbitration; that sections 1 to 14, inclusive, of this proposal, relate to either wages, hours or working conditions.

Referring to the publishers' proposition submitted on January 21, 1915, the board finds that paragraphs 1 and 2 of the preamble and sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 28, 29, and 31 to 41, inclusive, contain contract provisions, therefore, are not subject to arbitration, and that sections 6 to 27, inclusive, are scale propositions, as they relate to either hours, wages or working conditions.

As to the sections in propositions of both sides covering wages, hours and working conditions, neither the president of the International Typographical Union and the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, nor the International Board were requested, when this case was presented, to pass upon the arbitrability of the sections. If agreement upon any of these sections is impossible the propositions of both sides should be forwarded to the president of the International Typographical Union and the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for determination of questions that are subject to arbitration as provided in section 4 of the code of procedure of the arbitration contract which applies to these proceedings.

An appeal by Fort Smith Typographical Union No. 249 against the Southwest American for failure of the publisher to observe the provisions of the code of procedure of the arbitration agreement was then considered and the following decision rendered:

The controversy between the publisher of the Southwest American and Fort Smith Typographical Union No. 249 was brought to the attention of the board through a protest from the typographical union. This protest was sustained. The arbitration agreement and the local contract having expired, and the failure to negotiate a new scale having been caused by the failure of the publisher to observe the provisions of the code of procedure, the board decides that the publisher's claim to the right to arbitration under the contract which expired on April 30, 1917, is not sustained.

At 12 o'clock (noon) the board adjourned.

W. W. BARRETT, Secretary.

Thirty-two International arbitration contracts have been issued in addition to those printed on pages 140, 141 and 142 of the annual reports, as follows:

Albany, N. Y.—Knickerbocker Press—Entered into July 19, 1917; covering mailing department. Journal—Entered into July 26, 1917; covering mailing department.

Augusta, Ga.—Chronicle—Entered into June 1, 1917; covering typographical department.

Beaumont, Texas — Enterprise — Entered into July 21, 1917; covering typographical department. Journal—Entered into July 21, 1917; covering typographical department.

Billings, Mont.—Gazette and Journal—Entered into July 13, 1917; covering typographical department.

Burlington, Iowa — Hawk-Eye — Entered into June 27, 1917; covering typographical department.

Columbia, S. C.—Record—Entered into July 7, 1917; covering typographical department.

Dubuque, Iowa—Telegraph-Herald—Entered into June 27, 1917; covering typographical department.

El Paso, Texas—Herald—Entered into June 7, 1917; covering mailing department.

Everett, Wash.—Herald—Entered into July 11, 1917; covering typographical department.

Galveston, Texas—News—Entered into June 26, 1917; covering typographical department.

Kansas City, Mo.—Post—Entered into June 8, 1917; covering mailing department.

Lansing, Mich.—State Journal—Entered into June 6, 1917; covering typographical department.

Macon, Ga.—News—Entered into July 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

Memphis, Tenn.—News-Scimitar—Entered into June 1, 1917; covering typographical department. Commercial appeal—Entered into June 20, 1917; covering mailing department.

Middletown, N. Y.—Times-Press—Entered into June 11, 1917; covering typographical department.

Ottumwa, Iowa—Courier—Entered into June 4, 1917; covering typographical department.

Pueblo, Colo.—Star-Journal—Entered into June 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

Seattle, Wash.—Times—Entered into June 18, 1917; covering mailing department.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dispatch—Entered into June 30, 1917; covering typographical department. News—Entered into July 2, 1917; covering typographical department.

Superior, Wis.—Telegram—Entered into July 10, 1917; covering typographical department.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Journal—Entered into July 13, 1917; covering typographical department. Herald—Entered into July 13, 1917; covering typographical department. Post-Standard—Entered into July 23, 1917; covering typographical department.

Toledo, Ohio—Blade—Entered into June 23, 1917; covering typographical department.

Troy, N. Y.—Record—Entered into June 1, 1917; covering typographical department. Times—Entered into June 1, 1917; covering typographical department.

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Worcester, Mass.—Gazette—Entered into June 16, 1917; covering typographical department.
York, Pa.—Gazette—Entered into July 12, 1917; covering typographical department.

The following propositions were presented to the Baltimore convention of 1916 and by that convention referred to the Colorado Springs convention of 1917 through the executive council:

Proposition No. 133—By Delegate McCarthy (Boston):

Whereas, The use of mats by advertisers in the various newspapers throughout the country seems to be on the increase; and,
Whereas, Local unions have no way of determining whether such mats are the product of union labor or otherwise; and,
Whereas, The matter at the present time is handled, to a large extent, in an unsatisfactory manner from a union standpoint; be it
Resolved, That this convention place itself on record as favoring some plan looking toward a solution of the problem by instructing the executive council to thoroughly investigate the matter and report with recommendations to the 1917 convention.

The executive council has had the matter referred to in the above proposition under consideration at various times during the past year, and while it has not been able to work out a plan that is entirely satisfactory it believes that it will be able to do so in the near future. The board of governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association has also given this matter considerable attention and has decided that it is not incumbent upon proprietors of printing offices to be able to show that cuts or mats brought to them for publication in advertising or commercial work of any character are made in union offices, but that the officers of the local unions should put forth every effort to see that both advertisers and printing office proprietors are made acquainted with the places in which union mats or cuts can be obtained. The executive council will continue to use its best endeavor to secure the exclusive use of union-made mats and cuts.

The following from the proceedings of the Baltimore convention has been given consideration and propositions submitted to the laws committee covering this and other points in the pension laws:

Proposition No. 166—By Delegate Jentner (Baltimore):

Amend section 6, article v, by-laws, by striking out "or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who had been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment."

Committee recommends that this proposition be referred to the executive council, to report same to the next convention.
The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The following from the proceedings of the Baltimore convention regarding the erection of a memorial to the inventor of the Mergenthaler machine was referred to this convention and the executive council submits it without recommendation:

Proposition No. 185—By the Baltimore delegation:

Whereas, Baltimore having been the home of Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, his family residing in this city at the present time; and,
Whereas, Ottmar Mergenthaler invented and perfected the linotype in this city, therefore, be it
Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America be and is hereby instructed to lend its aid to the movement looking to the erection of a suitable memorial in Baltimore city to the memory of Ottmar Mergenthaler.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays explained the proposition and said that he did not believe the convention should adopt this resolution, after just acting favorably upon a proposition for a memorial for ex-President Prescott. He said that he spoke with due deference to the officers and members of Baltimore Union but he did not want the convention to act on this matter without fully understanding it.
Delegate Daniels (Dallas) said that Secretary-Treasurer Hays had expressed his ideas and suggested that the proposition be withdrawn.
Delegate Thomson (Cleveland) moved that this resolution be referred to the Colorado Springs convention.

The motion was adopted.

The following propositions submitted to the Baltimore convention in 1916 refer to the establishment of a branch of the Union Printers Home in various locations, and the action of that convention is submitted therewith. These propositions were ordered submitted to the 1917 convention at Colorado Springs and the same will be reported upon by the proper committee during the sessions of this convention:

Proposition No. 81—By Delegate Weston (Jacksonville):

Whereas, During the past several years there has been a general agitation for the establishment of a branch home of the Union Printers Home at some suitable place in the south; and,
Whereas, It has been demonstrated that a high altitude is not always beneficial in tuberculosis cases, when the disease was contracted in low altitudes, and that the pine forests of the southeastern states have contributed some most wonderful cures from this dreaded malady; and,
Whereas, We believe no nobler, no grander work could possibly be performed by the International Typographical Union than to extend and enlarge on the great work that has been accomplished at Colorado Springs by this world-famed institution for the care of our brothers and sisters who have been "marked for death," so many of whom have gone back to their loved ones and their labors sound in body and mind, singing the praises of the Union Printers Home; therefore, be it
Resolved, That it be and is the sense of this convention that a suitable branch home be established in one of the pine forest states of the southeast, and that the executive council of the International Typographical Union is hereby designated a committee to investigate conditions and decide upon a suitable location for such a home, to purchase lands and to erect suitable buildings thereon, and otherwise equip and furnish and put in operation a branch home in every way suitable or similar to the already established Home at Colorado Springs; and, be it further
Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for the carrying out of this resolution, be set aside from the general funds for this purpose, and that upon the adoption of these resolutions by a majority referendum vote of the International Typographical Union membership a special levy of 10 cents per member per month be levied on all working members of the International Typographical Union for such length of time as may be necessary to pay back into the general fund the sum loaned; that upon the completion of said branch home an additional one-fourth of 1 per cent of the earnings of the International Typographical Union membership be levied, and that this sum be regularly

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transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home corporation, as provided by section 7, article ix.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Proposition No. 83—By Delegate Henry (Columbia, S. C.):

Whereas, Owing to the extreme inaccessibility of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs to unions located in the eastern and southern parts of the United States, and to the proved unsuitability of the climate of Colorado to consumptives coming from warm climates, there is a constantly growing demand throughout the southern and south-central sections of the country for the establishment by the International Typographical Union of a branch sanatorium for the treatment of members afflicted with tuberculosis, to be located at some suitable point in the southeastern part of the United States; and,

Whereas, It is a matter of world-wide knowledge that there are numerous locations in the territory seeking this branch with climate unexcelled for this purpose, where, by availing itself of nature's bounties, the International Typographical Union may prolong and save the lives of many of its members, effecting at the same time a great saving to the treasuries of local unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the International Typographical Union be and is hereby instructed to appoint, within thirty days after adjournment of this convention, a commission consisting of five members, three of whom shall be from locals located east of the Mississippi river, whose duty it shall be to collect data and information from cities and communities desiring said sanatorium, making thorough personal investigation into the claims of each, and to report its findings, together with such recommendations concerning the establishment of said sanatorium as their findings may warrant, to the next annual convention of this organization. For their services as such, members of this commission shall each receive the sum of $5 per day and expenses while in the active discharge of their duties; Provided, That members of said commission shall be compensated for their work for a total of not more than thirty days each, except with the consent of the executive council, which is hereby empowered to grant an extension of time with compensation as specified above for a period of fifteen days if in its judgment such extension shall appear necessary to complete their investigation.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Proposition No. 132—By Delegate Baker (Tampa):

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that there is a growing demand for a branch of the Colorado Springs Home in a climate that can treat patients unable to go to the present Home on account of climatic conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that the matter of a branch home be submitted to the referendum at the next regular election.

Committee reports unfavorably.

President Scott ruled that Propositions Nos. 82, 83 and 132, which referred to the same subject as Proposition No. 81, would be referred to the 1917 convention.

The ruling of President Scott was concurred in by the convention.

The following proposition referring to the erection of a building for the headquarters of the International Typographical Union to be designated as the William B. Prescott building was referred to the executive council to be reported upon to this convention:

Proposition No. 183—By Delegate Burns (Memphis):

Whereas, The members of the International Typographical Union are of one mind regarding a fitting testimonial to the memory of the late William B. Prescott; and,

Whereas, The annual rental of the offices of the International Typographical Union amounts to about $5,000, and the need for a home office building has for some time been apparent; be it

Resolved, That the executive council be authorized to investigate the possibility of erecting a home office building in Indianapolis, to float a bond issue to cover same, and that the name of such building shall be the "William B. Prescott building."

We recommend that the executive council inquire into the feasibility of the resolution and report to the Colorado Springs convention in 1917.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The executive council is of the opinion that if a building is ever erected for the headquarters of the International Typographical Union it should not be named after anything except the organization itself, and that it should be emphatically known as an International Typographical Union building. However, owing to the general conditions existing because of the world war and the very high cost of material and labor necessary for the erection of a building, your council believes it unwise to proceed further with this proposition at this time and therefore recommends that action upon the erection of a building for International headquarters be indefinitely postponed.

The following is a proposition and the action of the Baltimore convention thereon intended to provide for the establishment of an endowment fund for the Union Printers Home:

UNION PRINTERS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

Section —. There is hereby created the "Union Printers Home Endowment Fund," the same to consist of such moneys and other property as may be donated to or otherwise provided for such fund. All such funds shall pass through the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and then go into the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home corporation as the official custodian thereof, subject to investment as hereinafter provided. The principal of such fund shall be held perpetually by the International Typographical Union and be invested and reinvested by it, through and by the executive council, as provided by law. All interest and income derived from the investment of such fund shall go into the "Union Printers Home Fund," and shall be used toward the maintenance of said Union Printers Home. Such endowment fund shall be invested and reinvested from time to time by the secretary-treasurer in bonds of the United States, or in approved non-taxable state, county, township, city or school district within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, or loaned upon unencumbered improved real estate situated within said jurisdiction and reasonably worth double the amount so loaned thereon.

The secretary-treasurer shall furnish a blank upon which all donations to said endowment fund shall be made, and there shall be printed annually in the reports of officers a list of the names to date, chronologically arranged, of all donors of $25 or more to the Union Printers Home Endowment Fund.

Committee recommends this proposition be referred to the executive council and the trustees of the Union Printers Home to report same to the next convention.

Chairman Hoban (Cleveland) of the committee on laws stated the committee thought the proposition a good one, but believed the Home Trustees should be first consulted on the subject, hence the report of the committee.

Delegate Woolsey (Springfield, Mo.) said the report of the committee was satisfactory to him and favored the adoption thereof.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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It will be noted by the action of the Baltimore convention that the proposition was submitted to the executive council and the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home to be reported upon at the Colorado Springs convention.

Your executive council followed out the instructions of the Baltimore convention and presented the proposition to the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home at its last session in Colorado Springs. The board of trustees and the executive council after consultation with the attorney for the Union Printers Home corporation decided that the establishment of an endowment fund for the Home was a matter entirely under the jurisdiction of the board of trustees and therefore took the matter up for final settlement at that time, with the result that favorable action was taken and the laws of the Home corporation so amended as to provide for the establishment of an endowment fund. The law is now in effect, the fund is established and some money has already accumulated therein.

Respectfully submitted,

MARSDEN G. SCOTT,
W. W. BARRETT,
HUGO MILLER,
CHARLES N. SMITH,
J. W. HAYS,

Executive Council International Typographical Union.

REPORT OF DELEGATE TO TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The thirty-second annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was held in Toronto, Ont., September 25-30, 1916. Two hundred and eighty-eight delegates were in attendance, representing 213 international locals, forty-five trades and labor councils, twenty-six international unions, and fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor, British Trades Union Congress, National Women's Trade Union League.

The opening session of the convention was held in the Technical School building. The convention was addressed at this session by the Hon. Findlay MacDiarmid, representing the provincial government; Mayor T. L. Church, representing the city of Toronto; Sir William Houston, chairman of the board of education; D. A. Cary, representing the separate school board, and James Richards (president of the Toronto District Trades and Labor Council.

The other sessions of the convention were held in the Labor temple.

The executive council submitted a comprehensive report of the work of the congress for the previous year. Secretary Draper's report showed a balance in the treasury (less $10,000 to reserve fund) of $2,757.69. The report also showed a decrease in membership of 4,846, compared with last year, and a corresponding decrease in the revenue of $1,053.36. This was due to the severe strain on all international unions in Canada caused by the war.

An outstanding feature of the convention was the visit of the minister of labor. The presence of the minister was thought an opportune time to take up the discussion of the famous "Thetford Mine" case. This was a situation which arose over certain provisions of the Lemieux act wherein it provides for the appointment of a board of conciliation to prevent a strike. The employes made the request for the board; the minister refused on the ground that there were five concerns interested and he would be forced to appoint five boards. This contention of the minister's was thought an unfair one in view of the fact that in their negotiations with the men, prior to the men's request for a board, the employers—the five concerns—were represented by one man agreed upon by the said five concerns.

The case of the miners was clearly expounded by the resolutions committee, and the minister of labor was given an opportunity to clear himself of the reflections cast upon his administration of the provisions of the Lemieux act. A more attentive or courteous hearing could not have been obtained by any one than that given by the congress to Hon Thomas Crothers; and during the course of that attentive hearing, and because of the lack of interruption, the delegates were enabled to follow the minister closely, and, not only by what he said, but by the evident partisan manner in which he said it, it gradually dawned upon the minds of those delegates who were wedded to the arbitration principle of settling disputes, that, with the Lemieux act as at present constituted, and with this particular administrator of it, the repeal of the act was the only course to be adopted.

In reference to the conditions that may arise after the conclusion of the war, the executive council had this to say:

While it is imperative that the delegates to this convention give this important subject their very best and most careful attention, the following suggestions are submitted for your consideration as a means of partially solving the problem or at least of ameliorating conditions:

1. The nationalization of railways, mines and other public utilities.
2. The building of an extensive system of highways.
3. The adoption of a policy for land settlement which will provide sufficient aid to guarantee the settlement on the land of those adapted to, or adaptable for, farming, and that such policy provide for close settlement, so that social amenities be enjoyed to the greatest possible extent.
4. Shortening the work-day to provide opportunity for the employment of every unemployed person.
5. The disbanding of enlisted men to be gradual, covering a period of at least two years after the termination of the war, to enable their being absorbed into the industrial life of the country through immediate employment after discharge.

As to the high cost of living the executive quotes sections of "the war measures act, 1914," showing that all that is needed is an order in council restricting the prices of certain defined articles to certain amounts; such becomes law at once, and the machinery for its enforcement is supplied. Strong representations should be made to the government to take immediate and effective action along those lines.

Following is a brief summary of the more important resolutions adopted by the congress:

Asked for repeal of Lemieux act.

Endorsed a resolution advocating the formation of a Canadian labor party.

Endorsed congress draft of industrial disputes act.

Refused to endorse suggestion that when minister of labor is selected he must secure endorsation of whole Canadian electorate.

Refused to pass resolution requesting the holding open of polling booths until 8 o'clock in the evening, as election act provides sufficient time to vote

Delegates be not seated unless able to produce three labels on wearing apparel.

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Endorsed resolution advocating old age pensions and pensions for mothers with children.

Endorsed resolution safeguarding the grants of land, if any, made to returned soldiers.

Endorsed resolutions requesting equalization of pensions of allied reservists with Canadian standard.

Reaffirmed action of Vancouver convention against conscription, and objected to registration.

Increased executive by two vice-presidents.

Authorized selection and set remuneration for parliamentary representative in each provincial legislature.

Endorsed establishment of centrally-located Ottawa headquarters.

Endorsed beer and light wine resolution.

Endorsed eight-hour day law throughout the dominion.

Endorsed exclusion of Asiatics.

Endorsed a resolution to endeavor to have workmen's compensation acts in provinces at present without.

Decided to press for representation on the labor peace conference at the conclusion of war.

The next convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will be held in Ottawa, Ont.

Respectfully submitted,

Toronto, Ont. SAMUEL HADDEN.

THIRD DAY

MORNING SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
Wednesday, August 15, 1917.

The convention was called to order by President Scott at 9:30 o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Adams
Adler
Albrecht
Alley
Amsberry
Anderson
Appleyard
Armstrong
Babb
Bachman
Baldauf
Baldwin
Ball
Bancroft
Bardin
Baum
Beilman
Becker
Black
Bowen, A. W.
Bowen, J. P.
Boyd
Brame
Brison
Brown, C. W.
Brown, W. E.
Brooks
Burns
Burt
Cahill
Campbell
Cantwell
Carder
Carter
Casaday
Casey
Cato
Cavanagh
Cody
Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Crawford
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Dierkes
Digges
Donovan
Dunham
Dunkle
Eatherley
Edie
Edwards
Elliot
Ellis
English
Farmer
Fentress
Freeman
Fullam
German
Gilbert
Googer
Gookin
Gottlob
Graves
Groom
Grothe
Guetschow
Gustafson
Haines
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Hazlett
Head
Hedderich
Henderson
Herman
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoeger
Hoffman
Hufham
Hughes
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O.
Jolly
Jordan
Karns
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kenny
Kinsolving
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Leighley
Lemley
Lohmann
Loman
Lougheed
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Meier
Merritt
Miller
Mitchell
Mueller
Mullich
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Newton
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, J.
O'Shaughnessy
Overdear
Owens
Park
Powell
Raubinger
Reeves
Remmert
Rhyne
Rickert
Rider
Rifenberick
Riser
Rising
Robinson
Roglitz
Rossie
Runshe
Ryan
St. Jacques
Sass
Sheehan
Shepard
Shields
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Smith, R. B.
Spatny
Spurgeon
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Steffen
Steidley
Stephens
Stephenson
Stokes
Strange
Taylor
Thacker
Thompson
Tompkins
Trump
Tullis
Uzzell
Vest
Waddell
Wagoner
Walden
Walton
Watson
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
West
Wheeler
White
Wiley
Williams
Wilson, C. M.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, W. E.
Winn
Woodruff
Woods
Woodward
Woody
Wright
Zander

Delegate Brandon (Washington, D. C.), who was called home by a death in his family, was excused for the remainder of the session.

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The following communications were read:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 13, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary International Typographical Union Convention, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America extends fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful convention.

FRANK DUFFY,
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON.

DENVER, COLO., August 13, 1917.

To the International Typographical Union, in Convention Assembled, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIRS AND BROTHERS—On behalf of the Colorado State Federation of Labor, I desire to extend to you, and through you to the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, the fraternal greetings of the organized labor movement of Colorado.

We hope that the deliberations of your convention will be both harmonious and profitable, and that the results of this gathering of the representatives of your organization will bring untold benefits to the members of your organization.

Fraternally yours,
ED ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer Colorado State Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1917.

J. W. Hays, International Typographical Union Convention, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

In the name of the great labor movement of America, I send you and through you to the officers and delegates and membership congratulations on the magnificent worth and achievement of the International Typographical Union as well as that of the great labor movement of America. In this crucial time of our country's struggle for justice, freedom and democracy not only for the people of America but for the people of all nations, unity and solidarity in fact and in spirit are essential. May harmony and success attend your convention and your organization remain in the forefront of the battle line for labor justice, freedom, democracy and humanity. SAMUEL GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 13, 1917.

International Typographical Union Convention, Temple Theater, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Hebrew-American Typographical Union No. 83 sends its greetings and good wishes to the convention. May your work be crowned with lasting success. The progress made by our International Union in the last year tips that of any other organization the world over. Keep up the good work. From the depths of our hearts we send three mighty cheers for our beloved organization.

B. ROTHSTEIN, Secretary.

NAHANT, MASS., August 14, 1917.

John W. Hays, Union Printers Convention Headquarters, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Boston and New York union printers baseball party send greetings to convention from Nahant, Mass.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
GEORGE E. O'DONNELL,
Commissioners.

Delegate Steffen (Cleveland) moved that Secretary-Treasurer Hays be instructed to include in the proceedings of this convention a summary of the celebration of the silver jubilee celebration of the Union Printers Home, to be held this afternoon.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Hoban (Cleveland), acting for the Most Noble Order of Turkeys, presented the committee on thanks with the sum of $50, the same being the proceeds of a session of the Turkeys held last night.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) moved that the official convention picture to be taken during the Home celebration be made a part of the minutes of this session.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 15, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on credentials respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

We recommend the seating of H. Percy Jones, of Greenville (Texas) Typographical Union No. 509, and J. J. Harrison, of Pine Bluff (Ark.) Typographical Union No. 447, as fully accredited delegates to the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union as irregularly elected delegates.

On the credentials of Alex M. Rutherford, of Baltimore Typographical Union No. 12, the committee recommends he be seated as a regularly elected delegate.

The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted.

On the credentials of Charles Perry Taylor, who was elected at the meeting of July 29, 1917, and whose seat in the convention is protested by a petition signed by twenty-two members of Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170, your committee recommends that he be not seated.

Delegate Haines (Tacoma) explained the circumstances surrounding the granting of credentials to Mr. Taylor and urged that he be seated.

Delegates Gookin (Roanoke), Smith (Butte), Crawford (Leadville), Digges (Phœnix), Owens (Cincinnati), German (Springfield, Ill.) and Marshall (Chicago) opposed the report of the committee.

Chairman Powell (Oklahoma City), of the committee on credentials, stated the membership of Tacoma Union had not been given proper opportunity to say whether it desired Mr. Taylor to represent it, that his election was irregular, and urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegates Carter (Chattanooga), Beilman (Buffalo), Keller (New York), Gottlob (Newark) and Rifenberick (Albany) favored the report of the committee.

President Scott said this convention and previous conventions had seated delegates not elected on the proper date, but in each case there had been no protest. In this case a protest against the seating of the irregularly elected delegate had been made and the committee could not do otherwise than follow the law which provided a date for the election of delegates.

The previous question was ordered.

The report of the committee in the case of Mr. Taylor was adopted by a vote of 161 for to 54 against. The following is the vote:

AYES.

Adams	Beilman
Adler	Black
Albrecht	Bowen, A. W.
Anderson	Bowen, J. P.
Appleyard	Boyd
Armstrong	Brame
Baldauf	Brison
Ball	Brown, C. W.
Bancroft	Brown, W. E.

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Burns
Burt
Cahill
Campbell
Cantwell
Carter
Casaday
Casey
Cato
Cavanagh
Cody
Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Donovan
Dunham
Eatherley
Edwards
Elliot
Ellie
English
Farmer
Fentress
Fullam
Gilbert
Googer
Gottlob
Groom
Gustafson
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Hazlett
Head
Hedderich
Henderson
Herman
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoeger
Hoffman
Hufham
Hughes
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jolly
Jones
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kenny
Kinsolving
Leighley
Lemley
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Martin
Mayer
Meier
Miller
Mueller
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, John
O'Shaughnessy
Powell
Raubinger
Remmert
Rhyne
Rickert
Rider
Rifenberick
Rising
Roglitz
Runshe
Rutherford
Ryan
Sheehan
Shepard
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Spatny
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Steffen
Steidley
Stephens
Stokes
Strange
Taylor
Thacker
Thompson
Tompkins
Trump
Uzzell
Vest
Waddell
Wagoner
Walton
Watson
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
West
White
Wiley
Williams
Wilson, C. M.
Woodruff
Woods
Woody
Zander
Total, 161

NAYS.

Alley
Amsberry
Babb
Bachman
Baldwin
Bardin
Baum
Becker
Brooks
Carder
Crawford
Dierkes
Digges
Dunkle
Edie
Freeman
German
Gookin
Graves
Grothe
Guetschow
Haines
Jordan
Karns
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Lohman
Lougheed
Marshall
Merritt
Mitchell
Mullich
Newton
Oliver, C. E.
Owen
Park
Reeves
Riser
Robinson
Rossie
St. Jacques
Sass
Shields
Smith, R. B.
Spurgeon
Tullis
Walden
Wheeler
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, W. E.
Winn
Woodward
Wright
Total, 54.

On the protest of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 against the seating of Frank E. Raubinger, who was regularly elected as prescribed by the laws of the International Typographical Union, your committee recommends that the petition be not granted and that Mr. Raubinger be seated as the regularly elected delegate of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18.

On the credentials of James Taylor, a resident of the Union Printers Home, and elected by Victoria Typographical Union No. 201, your committee recommends that he be not seated.

Respectfully submitted,

MONT R. POWELL, Chairman;
F. T. CARTER, Secretary;
CHARLES S. BEILMAN,
E. E. GROOM,
M. W. WALTON,
A. F. WOODRUFF,
FRANK J. RYAN,
W. E. WAGONER,
JOHN CANTWELL.

The recommendation of the committee in the case of Delegate Raubinger was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee in the case of James Taylor, of Victoria Union No. 201, was adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 15, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on resolutions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 63—By Delegate Spurgeon (Indianapolis):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, at Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13, 1917, unqualifiedly endorses the stand taken by President Woodrow Wilson in the present great world conflict in Europe, and that this body, representing some sixty-odd thousand members, recommends to its membership that they, individually, strive to help carry out the plans and fulfil the wishes of the United States government, as made known to them by its duly recognized officials, to the end that all the peoples of the world may, as a result of our efforts, speedily obtain and forever enjoy that full freedom and precious liberty which is our glorious portion as American citizens, and which the government of the United States gave to the governments of the world as its sole reason for participating in this great world war.

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The committee offers the following substitute:

Whereas, The United States and Canada have entered the world war on the side of democracy as against autocracy and militarism, and have pledged all their resources of manhood and wealth to the prosecution of the conflict to the end that ultimate victory shall bring to the world and all its people the full and free enjoyment and advantages of man's true birthright, that of self-government, and the undisputed exercise of the right to associate himself freely with his fellows in the achievement of all good purposes under that birthright, denying to none the privileges and immunities he claims for himself; and,

Whereas, If organized labor pretends to claim a seat at the council table when negotiations for readjustment of political and economic relations are considered, and agreements between nations are again established, it must be ready to assume its full share of responsibility for proceedings that will lead to and make possible the assembling of that council; and,

Whereas, Many members of the International Typographical Union have already joined the colors, volunteering for service under the flags of their countries, and many more will be called upon to serve under the selective draft; and,

Whereas, This condition must have a disturbing effect on the orderly progress of affairs of the printing and publishing industry, and throw an unusual burden on the membership of the International Typographical Union, in the maintenance of its relations with the employing printers and publishers, and in the management of its own affairs; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union pledges its unswerving support to the president of the United States in his efforts to maintain the dignity and preserve the honor of the United States in all its relations with all the world, and to secure the safety of all its citizens at home and abroad in the peaceful pursuit of their lawful business, and to insist upon the careful observance of all obligations and requirements of treaties and agreements solemnly entered into covering the rights of American citizens wherever they may be found; and, be it further

Resolved, That this convention urgently directs attention of local unions to the necessity of sustaining such of their members as may be called upon to take up arms in defense of their country and its flag in good standing throughout the period for which they may be required to serve, that they may lose none of their rights and benefits as members of the International Typographical Union while they are discharging their high duty to their country and to mankind; and, be it further

Resolved, That we commend the action of the executive council in taking steps to enter into arrangements with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America to protect the rights of such members as are called out in their employment, to the end that when they are discharged from serving with the colors they may return to their situations in full enjoyment of all their rights.

Delegate Smith (Butte) opposed the adoption of the substitute offered by the committee.

Delegates Herman (Springfield, Ill.), Campbell (Norfolk) and Dickinson (Cleveland) favored the substitute of the committee.

The substitute of the committee was adopted.

Introducing Chairman H. N. Kellogg, of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, President Scott said:

For the past sixteen years this International Union has had contractual relations with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

I shall not at this time dwell upon the progress we have made since the signing of our first arbitration agreement. In the reports of the officers each year you will find the result of the deliberations of the International board and the decisions handed down by that board.

It has been a pleasant custom to invite to our convention the chairman of the standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and I take great pleasure in presenting to you this morning H. N. Kellogg.

The following is Mr. Kellogg's address:

Mr. President and Delegates to the Sixty-third Annual Meeting of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a very great pleasure to again be with you and tender the compliments of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to the International Typographical Union. While my attendance at your annual meetings has always been most agreeable, it is particularly pleasant this year, as we are meeting in Colorado Springs because it contains this wonderful institution of yours, which will be a perpetual monument to your organization. This beautiful Home which you have provided for members who are ill, is not surpassed, if, indeed, it is equaled, by any institution of its character throughout the world, and the sacrifices you have made to establish and maintain it give concrete evidence of your broad humanity.

Unfortunately, since I met you in Baltimore a year ago, the irresistible logic of events has involved our beloved country in the terrible conflict abroad. There is no question but that severe trials are in store for every one of us. We can not, of course, know the length of time the struggle will continue, but I am sure we all feel thoroughly convinced that the cause of democracy in the world and the right of each nation to determine its individual destiny will ultimately triumph. While the frightful conflict lasts I am certain that all those present as well as all whom we represent, will properly do their part. Already many of those formerly connected with newspapers that are members of our association have joined the colors and there are none of us that can escape a considerable share of the burden. The speaker has gladly, yet sorrowfully, seen his youngest son enter the United States army and has another son who has expressed his willingness to serve. It goes without saying that if there is any personal service besides that of supporting our government so far as is in his power in a financial way, the speaker is fully prepared to do his utmost. I am sure that all are imbued with the same spirit and that if there are difficulties respecting our relations with each other because of changes in conditions that the war entails we will meet them like men and solve them to the best of our ability in accordance with the principles of right and justice. I am confident this will result because as you know in the past year a new arbitration contract has been concluded that will remain in effect until May 1, 1922.

I noted with pleasure a very large majority of your members voted for the new arbitration contract with the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, thus showing the rank and file still heartily endorses arbitration as the "safe and sane" method for settling differences. You are thus assured that all questions that come up between your members and the typothetæ will be peacefully adjusted.

You are aware that the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association have concluded an agreement to protect those who enlist or are drafted for service in the war so that those who happily return and are able to resume their duties will find their positions awaiting them. Many publishers who are members of our association have already signed amended agreements with local unions to provide the protection referred to and additional contracts are being received in every mail.

I have read with pleasure the record of subscriptions made by your International Union and subordinate bodies to the liberty bonds, thus giving concrete evidence of the loyal support you are giving Uncle Sam.

I have also seen reports of action taken by many

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local unions to pay the local and International dues of members of their organizations that go to the front, another evidence of the right spirit.

I presume you know that the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union at its meeting in Cleveland last June adopted a proposition under which all members of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' organization who join the army will be preserved in good standing during their absence. I understand the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union has also taken such action.

Referring to our new arbitration contract I regret there are still some members of our association that are unwilling to accept it and that a considerable number of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union are of the same mind. However, there are now 196 of these agreements in effect, which is forty-six more than were in force five years ago. Hence, it is manifest we are making progress. I believe some local unions voted against the arbitration agreement because of the method provided in the code of procedure for organizing local boards. To meet that objection your executive council and the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association have amended section 6 of the code by eliminating the words "one such representative of each contending party to be free from personal connection with or direct interest in any newspaper or any labor union." You will, therefore, see that hereafter each side will be free to nominate any two men as members of local boards they may desire. I trust this will result in a considerable number of arbitration contracts being signed in cities where unions have heretofore declined the agreement. I have, however, been surprised and disappointed at the action of certain of your local unions that have enjoyed the protection of our arbitration agreements under the previous five-year contract because they refused to sign the new arbitration contract owing to the fact that their local scale agreements expired at or about the time of the expiration of the old arbitration contract, until the new scale contracts had been made. It seems to me this course is not entirely fair and that unions which have accepted the principle of arbitration and operated under our agreement should without hesitation sign the new contract regardless of the dates of expiration of local agreements.

The officers and members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association have been very much gratified by the support that has been given to the association by your International officers and many local unions in efforts to prevent the imposition by the government of an unfair discriminating tax on newspapers. That is the right sort of co-operation.

I trust you will have a satisfactory and successful meeting, that the result of your work will redound to the future advantage of your organization, as well as all with whom you have business relations.

I thank you heartily for your kind attention.

President Scott stated the amendment to section 6 of the code of procedure in the arbitration agreement would be included in a supplemental report of the executive council. He said it would have been presented earlier but the negotiations had just been concluded.

The following telegram was read:

PUEBLO, COLO., August 14, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, care Convention, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Impossible for me to be on hand Wednesday. Held up by heavy rains. Get some one in my place to speak. Uncertain as to when I can get home. B. F. SCRIBNER.

President Scott said he regretted that Mr. Scribner was unable to attend the convention and referred to the arbitration agreement just signed with the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs, of which Mr. Scribner was a representative.

President Scott announced the hour for nominating the convention city of 1918 had arrived.

Delegate Walton (Scranton) nominated Scranton for the meeting place in 1918. He dwelt at length on the beauties of his home town, its many attractive features and surroundings, its even climate and hospitality, and urged the International Typographical Union to meet in Scranton next year.

The following telegrams were read:

SCRANTON, PA., August 14, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Acacia hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo:

The city of Scranton desires to welcome you here next year. A warm and hospitable reception awaits the great union printers' organization in the greatest coal mining center on earth.

EDMUND B. JERMYN, Mayor.

SCRANTON, PA., August 14, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Hotel Acacia, Colorado Springs, Colo:

The Scranton Board of Trade, fourteen hundred strong, unites in extending a most cordial and earnest invitation to the International Typographical Union to make Scranton, the Queen of Anthracite, its next convention city.

MARK K. EDGAR,
Secretary Scranton Board of Trade.

The following letter was read:

HARRISBURG, PA., August 12, 1917.

John W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—The following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted by the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union, in regular quarterly session assembled, at Lancaster. It is also requested that said resolution be read before the International Typographical Union convention on the day on which the vote is taken for fixing place for holding next convention of the International Typographical Union:

"Whereas, The International Typographical Union convenes this week in annual session at Colorado Springs, Colo.; and,

"Whereas, Scranton Union, one of the constituent unions of this body, is seeking the honor of entertaining the 1918 convention of said body; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union, being in quarterly session in Lancaster, Pa., August 12, 1917, unanimously endorses Scranton for this honor; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of this body at once communicate to the International Typographical Union convention the action of this conference, and that all local unions connected with our district union, which have delegates in attendance at the International Typographical Union convention, be requested to notify said delegates of this action." Yours fraternally,

LINWOOD B. WANBAUGH,
Secretary Eastern Pennsylvania District Typographical Union.

Delegates Hoban (Cleveland), Shields (Chicago), Coyell (Buffalo), Bowen (Philadelphia), Johns (New York), Higgins (Syracuse), Gookin (Roanoke), Trump (Boston), Casey (Wilkes-Barre), Leighley (Pittsburgh), Adams (Lincoln) and Rutherford (Baltimore) seconded the nomination of Scranton.

Delegate Dawson (Springfield) moved that nominations be closed.

The motion was adopted.

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Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 15, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on laws respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Delegate Murphy (Providence) moved that propositions Nos. 9, 19, 30, 33, 82 and 34, relating to the old age pension fund, be read.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 9—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend sections 6 and 8, article v, by-laws, "Old Age Pension Fund," to read:

Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in good standing for a period of twenty years, including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, may receive the sum of $5 per week, or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of $4 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Sec. 8. Any member earning more than $5 or more pay in any one week at the printing trade at the scale of the union with which he is affiliated shall not be entitled to the pension for that week.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 19—By Delegate Honaker (Bluefield):

The following proposition was unanimously adopted by Bluefield Typographical Union No. 644 at its regular meeting July 1, 1917, and its delegate, C. A. Honaker, instructed to present it to the convention at Colorado Springs:

In lieu of present pension laws substitute the following:

Section —. All members who have been members in good standing for a period of fifteen years continuously and who through illness of an incurable kind are unable to make a living at the printing trade shall receive the sum of $5 per week, payment to be made every four weeks.

Sec. —. All members who have been twenty years members continuously for twenty years and whose capacity for earning a living at the printing trade has been eliminated through sickness, injury or any other cause shall receive the sum of $6 per week, payable every four weeks.

Sec. —. All members who have been members in good standing continuously for a period of twenty-five years, and whose capacity for earning a living at the printing trade has been eliminated through sickness, injury or any other cause, shall receive the sum of $7 per week, payable every four weeks, which shall be the maximum sum paid to pensioners.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 30—By Delegate Owens (Cincinnati):

Amend section 6, article v, by-laws, to read:

Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in good standing for a period of twenty years, including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of six dollars ($6) per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 33—By Victoria (B. C.) Union:

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union, in Convention Assembled:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—At the April meeting of Victoria Typographical Union No. 201 a committee was appointed to consider the communication sent to subordinate unions by our International Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays, and the following was submitted by the committee at the May meeting, and adopted by the union:

"Whereas, A circular letter from the secretary of the International Typographical Union, dated February 28, 1917, impresses on local unions the necessity of closely watching claims on the old age pension fund, owing to the constantly increasing number of applicants for pensions, and the fact that the receipts are now barely equal to the expenditures; and,

"Whereas, The said circular, in view of the foregoing, further intimated the probable necessity, at an early date, of either reducing the amount of pension or increasing the assessment for said fund; and,

"Whereas, Grave doubts exist in the minds of many members as to the permanent stability of the old age pension and mortuary benefit funds; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we recommend that a committee be appointed at the forthcoming convention, and that a competent actuary be engaged to go fully into the question of said funds, to ascertain whether the pension and mortuary funds are on a sound and permanent financial basis, and if found necessary, submit recommendations for such amendments as may be necessary to place the funds on a sound basis."

A further report was received from this committee at the June meeting, as follows, which also was adopted:

"We believe that the claim of every member on the old age pension fund should be a right, and not permissive, as at present. If the fund, as at present in operation, will not permit of this, either the age at which members can claim the benefit should be raised, or the contributions should be increased All members are under obligation to contribute to the fund and should have an equal right to its benefits.

"We also believe the benefits should be granted according to length of membership in the union. If the present age of 60 is retained as the age at which a member can claim the benefit of the fund, we suggest that three grades be established, as follows:

"First class—For those with membership of 35 years or over; benefit, $5 weekly.

"Second class—For those with a membership of 25 years or over, but less than 35 years; benefit, $4 weekly.

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"Third class—For those with a membership of 15 years or over, but under 25 years; benefit, $3 weekly.

"Special class—For those who through failing health are compelled to apply for the pension before reaching the age of 60 years, and whose cases are to be subject to decision by the executive council. These cases, we believe, should be placed on the same footing as class three.

"Or, in case of the consolidation of the funds, as an alternative to this, that a member should surrender a fixed portion of the mortuary benefit to be paid to his beneficiary for every year he is under 60—the age at which he would be entitled to claim on the pension fund. For instance: A person applying for the pension under this clause would receive $156 a year. It is not unreasonable that, say, the sum of $100 should be surrendered from the mortuary benefit each year, leaving a minimum of $100 to pay necessary funeral expenses.

"Another point we would strongly urge is that the contributions to the pension and mortuary funds should be a fixed amount, and not on a percentage basis.

"The argument is used that persons in receipt of wages of $1,200 a year can pay $6 per year to the two funds as easily as the person in receipt of $1,000 a year can contribute $5 per year, which, we admit, is correct. But it must be remembered that wages in general represent a certain standard of living, which does not vary largely, and $1,200 is needed to maintain the standard in some localities which is secured by $1,000 in others. The purchasing power of a fixed sum of money being so much less in some places than in others, penalizes the recipients of old age pensions or mortuary benefits to this extent and works an injustice on a portion of our members. The only thing we can do to remedy this is to make contributions static, as to adjust benefits to payments is out of the question. The unfairness and inequality of our present percentage system will be apparent when members in some districts are compelled to pay 60 or 70 cents per month as against a minimum of 35 cents per month paid by others, and both receive the same fixed amount of benefit.

"The two funds have now been in operation long enough for the executive council, assisted by an expert actuary, to be able to fix the amount of contributions which each member should pay to keep the funds in a sound financial position.

"The criticism has been made from time to time that the pension and mortuary funds are not on a sound financial basis, and while we do not question the integrity, or the desire to be fair, of either officers of the union, or committees who have dealt with these matters, we are strongly of opinion that an expert actuary should be engaged to thoroughly examine into this matter, and make such recommendations as are necessary to place the two funds on a thoroughly sound financial basis. Should this recommendation be given effect to, this union will be ready to submit the name of a person who, from experience in such matters, is, in our opinion, thoroughly qualified to render such service.

"We are also of opinion that the two funds should be consolidated. Taking the present scale of benefits and average amount of contributions, it will be seen that so far as the mortuary fund is concerned, some readjustment is probably necessary. The lapses in the International Typographical Union can not be calculated on anything like the same basis as the lapses in an ordinary insurance company, and our financing must be adjusted to meet this situation. Our fund should be placed on a sound footing disregarding lapses entirely. The small percentage of lapses we have will then have the effect of making the fund financially strong. By consolidating the funds, in the case of the beneficiaries of a member receiving payment from the mortuary fund, the amount paid to the pension fund will be available to meet such claims. Taking the present average contribution as a basis, it will be seen that the beneficiaries of a member dying before completing one year's membership receive fifteen times the amount of his contributions to that fund. The beneficiaries of a member dying between —

"1 and 2 years, receive 10 to 15 times;
2 and 3 years, receive 8 to 10 times;
3 and 4 years, receive 9 to 10 times;
4 and 32 years, receive 1 to 9 times.

"These figures are calculated on the present average contributions and calculating earnings of the fund at 5 per cent per annum. It takes nearly thirty-two years at this rate for a member's contributions to the mortuary fund to amount to the sum his beneficiaries receive at his death. It would take nearly sixteen years for his contributions to the two funds to total that amount, and, as mortuary claims of the full amount are now being paid at the decease of members who have only been contributing to the present fund for seven years, the disparity between their contributions and the amount drawn is such that disaster is probable.

"When an organization is growing, as the International Typographical Union has grown for several years, the number of young members coming in and paying their contributions regularly places any fund of this kind on a seemingly sound footing, but a constantly increasing growth is necessary to maintain this condition. When the time arrives—as we all expect it will arrive some day—that the membership becomes practically stationary, and an old member claims on the pension fund, or dies and his beneficiaries claim on the mortuary fund, for every young member admitted, the breaking point will be reached unless the funds are financially sound, and it is this condition of affairs that should be considered and guarded against. It is manifestly unfair that our members should contribute during their working life to a fund or funds which, when the time came for them to receive benefits from it, would be bankrupt, not because of any crooked work or bad management, but because its foundation was financially unsound. It is for this reason, and not in any spirit of hostility to the officers, or carping criticism of their administration that we urge the appointment of a committee at the convention and the engagement of an actuary to make a thorough investigation and recommend such changes as may be necessary.

"We also urge that no opportunity should be missed to advocate the state provision of old age pensions, with a view of reducing the age at which our members might become eligible for pensions from the union, such pensions to cease at the age a member becomes eligible for the state old age pension.

"W. H. Ozard,
"Fred Shakespeare,
"J. Mopan,
"J. H. Tripp,
"J. T. Stott, Secretary;
"Committee"

The reports of this committee were ordered printed in sufficient quantity to supply all delegates to the convention with a copy, in the hope that the recommendations therein might be favorably considered.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 82—By the Baltimore convention.

[The following from the proceedings of the Baltimore convention has been given consideration by the executive council and propositions submitted to the laws committee covering this and other points in the pension laws:]

Proposition No. 166—By Delegate Jentner (Baltimore):

Amend section 6, article v, by-laws, by striking out "or any member who has reached the age of

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70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment."

Committee recommends that this proposition be referred to the executive council, to report same to the next convention.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Committee reports the recommendation has been covered in the substitute offered by the committee on laws for Proposition No. 34.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 34—By President Scott:

Amend section 6, article v, by-laws, by striking out the words "or any member who has reached the age of 70 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of ten years," the section as amended to read:

Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in good standing for a period of twenty years, including and antedating the enactment of the pension law, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of $5 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

In lieu of the foregoing, the committee offers the following substitute:

Section 6. Any member of the International Typographical Union who has reached the age of 60 years, and who has been in continuous good standing for a period of twenty years, and who finds it impossible to secure sustaining employment, or any member having a continuous membership of twenty years who, by reason of his affliction, is totally incapacitated for work, and whose application for admission to the Union Printers Home has been rejected by the trustees thereof, may receive the sum of $5 per week, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth.

Delegate Armstrong (Memphis) commended the committee for its report, but stated he believed the assessment must be increased or the pension decreased in order to insure the stability of the fund.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said the original law provided for only one class of pensioners, that the law had subsequently been extended and that at every convention efforts were made to further extend it. He said the original law was sound and the assessment adequate for its administration. Mr. Hays reviewed the pension law at length and said the recommendation of the committee would reduce the number of applicants and perhaps enable the payment of the pension for some years with the present assessment.

The substitute of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 10—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend section 5, article ix, constitution, beginning with the fifth line, to read:

For a continuous membership of one year or less, $75.

More than one year and less than two years, $100.

More than two years and less than three years, $125.

More than three years and less than four years, $150.

More than four years and less than five years $175.

More than five years and less than six years, $200.

More than six years and less than seven years, $225.

More than seven years and less than eight years, $250.

More than eight years and less than nine years, $275.

More than nine years and less than ten years, $300.

More than ten years and less than eleven years, $325.

More than eleven years and less than twelve years, $350.

More than twelve years and less than thirteen years, $375.

More than thirteen years, $400.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) said the intent of the proposition was clear.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 11—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Amend section 1, article iv, constitution, by adding:

District organizations of the International Typographical Union are entitled to elect one delegate, the certificate of a delegate so chosen to be signed by the president and secretary of said district organization.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 12—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Amend section 87, general laws, by adding:

The face (or reverse) of the said card shall contain "immediately upon taking up the work of a journeyman printer in any office, this card must be deposited with the nearest local union, or if said situation is not taken within the jurisdiction of any local union, said card must be deposited with the International secretary." Local unions shall refuse to recognize said withdrawal card when deposited, if there is any doubt as to said provision being adhered to, and failure to deposit said card shall debar said journeyman from exercising privileges granted by said card.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 13—By Delegate Marshall (Chicago):

Amend and renumber section 116, general laws, to read:

Change section 116 to section 132 and place first under the heading "Charges and Trials;" and make section read:

Section 132. Any member of a subordinate union having wronged his own or a sister union by the misappropriation of funds shall have his card revoked by the union of which he is a member, upon such union being notified of the misappropriation by its officers or under seal of the sister union, unless the delinquency is paid and forwarded to the union in which he is a defaulter. In case the defalcation is paid, the defaulting mem-

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ber shall be subject to the penalties hereinafter provided by section 133, excepting only the penalty of expulsion, and in lieu thereof may be debarred from holding any office or position of trust in the jurisdiction of the wronged union for such time as may be determined by three-fourths of the members of the local union in good standing voting at the trial.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago) stated that he desired to make the revocation of the card of a defaulter mandatory. He said the present law as found in section 116 of the general laws was inadequate to meet conditions that sometimes arose.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws explained the report of the committee and said the amendment placed the power to revoke the card of a member in the hands of the officers and not the union. He said the present law fully protected local unions.

Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) said he believed the present law was sufficient to cover all cases and favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Murphy (Providence) moved that Propositions Nos. 14 and 45 be read together.

Proposition No. 14—By Delegate Hetherington (Boston):

Substitute the following for article iii, constitution:

ARTICLE III—CONVENTIONS.

Section 1. The conventions of the International Typographical Union shall be held biennially on the second Monday in August at Indianapolis, Ind. All the arrangements for the same to be made by and at the expense of the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Stokes (Baltimore) favored the proposition and said the plan provided therein must eventually be adopted.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 45—By Delegates Higgins and Connolly (Syracuse):

Amend section 1, article iii, constitution, by inserting after the word "August" the following: "At the headquarters city," striking out "at such place as the delegates in convention assembled designate," the section to read as follows:

Section 1. The conventions of the International Typographical Union shall be held annually on the second Monday in August at the headquarters city, all the arrangements for the same to be made by and at the expense of the International Typographical Union. Provided, that once in ten-year periods, beginning with 1917, the convention may be held in Colorado Springs. This section shall become effective on September 1, 1920.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Higgins (Syracuse) stated the proposition was based on business principles and urged its adoption. He said the organization must come to it eventually and the step should be taken now.

Delegate Tullis (Dallas) opposed the report of the committee.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws pointed out that the benefits derived by local unions from conventions could not be estimated; conventions brought the organization to the attention of various cities. He urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegates Gookin (Roanoke) and Johnson (San Francisco) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Babb (Dayton) and Carter (Chattanooga) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Delegates Rutherford (Baltimore), Loman (San Diego), Hughes (Albuquerque), Jones (Greenville) and Stephenson (Billings), who were not present at the first day's session, were then obligated.

The following was read:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 10, 1917.

John W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—The Woman's International Auxiliary to the Typographical Union extend greetings and best wishes to all in convention assembled, and hope that success may crown all undertakings for the honor and glory of the International Typographical Union.

Respectfully and fraternally,
MRS. FRANK M. LONG,
Secretary-Treasurer, W. I. A.

President Scott said he regretted to announce the passing away of Delegate P. R. Pampusch, of St. Paul, Minn., representing Minneapolis Union No. 42, who died suddenly this morning. He said the officers of the convention would assist Delegate Cody (Minneapolis) in the return of the remains of Mr. Pampusch to St. Paul and aid him in this sad hour in every possible way, and that the convention could later take suitable action in the premises.

Delegate Lougheed (Detroit) moved that the report of the committee on appeals be made a special order of business for 11 o'clock Friday morning.

The motion was adopted.

Delegate Jones (Greenville, Texas) asked to be excused from attendance on account of an urgent message to come to Denver.

The request was granted.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 9:30 A. M., Thursday.

HOME DAY.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER HAYS ON THE SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION HELD ON THE GROUNDS OF THE UNION PRINTERS HOME ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 15, 1917.

On the afternoon of August 15, 1917, about 2,500 people assembled on the grounds of the Union Printers Home in response to an invitation issued by the board of trustees in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the Union Printers Home.

The board of trustees sent invitations to a large number of people representing international unions, local typographical unions and prominent business men to attend this celebration. Many responses were received, most of which expressed regret at being unable to attend. A few of these declinations are appended.

Lord Northcliffe, the special representative of the British government, who has been in this country for some time, sent the following:

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 3, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union of North America, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Much regret being unable to accept your kind invitation to come to Colorado Springs.

NORTHCLIFFE.

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The following from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, gives expression to his sentiments:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1917.

The Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIRS—Your invitation to attend the silver jubilee celebration of the Union Printers Home on Wednesday, August 15, at Colorado Springs is received.

I assure you that I appreciate your courtesy exceedingly, and I would indeed take pleasure in accepting, were it not for the fact that my engagements and duties are of such a character as will make it impossible for me to be away from the city for any length of time.

Thanking you for your kindness and thoughtfulness, and expressing the hope that the silver jubilee celebration may prove an enjoyable occasion, I am

Fraternally yours,
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

A few other letters are attached hereto as giving an idea of the general expression contained in the large number of declinations received:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 10, 1917.

Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

GENTLEMEN—I accept with pleasure the invitation to be present at your barbecue on the 15th inst. As one of the committee who received Mr. Childs when this institution was opened, it would be a pleasure to me to be at the silver anniversary.

Yours very truly,
J. A. HAYES.

DENVER, COLO., August 9, 1917.

The Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

GENTLEMEN—I have your kind invitation to be present at your silver jubilee celebration, for which I send my sincerest thanks. I am starting with my family on a cross-country auto journey to spend my vacation, and therefore will not be able to be present.

I wish to express to you my sincerest wishes and congratulations. You have set an example with your institution which I sincerely hope will be copied by many other lodges.

There is nothing that I appreciate more than the care of the aged, which, since it is not taken care of by national legislation, should be the duty of the lodges to which a member has devoted his activities during life. Yours respectfully,

PAUL WEISS,
Consul for Switzerland.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 31, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. HAYS—I was more than pleased to receive that evidence of remembrance in the form of an invitation to attend the silver jubilee of the Union Printers Home for union printers at Colorado Springs, August 15, 1917.

The memory of days which were fraught with hope and almost despair when the Home idea was first crystallized, and the active part which I took during those days as a member of the first board of trustees, elected at the annual meeting of the International Typographical Union in Atlanta, June, 1890, is very dear to me.

I have visited the Home on more than one occasion during these years, and in various places and at sundry times I have endeavored to open the minds of men of other walks of life to the great philanthropy of Messrs. Childs and Drexel to the boys and girls who "follow copy even though it should go out the window."

If possible to arrange affairs I shall be present in person and accept this invitation. Should I be unable to be present on this great occasion and to renew some very pleasant acquaintances of years' standing, I wish you would express my appreciation for this courtesy.

As far as I know, there are now but three of the original board of thirteen members living, and at the time of election I was the youngest member of the board by several years.

With every best wish for the success of each member of the International Typographical Union and of the continued benefits under this great institution, I remain,

Fraternally,
GEORGE A. MORGAN.

EL PASO, TEXAS, July 27, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Indianapolis:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your very kind remembrance in sending me an invitation to the silver jubilee of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs was gratefully appreciated. I have been trying to plan on being present, but liberty bonds and the Red Cross have had the first call on vacation money, and I can not make it. I am still proud that my name is on the hospital building there and that the Home is expanding its usefulness.

Were I a millionaire and "just rarin' " to give away millions, one of the first millions would be to the Union Printers Home on Pikes Peak avenue.

The years have dealt very kindly with me physically, and I still feel as young (and younger) as I did when I visited the Home in 1894, when I was a trustee. Sometimes as I read the increasing roll call for "thirty" I wonder if I am not nearing the end of the hook. Till then to set each "take" right, in good time, giving square measure for square reward, is worthy any printer's ambition, and the highest type of unionism.

I hope you will have a great convention and that our great union will ever increase its stalwart service. Yours fraternally,

ALEX. DUGUID.

OTTAWA, ONT., July 31, 1917.

John W. Hays, Secretary of Board of Trustees, Union Printers Home, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR HAYS—Your kind invitation to attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Union Printers Home at hand. Unfortunately it will be impossible for me to get to Colorado Springs this year, but I assure you and the members of the board of trustees that it affords me great pleasure to testify to the noble work being done by the members of the International Typographical Union in looking after the aged and sick members. The work being done by the board is one that will redound to the credit of organized labor throughout the United States and Canada, and will have the blessing upon it of many sick and infirm members who have had their closing days made easier by the generosity and good will of all the members of the International Typographical Union by providing such a Home.

Hoping the celebration will be a great success, and with best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Union Printers Home and the members of the International Typographical Union, I am,

Fraternally,
MICHAEL POWELL.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—I wish to thank you and the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home for the very kind invitation I received for Wednesday, August 15, and I regret very much that the necessity of my being in Chicago at that time prevents my accepting it.

I congratulate you on the success of this great work, and I am sure you have the best wishes of all the publishers of the country for its continuance. Very sincerely yours,

H. C. ROGERS,
President American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

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BOSTON, MASS., July 26, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept the invitation of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home at the silver jubilee celebration in Colorado Springs on Wednesday, August 15. Unfortunately I can not accept.

You have, however, my sincere congratulations on the work which the International Typographical Union has done through its Home at Colorado Springs, and also on the wonderful record made by the Home itself.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,
Boston Globe.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 25, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, 635-639 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—I have to acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to be present at the silver jubilee celebration of the Union Printers Home for Wednesday, August 15.

I thank you for this remembrance, but am unable to say at this particular time whether it will be possible for me to avail myself of it or not.

Assuring you of my appreciation, I am

Very truly yours,
C. D. TRAPHAGEN,
President United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—I thank you for your kindness in sending to me an invitation to attend the silver jubilee at Colorado Springs on August 15, and regret extremely my inability to accept, but both distance and lack of time unfortunately prevent.

Again thanking you, I am

Very truly yours,
L. B. PALMER,
Manager American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

BOSTON, MASS., July 23, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR MR. SCOTT—I am in receipt of your very thoughtful and kind invitation from the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, inviting me to be present at the silver jubilee celebration, Wednesday, August 15.

I would indeed be glad to accept if same were possible, but I am afraid that I shall be unable to accept of your hospitality, owing to the distance.

I would, nevertheless, thank you very much for remembering me. Very truly yours,

HENRY P. PORTER,
Chairman Committee on Apprentices, United Typothetæ of America, Closed Shop Division.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 23, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, 635 Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—Please accept thanks for the invitation to the silver jubilee of the Union Printers Home. I wish it were possible for me to attend.

Hoping the affair will be most successful,

Very truly yours,
EDWARD P. CALL,
Business Manager Journal of Commerce.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 24, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—Your letter of the 21st reached me, and I have received under separate covers a copy of your annual report.

I have not as yet had an opportunity of going over it, but shall do so soon, and shall read it with a great deal of interest. I thank you for remembering me.

I have also received under other covers an invitation to attend the silver jubilee celebration of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. I wish I was in position to accept this. I was out there three or four years ago, and enjoyed my visit, and should like to repeat it, but am afraid I will not be able to this year.

Yours very cordially,
G. H. GARDNER,
President Gardner Printing Company.

TORONTO, ONT., July 24, 1917.

John W. Hays, Secretary Union Printers Home:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation inviting me to be present at the silver jubilee of the Home was awaiting me on my return to the city after enjoying four weeks' holidays. I regret that I can not be with the board in person to participate in the twenty-fifth anniversary.

It is a great pleasure to me to know that I am the only Canadian, dead or alive, whose name is engraved on the cornerstone of one of the best institutions in America. Fraternally yours,

W. H. PARR.

Philip Pfalzgraf, foreman of the composing room of the Cincinnati Times-Star, was present to represent C. H. Rembold, general manager of that newspaper, who had been invited to attend the ceremonies.

The committee representing the trustees had prepared the following program, which was presented in its entirety:

PROGRAM—2:15 P. M.

J. W. Hays, Secretary-Treasurer Board of Trustees, Chairman

Selection by Colorado Midland Band.

Address, Governor Julius C. Gunter, The State of Colorado.

Lamb's Quartet.

Cecil Rodgers, first tenor; Adolph Bock, second tenor; Stanley Effinger, first bass; Richard Richardson, second bass.

1. "Banner of Glory".....Lyon

Address, Mayor Charles E. Thomas, The City of Colorado Springs,

Lamb's Quartet.

2. "Honey, I Wants Yer Now".....Parks

Address, Hon. Horace G. Lunt, The Chamber of Commerce.

Selection by Colorado Midland Band.

Address, Marsden G. Scott, President Board of Trustees.

Lamb's Quartet.

3. (a) "My Native Land".....Parks
(b) "The Union Printers Home"..D. S. Gilmore

Address, Theodore W. McCullough, "The Union Printers Home."

Selection by Colorado Midland Band.

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BARBECUE—5 P. M.

Potato Salad
Radishes Celery Pickles
Baked Beans
Cold Roast Pork
Barbecued Beef
Bread Cheese
Coffee Lemonade
Watermelon
Barbecue—Cafeteria Style

Lamb's Quartet.

1. "Love's Old Sweet Song".....Parks
"Going to Press".....Parks
2. "A Parody Medley".....D. S. Gilmore
3. "Pale in the Amber West".....Parks

The following is the program of speaking arranged by the committee, and which was carried out on the veranda on the front of the Home building, the audience being mostly seated in chairs on the lawn and beneath the trees:

Chairman Hays—

About twenty-seven years ago the city of Colorado Springs offered to the International Typographical Union a site of ground on this hill on which to erect a home for the aged and infirm brothers of the organization. The union at that time was discussing the question of the organization of such a home, and later accepted the offer of this city, and on this ground was erected the portion of the building extending from here to the end of this main building.

Twenty-five years ago the dedication ceremonies of this building took place. At that time there was no such verdure as there is at the present time. In those days there really was no rain in Colorado, and the grass was brown. Twenty-one years ago the International Typographical Union held a convention in Colorado Springs. Eleven years ago again the convention of the International Typographical Union met in this city, and the number of delegates and visitors in attendance at that time was infinitesimal as compared to the number in attendance at this convention. The ceremonies on Home day eleven years ago were held on the steps at the main entrance, and the audience was taken care of in almost the space that is now occupied by the flower bed now in front of the main entrance.

Upon the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of this Home the International Typographical Union again holds a convention in this city. The size of the convention and the number of people who are in attendance as visitors and ex-delegates is somewhat commensurate and in proportion to the improvements in the grounds and buildings of the institution since that time.

At this time I am going to introduce to you as the first speaker the governor of the state of Colorado. A good many of the people from the east have come to believe that the governor of the state of Colorado is always an opponent of trade unionism, and that his principal duties are calling out the state militia to keep the people from working in the mines, and to keep other people from preventing people working in the mines. At this time, however, I am enabled to introduce to you a governor who is not that kind of an executive—a man whose heart goes out to humanity and who is a friend of organized labor. I take pleasure in introducing to you Governor Julius C. Gunter.

Governor Gunter—

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Union, Ladies and Gentlemen—Nothing but a reason of substance would justify the chief executive of this state leaving the capital city at this hour and being without ear-reach of the many questions which are agitated there, but this gathering is a sufficient reason to claim his presence here.

Representing the people of the state of Colorado and manifesting the approval that those people feel for the personnel of this organization and for the superb humanitarian work that is being wrought out by its officers and membership, it is a matter of public policy, a matter of the purest humanitarianism to encourage and approve a work like this that means a concrete material manifestation of the love of man for man.

Here is an organization carrying in its ancestry a parentage which has performed its service upon every page of the history of our country. Over one hundred years ago American citizens gathered in congress and declared themselves free and independent people. One of the signers of that declaration of independence, one of the potential factors in the struggle consequent, was a printer. From that day to this, whether it has been upon the battlefields of our country, whether it has been in the cabinets of our presidents, whether it has been in the legislative halls at Washington city, you have found the printer representing the American people, and away from these spectacular scenes of the cabinet, the senate and the lower house of congress, you have found the printer waging a warfare to uphold principles which have meant so much to the history of our country. The American people have never had any great question presented to them for solution, commencing with the time of our declaring ourselves free and independent people, passing on to the acquisition of the various colonies, but what the American people have decided the questions right.

The chief executive of this state would be wanting in duty were he to permit a gathering of people representing the printers to gather under the shadows of our Peak and not be here to voice a welcome and to encourage this splendid work for humanity that you are carrying on.

Now, fellow citizens, is a time peculiarly appropriate for all of our citizenship to be gathered close together. If the time ever can be, if the time ever was when we ought to be helpful to each other, when we ought to think of our allies over the seas and our great Canadian neighbor, now is that time. We are entering upon a great contest—the duration of the conflict no man can predict. The success of that conflict, the triumph of the principles for which it stands, can only be achieved by an unselfish and patriotic union of all our people together.

A word as to your unions. Unions bring men together, make men think of each other, make men and women help each other; they are the instrumentality which elevates the lives of the present generation, which elevates the lives of the families of the people whom we love better than ourselves, and they are the instrumentality whereby the welfare of each country will be elevated. Look over the recruits that are now swelling your Colorado ranks. Examine the roster of your Colorado volunteers. They come in part—a large part—from the ranks of the worker, and likewise they come in large substance from the men affiliated with your unions.

It seems to me, notwithstanding the dark cloud that temporarily hovers over our country, that this world is growing better, and when the clouds lift from the scene of the terrible conflict in which we are sacrificing so much, the world will be fairer and the world will be better.

I am not here to make any extended speech. I am simply representing the people of the state of Colorado. We are proud as a people of this magnificent institution. We are prouder still of the heart throbs which in generosity have given it to your people—rather your people have given it to themselves. When the shadows begin to lengthen, when ill health comes upon the members of this union, they can gather here under Colorado skies, gather at their own home and enjoy the comfort and the peace that should attend the climbing years and should attend infirmities of life. I thank you.

Chairman Hays—

Those of you who attended the opening session of the convention on Monday morning will realize that the next speaker you will hear is well worth listening to. Although on Monday morning he

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tried to apologize to the convention because of the condition of his voice, I am told that since that time his voice has entirely recovered, and I am sure you will be well entertained today by the mayor. I take great pleasure in introducing to you the mayor of Colorado Springs, Charles E. Thomas.

Mayor Thomas—

The chairman has proved one thing that I have been endeavoring for a long time to prove—that is that there is little truth in printers. It has been my misfortune in life to make many mistakes, and I suppose I shall continue making them until the end. My good wife suggests that half of my time is spent in making mistakes and the other half in trying to correct them.

I am here again to apologize because of the sequence in the program which calls me at this time. I am more or less sentimental, although perhaps there are a lot of little ladies who would not think that, but I am easily led astray with music. Since early childhood music has been one of the things which has appealed to me most strongly. Early in life I thought the path of glory to fame lay along the line of vocal music; at any rate, my mother thought so—you know mothers are apt to feel that their sons can do almost anything—and I was put in the choir. I stayed in the choir for about three months, until our good minister who had baptized me came to me and said, "Charles, it is a case of you or the church. Which shall it be?" Well, you know what followed; but still my good mother thought perhaps there was a little injustice done, and she encouraged me to sing around the house, and there was some hope for me; but as I developed, married and settled down I felt that there was not that appreciation of my efforts to which I was entitled, and gradually I confined my efforts to the office in the back yard, where I knew I would disturb no one, still hopeful that the day might come when I should surmount the difficulty.

The only thing that ever convinced me that I could not and probably never would sing was one time when a young friend and I, after spending a week of dismal weather, went up to Port Rush from Belfast, and as we got there the sun came out for the first time in a week, the birds were chirping, and as I felt so happy I selected a piece I knew we both could sing—or, at least, I thought we could sing it. We sang the old song, "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." As we wound up with the words, "All the darkies am a weeping," we came to an abrupt turn in the road and we bumped into three Irishmen, and one of them said, "Can you blame them?"

Now, ladies and gentlemen, during all my life I have endeavored to comply and follow the instructions given to me by those in authority. When I came here I was instructed to divide ten minutes with the picture man. The rest of you who sat in the picture will realize just how much time is allotted to me. You know they say that repartee is the bright and brilliant answer you think of when you have gone home. I was introduced to the convention in a rather peculiar manner, intimating that my speech on that occasion was a pre-election promise. I want to tell you from a short experience, they say a man can not sidestep taxes and death; to those you want to add these pre-election promises. Not long ago it was my pleasure to be called in to a meeting that had been arranged by a committee from the federal government and some of our leading citizens. The chairman on that occasion introduced me by saying, "This is the intellectual representative of the voters of this city," and some one said, "He is the representative of the intellectual voters of the city." The other day, when I was introduced to the convention as one who had been elected by the printers' efforts, was the first proof that I had that that statement was correct. I am here representing the intellectual voters, but we will go a little bit further than that and include all the good citizens of Colorado Springs. I want to say for those citizens that we are indeed grateful and complimented by the governor of the state being here upon this occasion. I want to say that the mistake made in introducing the governor as the governor of Colorado Springs was not a mistake in fact, only in word, because Colorado Springs is looked upon as the best part of the whole state.

It is indeed a pleasure for me to join with you in this celebration, to partake of your hospitality and to enjoy again the beauty of your home. We of Colorado Springs look upon it as our Home, feeling very much the same proprietary interest as you who have actually paid for it. That is but natural, for it is a place of beauty and attractive to all visitors in this community. Having experienced many times the cordial hospitality that is extended to all visitors who come within your gates, I can say that we have more reason than mere locality for feeling that it is our Home. The beauty is obvious to all; the magnificence of the structure is not passed by any, but only those who come in close association with it appreciate the real beauty of this institution, as one great step in the progress of industrial labor and of the advancement of the conditions of those who labor. It is a recognition of man's duty toward man. I know of nothing more appropriate than the little pictures which you have sent out from this institution as a souvenir, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?" You have recognized the fact that you are your brother's keeper, and this institution is the whole argument, all the evidence, and when that spirit has spread further and further until it animates every citizen of this great nation, until that time we still have the labor to perform in cultivating the seed which you have sown here. It is only within the last few years that in public life you dared to advance it, but eventually all good citizens will recognize the fact that every man must be his brother's keeper.

I feel in talking upon this subject a great deal like the senator in congress who had made a speech lasting some six hours. One of his admirers said to him, "Senator, did you talk as long as you could?" He said "No," His friend said, "Well, if you had talked as long as you could, how long could you talk?" "Well," he said, "that depends upon the subject. If it is a subject that I know from A to Z, and have analyzed it from every angle, I probably would cover all that I want to say, and more than I ought to say, in about twenty minutes; but on any subject with which I am not familiar I can talk indefinitely."

I feel it is my duty to let you listen to others far better qualified to talk to you than I am under the existing circumstances. I want to say that the city of Colorado Springs has been delighted with your presence here. We hope that you have enjoyed it; we apologize for the weather, and, incidentally, I will say that we do that occasionally, and we hope that the balance of your stay will indeed be pleasant. Thank you.

Chairman Hays—

Twenty-five years ago, when this building was dedicated, the chamber of commerce of the city of Colorado Springs was represented at that dedication by Horace G. Lunt, who made an address during the dedication ceremony. Today, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, the same gentleman is with us again, and I now take great pleasure in introducing to you the Hon. Horace G. Lunt, representative of the chamber of commerce of the city of Colorado Springs.

Hon. Horace G. Lunt—

You will remember that the poet Vergil in commemorating the noble deeds of the Romans made the old man Æneas relate the history of his country, because, as he said, "I took part in the glories of that time." So it is no more than just that upon the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of your Home the present speaker should claim the distinction of having taken an humble part in the original celebration which marked the inauguration of this brotherly benevolent Home for the members of your union.

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As upon that day I had the honor of welcoming those who came to the opening of the Home on behalf of the chamber of commerce of the city of Colorado Springs, so today as then, as representing the same body, I welcome his excellency the governor, the state officials, the officers of the International Typographical Union, the trustees of the Home and the printers of the country over, whose philanthropic sacrifices are evidenced by every brick and stone of this, their Home.

I think today that we can all count it fortunate that the meeting was held in Denver at the time when it became necessary to choose a site for your Home. The members were out in the west, then a comparatively far country from the fringe of the Atlantic, and I doubt not that some of the members agreed that the Home should be located here with some misgivings, but they were wise in their generation, and in locating the Home here were guided by the broad spirit of the west—

Out where the skies are a trifle bluer,
Out where friendship's a little truer,
That's where the west begins.

Out where the world is in the making,
Where fewer hearts in despair are aching,
That's where the west begins;
Where there's more of singing and less of sighing,
Where there's more of giving and less of buying,
And a man makes friends without half trying,
That's where the west begins.

You have before you today a realization of what the hand of man can do in reclaiming the desert. Will you let your memory revert twenty-five years? Will you imagine this beautiful spot as bare and bleak as those plains out to the east of us—not a tree, no shrubbery, no verdure, no flowers but the wild ones nature had strewn upon the bleak hillside? Out to the west of us lay the then small city of Colorado Springs, and if you could have stood here and looked to the west you would have seen a little procession winding its way from the city out over the unbroken ground and over the street that existed only upon the map which included this land.

Governor Routt was the honored guest of the day and came to lend the dignity of the state to the occasion, as today Governor Gunter has honored you with his presence and brings you the congratulation of the whole state. From the little stand, unprotected from the strong wind which played over us, we felicitated each other upon the happy occasion—the printers who had so generously and bravely given of their wages sufficient to complete the project, the city that had also aided, and the community, and, in fact, we congratulated the world that this Home expressed a brotherhood of mankind never before realized. The band played, the speeches were made, the sun shone as brightly then as today, and we separated hoping, yet hardly realizing, for the great success which has come to your Home. The then future has become the past and the present, and now you look upon this splendid realization of the benevolent purposes of those pioneer printers who conceived and carried to success this Union Printers Home.

So it is easy for you to now say how fine this all is, but on that day twenty-five years ago can you not believe that there was some misgivings as to the ultimate outcome of the scheme so broad and generous and far-reaching in its object? Maybe there were, but it was not expressed, and boldly and bravely those who then had charge of this Home went to work, and with those who have succeeded in the official possession, through energy, patience, perseverance, hard work, and through the assistance of the generous hearts of your whole craft, the union has reaped a reward rich and most justly deserved.

We do indeed welcome you again to our city, and with that welcome goes our hearts' profound desire and hope for a long-continued and preeminent success.

Twenty-five years have passed since that day, twenty-five years filled with great actions, catastrophes, hopes, joys and pleasures. Peace and prosperity prevailed throughout the country twenty-five years ago, but today while the sky is just as blue, the sun shines just as bright and the mountains are as grand as then, nevertheless a mantle of despair has spread itself over the world and men have fallen to the destruction of each other in a most appalling degree. It was then our birthday, but we can not hope that today is the birthday of a new freedom and of a democracy to prevail the world over, the birthday of a broad brotherhood of mankind, founded on justice, humanity and liberty and which shall prevail forever.

Without belittling in any degree any other organization that exists in our country, we can truthfully say that there does not exist within the bounds of our nation any other organization more loyal, more patriotic, more devoted to the principles of freedom and justice than the International Typographical Union, and this union standing for that freedom, that justice, that law and order, that brotherhood of mankind, will be as lasting as our own democracy.

Chairman Hays—

When the committee on arrangements of the board of trustees was considering this celebration, it, of course, took into consideration the fact that there might be a small shower, but I can assure you that in my opinion it will not last long, and you will be perfectly safe in keeping your seats.

The next speaker whom I will introduce in fact needs no introduction. He is the president of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home, the president of the International Typographical Union, and is a man whose heart lies in work of this kind, a man whose heart goes out to humanity in such a way that the work he does for this institution is a joy to him first, last and all the time.

I take great pleasure in introducing to you President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union and of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home.

President Marsden G. Scott—

Ladies and Gentlemen—In bidding you welcome to this modest celebration of the twenty-fifth birthday anniversary of the Union Printers Home, I shall not attempt to rehearse the history of this institution. The printed page with its dry statistics, even when illuminated with the reproduced photograph, can not describe the Union Printers Home. Here a noble thought has developed into a flower which puts at naught the eloquence of the orator. Guided by the Master's hand, the members of our organization have builded a living monument to the fraternal spirit which has been the bulwark of the International Typographical Union.

The printer man of a quarter of a century ago was less prosperous than he is today. Walt Mason described one of his peculiar traits when he wrote:

The man whose eyes are wide apart,
Whose hands are reaching in his jeans,
Who listens rather to his heart
Than to the teaching of his brains,
Is apt to join the pauper crowd,
And perish after many knocks,
And wear a cheap, old-fashioned shroud,
And slumber in a misfit box.
Whereas, if he is shrewd and wise,
With lips that close up like a hasp,
With little space between the eyes,
And hands that freeze to what they grasp,
His death will fill the town with gloom,
And mourners will bewail the day,
And he will have a corking tomb
In which to loaf the years away.

What these lines may lack in literary polish is more than compensated for in their homely sentiment. The hands of the union printer have been reaching in his jeans for more than a hundred years. Many of us will not have a corking tomb in which to loaf the years away, but I am sure that

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I express the sentiments of every member of the International Typographical Union when I say that if we were to have the choice between our partnership in this institution and a corking tomb, every one of us would choose the Union Printers Home.

If peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war, then this institution is an emblem of one of the victories of peace. This Home represents a victory for the trades union movement. But for the fact that we printers are organized, this Home would not have been established, nor could it be maintained.

There are many printers in America who are not members of the International Typographical Union, but where in this broad land have they founded a home for their comrades, stricken in illness or rendered unfit by advanced years for further service in the industry?

This anniversary celebration is not an occasion for boastfulness, but rather it is a day on which the members of the International Union should congratulate themselves on the growth and development of the modest institution which our union created a quarter of a century ago. No greater benefit to the International Union could be suggested than to escort every member of our union through these beautiful grounds and buildings, if such a plan were feasible. Here are the rewards of co-operation, which words can but feebly describe. There is no other institution of this character and completeness, owned and maintained by a trade union, in all America. Therefore, our pride is pardonable. It may be that in the coming years we shall be able to do more for those of our members in need of assistance. Certainly no member of the union here this afternoon would wish to do less. I am sure of that.

There are many of us who believe that in this institution there lies the partial solution of one of the great problems of the industrial world. Where rests the responsibility for the care and maintenance of the men and women whose energy has been burned up in any industry? Has the state or the nation, or labor or capital, answered this question? Is humanity responsible to humanity? Shall industrial America go on indefinitely building corking tombs in which industrial barons are to loaf the years away, or shall the workers, tired and weary, be guaranteed a comfortable place in which to sit down and rest when the army of youth overtakes and passes them?

This afternoon there are assembled on the battle fronts of Europe countless thousands of men, fighting to preserve the institutions which an enlightened civilization has established. There in the front line trenches several hundred members of this union are wearing the uniform of the Canadian expeditionary forces. More than two score of our comrades have given up their lives in this war.

Here in the United States thousands of union printers are enlisting under the Stars and Stripes, or will be selected under the universal service act. The members of this International Union stand solidly and unreservedly back of the governments under which we live, ready to make the sacrifices which must be made if government by the people is not to perish.

It is not for us to question the mysterious ways of our Creator. We know that there has been a great awakening. We are confident that when peace shall have been established there will follow a better understanding between Capital and Labor, and that we shall find the solution of some of the problems which confront us on the industrial battlefields of America.

In behalf of the trustees of this institution, I desire to express to the governor of the glorious state of Colorado, to the mayor of this beautiful and most hospitable city, and to the representatives of its business institutions, our sincere appreciation of the honors conferred upon the International Typographical Union on this occasion. We thank you more than words can tell.

To all who have assembled here this afternoon, we extend a hearty welcome to our Home. We realize that this institution as it stands today in no sense completes our duty. We must preserve this institution, enlarge its capacity and bequeath it to the next generation of union printers.

Chairman Hays—

"The Union Printers Home." When the board of trustees was considering the program for today and decided that it wanted some one to respond to the title of "The Union Printers Home," it gave considerable consideration to the type of man who could best perform that service. They happily hit upon the man whom I am about to introduce to you, a man who has been a member of the International Typographical Union continuously for thirty-five or more years, a man who has known this institution from its inception, a man who is capable of representing the board of trustees in speaking to you upon this subject. I take exceptional pleasure in introducing to you Theodore W. McCullough, of Omaha Typographical Union, who will speak to you upon the subject, "The Union Printers Home."

Theodore W. McCullough—

Mr. Chairman, Governor, and the Mayor, Board and Officers, Ladies and Gentlemen—It seems almost a profanation for any man, no matter how eloquent, to attempt to speak to an assemblage of printers for the Union Printers Home in the presence of the Union Printers Home. It speaks for itself with voice more commanding, with eloquence more impressive than any to which man in all his pride and glory could possibly give utterance. It is more than that; even the humblest in thought or the most halting in speech could here find inspiration for an outburst of eloquence and overflow of soul and sentiment. I feel, despite the very generous words of the chairman, absolutely incapable of correctly or incompetently phrasing the sentiments that I know animate the heart of all the members of the International Typographical Union who have any cognizance whatever of the Union Printers Home, what it means and what it stands for. Where is there one within the jurisdiction who does not know that better far than I can tell them?

Throughout the universe we find exemplified the doctrine of interdependence. It is the first and the greatest law of creation, that all things created depend on one another. The same law permeates society. It would have been easy for the Creator to have made man independent, equipped with the powers to satisfy himself as to his wants and aspirations. He was wisely and generously deprived of that in order that he would be compelled to come together with his fellow men in social intercourse, in order that he might satisfy his needs and help to satisfy the needs of others, because out of his very necessity grew his most generous impulses.

The man who has the "corking tomb" the previous speaker referred to acquires that by paying little attention to the wants and necessities of those he meets along the way, while the man who sleeps in the "misfit box" is laid so because he did. But which of you would not much rather go and take your place with the man in the misfit box than lie alongside of him in the corking tomb, and have to take the onus that goes with the one and forego the gratification that must be the share of the other, because he must rest in his misfit box realizing in some way he has helped the man who marched along beside him?

In the development of society the various occupations and callings in which men found themselves had the effect of breaking society up into groups. You became a group of that society to which you belong because of the conditions surrounding the printing industry. The common thought and common aims of the printer brought about common aspirations and dreams. One of these was the establishment of a Home for the old and worn-out printers. It was discussed many times, by groups of printers, but to no definite

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end, until 1887, when the convention at Pittsburgh gave it definite favor.

When a ten-thousand-dollar check came into the convention at Pittsburgh with no strings on it, the delegates did not know what to do with it. They gave it to a committee to decide, and the committee came back and spoke to the convention and the convention to the organization of constructing a Union Printers Home, and just as it was said so many years ago on the shores of Galilee, "If ye have faith even as a grain of mustard seed ye shall say unto yonder mountains, be ye removed and cast into the sea, and it shall be done." Those printers at that time had that faith, even as a grain of mustard seed, and today you see the Union Printers Home, that almost represents one thousand ten-thousand-dollar checks in actual value, and who will undertake to estimate its worth to those who have shared its benefits—its comforts to the afflicted, its service to those who have been restored to health and usefulness, or whose last hours have been soothed by kindness beyond price?

As the mayor said about the congressman, the subject that he is best qualified to speak on he can handle definitely and fully in a few minutes. I could talk for hours, not because I am like the congressman, unfamiliar with the subject, because I do know. I have lived closer to this Home than many of you have. I would that every member of the International Typographical Union had lived as close to this Home as I have lived. He would be a better man for it. There are some things, although, that can not be passed briefly. The governor of the state, the representative of the chamber of commerce, the mayor of the city and the president of the International Typographical Union have all referred in passing to the philanthropic and altruistic aspect of this institution and the spirit that made it possible. It is very difficult today to think how very new that spirit is. In the great war that has been blazing throughout the civilized world for the last three years, the only humanitarian aspect has been the activity of the Red Cross, and people have come to look upon the Red Cross as an agency of mercy, and almost to think that we have had it forever, and yet the Red Cross is younger by many years than the International Typographical Union. I refer to that to show you how lately mankind has come to think of the human wreckage that strews the way. Even as late as 1859 the Red Cross had not come into existence. During our civil war we had no such thing as the Red Cross. It is only within a short time, a very short time, that society as such has paid any attention whatever to the industrial wreckage that has strewn the path of our material development. The typographical union was a pioneer in that movement; it began its efforts in an humble way; its attempts were sporadic, not always successful, and yet they were always leading up to the end; men spent their strength, gave their vigor, dissipated their energy in the industrial strife in order that they might have a place somewhere that would be of help and assistance to them at a time when they had reached the point when they could no longer do for themselves. This had required sacrifice, but sacrifice is our part; sacrifice is our duty. To quote from one of our great poets, "Not enjoyment and sorrow is our destined end and way; but to act that each tomorrow find us farther than today." This generation does not live for itself. It lives for its successors, just as the generation preceding this one lived for this. We are enjoying the fruits and efforts of those who went before us, just as the fruits that come from our sowing will be reaped and enjoyed by those who follow us. The president has said that he does not know what the future may be of this institution; no more do I. Nor can any one foretell with accuracy what may come. As Judge Lunt has asked you to revert back to the picture that greeted them here twenty-five years ago, so I ask you in your imagination to try to project the picture that will be presented here when the golden jubilee of the Union Printers Home is celebrated. If we can do in twenty-five years what we have done with the small membership that we had at the start, if we can do all of this, what can we do with the membership that is to be ours and with the future that is before us?

They have referred to the war, its possible outcome and its effect. None of us can tell what it will be. Most of us have our eyes only on the trenches. We hear the bursting shell, the screaming shrapnel, the roar of the battle; we see the dead and the pain and the suffering, but I ask you to look a little beyond the trenches; don't think of the millions who are struggling in the desperate conflict, but look beyond that and see a free Russia coming up where an autocracy has been forever overthrown. Look at the caste lines that have been destroyed forever in democratic England and democratic France. Look at the rising tide of democracy in Germany. In our own country we are publicly discussing today things we scarcely dared whisper in privacy a few years ago. We have paid a terrible price for it, but a terrible price has always been exacted for every great benefit that man has enjoyed, and I am optimistic enough to believe that those who follow will reap a benefit worthy this price that we have paid.

The doctrine of interdependence is being better understood every day. Man can not live for himself alone; man can not die for himself; man can not withdraw so far from association with his fellow men that his life has no influence on his fellow men. There are times when the clouded canopy is opened and you can look above and see the heavens at night dotted with the stars, and you feel as the Psalmist did when he said, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork," and I am minded always when I look on that to feel as did the old patriarch Job when he said, "What is man that Thou was mindful of him, or the son of man that Thou visiteth him?" This great world, the world of which we are so proud, is a speck so small that an astronomer on the nearest fixed star with instruments no more powerful than those with which ours are equipped could not detect our presence in space. Yet all the wonderful worlds swing on in their orbits in stupendous procession in obedience to that the primal law of interdependence. It is a physical fact that you can not disturb a particle anywhere in the created universe without affecting in some way every other particle in the created universe. And this physical law has its counterpart in the moral life of man. Each has some influence on all the others, and when that influence is properly co-ordinated with other lives and is directed along right channels, who is it can say what the end or what the effect will be.

Eleven years ago when the International Typographical Union convention assembled here there were 32,000 members in good standing. Today we have more than 62,000 members in good standing; we are growing, and as the world goes ahead we are going ahead.

This institution is a concrete evidence of the possibility of co-operative effort. We are making headway; the world is getting better; the world is a better world today than it was a year ago. It is a better world than it was ten or twenty-five years ago, simply because the mind of man is being opened up every day; his aspirations are being set higher, and his efforts are being made stronger because of these aspirations. There is no end to it, my friends; there is no limit that can be set. We will do what we can cheerfully and willingly, and in as good a spirit as we have done all that we have done so far.

Just as the Union Printers Home carried today a message of cheer to the aged and the invalid, just so it will continue to carry that message of cheer to the aged and the afflicted through the years to come; and as our organization grows in strength and rises in achievement, so the Union Printers Home will develop and grow and rise, always keeping just a little bit ahead of requirements, and trying to realize and fulfill as it does now the hopes, the aspirations, the ambitions and the dreams of the men and the women of the United States and Canada, who have made it possible. I thank you.

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Chairman Hays—

As chairman of the gathering, I desire to join with President Scott in thanking the speakers who have appeared here today and for the welcome extended to the delegates, ex-delegates and visitors.

The barbecue that had been provided by the board of trustees and arranged for by Superintendent Daley and the matron, Mrs. Daley, was served as per program in tents on the Home grounds just outside the location of the pavilion. The repast was sumptuous and enjoyed by every one who was in attendance.

It can be said without any exaggeration that the Home day celebration and the silver anniversary of the dedication of the Union Printers Home was a complete success. The audience listened attentively to the various addresses and were obviously in full sympathy with the remarks and appreciative of the wonderful institution the anniversary of which was being celebrated. The International Typographical Union has reason to be proud both of the institution and of the number of people who attended its twenty-fifth anniversary celebration. There is no doubt but that the reports carried in various directions and to numerous localities by the people who were in attendance will be of great benefit to the organization as a whole and especially to many of its subordinate unions.

FOURTH DAY

MORNING SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
Thursday, August 16, 1917.

The convention was called to order by President Scott at 9:30 o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Adams
Adler
Albrecht
Alley
Amsberry
Anderson
Appleyard
Armstrong
Babb
Bachman
Baldauf
Baldwin
Ball
Bancroft
Bardin
Baum
Beilman
Becker
Black
Bowen, A. W.
Bowen, J. P.
Boyd
Brady
Brame
Brison
Brown, C. W.
Brown, W. E.
Brooks
Burns
Burt
Cahill
Campbell
Cantwell
Carder
Carter
Casaday
Casey
Cato
Cavanagh
Cody
Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Dierkes
Digges
Donovan
Dunham
Dunkle
Eatherley
Edie
Edwards
Elliot
Ellis
English
Farmer
Fentress
Freeman
Fullam
German
Gilbert
Googer
Gookin
Gottlob
Graves
Groom
Grothe
Guetschow
Gustafson
Haines
Harrison
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Hazlett
Head
Henderson
Herman
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoffman
Hufham
Hughes
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jolly
Jordan
Karns
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kenny
Kinsolving
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Leighley
Lemley
Lohmann
Loman
Lougheed
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Merritt
Miller
Mueller
Mullich
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Newton
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, John
O'Shaughnessy
Overdear
Owens
Park
Powell
Raubinger
Reeves
Remmert
Rhyne
Rickert
Rider
Rifenberick
Riser
Rising
Robinson
Rossie
Runshe
Rutherford
Ryan
St. Jacques
Sass
Sheehan
Shepard
Shields
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Smith, R. B.
Spatny
Spurgeon
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Steffen
Steidley
Stephens
Stephenson
Stokes
Strange
Taylor
Thacker
Thompson
Tompkins
Trump
Tullis
Uzzell
Vest
Waddell
Wagoner
Walden
Walton
Watson
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
West
Wheeler
White
Wiley

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Williams	Woods
Wilson, C. M.	Woodward
Wilson, G. A.	Woody
Wilson, W. E.	Wright
Winn	Zander
Woodruff	

Credentials in regular form were presented by the following:

179. Leadville, Colo.—Ray Wilson.

Delegate Wilson was obligated and seated.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays reported he had conferred with the coroner regarding the death of Delegate P. R. Pampusch and that the coroner was of the opinion the demise of Mr. Pampusch was due to heart failure. He stated Representative Brady, under instruction from the executive council, would accompany the remains to Minneapolis.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 16, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on laws respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 15—By Delegate Wiley (Denver):

Amend the general laws by adding the following new section, to follow section 145:

Section —. Accusations or charges against a member for violation of any of the provisions of section 109 must be made in writing by a member of the union, and may be made and presented to the president at any time after knowledge of the offense alleged comes to the member making the charges. Such charges must be signed by the member presenting them, and shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the party that he has been reliably informed and in good faith believes that the accused is guilty of the offense charged. Within five days after the presentation of such charges to the president he shall cause a copy thereof to be served upon the member accused, and shall together with such copy serve upon such accused member three copies of the following affidavit:

State of ——, County of ——, ss:

I, ——, do not belong to, nor have I ever at any time belonged to, or been a member of, or in any manner been connected with any secret organization or combination, oath-bound or otherwise, which organization or combination has as one of its objects the influencing or controlling or in any manner affecting the legislation or business or proceedings or elections of the International Typographical Union or of any local union. I do not now belong to, nor have I ever at any time belonged to or been a member of or in any manner been connected with any organization or combination existing contrary to the spirit or letter of section 109 of the general laws of the International Typographical Union.

Signature.....

(Verification).

The president shall present such charges to the union at its next stated meeting, when the member accused may, before further proceedings are had, file with the secretary of the union the three copies of said affidavit each duly subscribed and sworn to before a notary public residing within the jurisdiction of the local union. The secretary shall dispose of said affidavits in the following manner: One copy shall be forthwith delivered to the member preferring such charges; one copy shall be filed with the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and one copy shall be retained by the local secretary and become a part of the files and records of the local union. Upon the delivery of said affidavits to the secretary of the union all further proceedings in such matter shall be postponed until the next stated meeting of the union, at which time the member preferring such charges may withdraw the same. Should the charges not be so withdrawn the president shall appoint a committee of five members to investigate the charges, and such investigating committee shall report its findings at the next regular meeting of the union. If the charges are found worthy of trial by the union, a trial committee shall be appointed or selected and such further proceedings had as are hereinafter provided.

Should the accused member fail or refuse to file with the secretary of the union the affidavits at the time and place hereinbefore provided it shall be conclusively deemed that the charges are worthy of trial and the president shall appoint a committee of five to try the case, or such committee may be selected by lot, if required by either party to the controversy. Before the trial committee shall organize each of its members shall duly sign and acknowledge before a notary public the affidavit hereinbefore set out and deposit the same with the secretary of the union.

The trial committee shall, after its organization, notify the parties of the time and place of sitting, and shall require the presence of such witnesses as shall be requested by the parties. Witnesses, residing within the jurisdiction of the local union, who shall after notification fail or refuse to attend before the trial committee, or who when present shall refuse to be sworn or to testify in full, shall be deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming of a union man and shall be fined the sum of $10 for the first offense, $25 for the second offense, and shall be expelled for the third offense, provided, however, any witness may refuse to answer any specific question upon the ground that his answer would tend to incriminate him, the question asked and the fact of refusal to answer shall be set forth in the report of the committee to the union.

Should any witness fail or refuse, after notification, to attend the sitting of the trial committee, or to be sworn, or to testify in full, said facts shall be reported by the committee to the next regular meeting of the union, and the trial of the original charges before the trial committee shall not be concluded until the said witness shall have complied with the requirements of the trial committee; provided, however, that the union may by majority vote instruct the trial committee to proceed without enforcement of such requirement. When the trial committee shall have arrived at its decision upon the charges presented, it shall at the next following regular meeting of the union report the evidence and its judgment on the case. Any member guilty of a violation of section 109 shall, upon conviction of a first offense, be deprived of the right to hold office in the local or International Union, and upon conviction of a second offense, shall be expelled.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Wiley (Denver) favored the proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws explained that the proposed law paved the way for injuring a member by charges and then withdrawing them. He urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 16—By Montreal (Canada) Union No. 176:

Montreal Union No. 176 begs to submit the following resolution to the convention at Colorado Springs for its consideration and approval:

That a Canadian vice-president shall be nominated and elected from the Canadian membership, to whom shall be addressed all matters pertaining to Canadian affairs. He shall be elected for two years by the Canadian electorate only and shall be subject to all rules and regulations governing executive officers of the International Typographical Union, and may be recalled from office by a three-fourths majority referendum vote of the Canadian electorate. He shall receive the salary of $2,000 per annum, and shall give his entire time to the duties of his office. Further, that the secretary-treasurer is hereby authorized to make all necessary changes in the laws, or sections thereof, to read in accordance with this resolution.

The following amendments are designed to carry out the intent of this resolution:

Amend section 2, article ii, by-laws, to read:

Section 2. Subordinate unions may nominate at the regular meeting in February one candidate for each elective office. Nominations shall be made by ballot and the names of all members who have announced their candidacy as is provided in the preceding section shall appear thereon. Candidates for president, first vice-president and secretary-treasurer who receive a majority of the votes cast shall be recorded as having received the endorsement of the union. Candidates for other offices who receive the highest number of votes shall be recorded as having received the endorsement of the union. It shall be the duty of one of the secretaries of each subordinate union taking action to immediately notify the secretary-treasurer, who is directed to close nominations at 12 M. (noon) on March 8, those received after that time to be disregarded; the secretary-treasurer shall publish in the April issue of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL a list of the nominees and nominators, declaring the five candidates for each office who have been supported by the largest number of unions as nominees for the offices for which they were respectively named: Provided, That candidates for the offices of president and secretary-treasurer shall have at least fifty endorsers, and all other candidates, except those for offices allotted to the allied crafts, shall have at least twenty endorsers. Candidates for offices allotted to the allied crafts and typographical union in Canada shall have at least five endorsers.

Amend section 10, article ii, by-laws, to read:

Section 10. The selection of second vice-president shall be conducted in accordance with the spirit of the agreement between this organization and the German-American Typographia, which was adopted by popular vote in 1893. The selection of vice-presidents allotted to branches of the craft organized into trade district unions shall be conducted in accordance with the laws of the respective trade district unions with which they are connected. Unions competent to nominate candidates for vice-presidents allotted to branches of the trade not organized into trade district unions shall be restricted to those composed of members engaged at the respective trades. The selection of fourth vice-president shall be allotted to International Typographical Unions in Canada.

Amend section 1, article v, constitution, to read:

Section 1. The elective officers of the International Typographical Union shall be a president, a vice-president, a second vice-president, a vice-president for each of the allied crafts, a fourth vice-president nominated from the International Typographical Unions in Canada, a secretary-treasurer, such number of delegates to the American Federation of Labor as this body is entitled to by law, one delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (who must be a member of one of the Canadian unions), such number of nominees as may be necessary to fill vacancies in the membership of the Union Printers Home Corporation, and an agent of the Union Printers Home.

Amend section 6, article vi, constitution, to read:

Section 6. There shall be an executive council, consisting of the president, the first vice-president, the second vice-president, the third vice-president, the fourth vice-president and secretary-treasurer, which body shall have general supervision of the business of the International Union and of subordinate unions.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Murphy (Providence) moved that propositions Nos. 17, 27, 31 and 18 be read.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 17—By Delegate Jackson (Sacramento):

Amend section 105, general laws, to read:

Section 105. Not more than forty-eight hours shall constitute a week's work. No member of a subordinate union shall work more than six days in a week, nor more than the number of hours constituting a day's work in any jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Should any member work, through inability to secure a substitute, a greater number than six days in any one week, or whenever his overtime aggregates a day in hours, he shall give to the first available substitute such accumulated day or days: Provided, That subordinate unions shall specify the period (not less than thirty days) extra time shall be accumulative. All violations or evasions of this law shall be punished by a fine of not less than one day's minimum pay for each violation. And it shall be obligatory upon the part of the local unions in whose jurisdiction said violation occurs to impose and collect such fine. Members employed on seven-day papers shall employ competent substitutes to fill their positions when laying off. Six-day papers publishing Sunday editions shall be classed in the category of seven-day morning papers.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Jackson (Sacramento) stated he introduced the proposition at the request of an ex-delegate and inquired the reason the committee on laws reported it unfavorably.

Delegate Burt (Mobile) favored the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Boyd (Des Moines), Lougheed (Detroit), Cavanagh (New York), Beilman (Buffalo), Newton (Nashville), Alley (Nashville), Riser (Ogden), Woodward (Mason City), Winn (Birmingham), German (Springfield, Ill.), Reeves (Duluth), Jackson (Sacramento), Taylor (Kansas City), Bancroft (Kansas City), Neely (San Francisco), Coyell (Buffalo) and Lawrence (Hillsboro) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 27—By Delegate Gilbert (Austin):

Strike out section 106, general laws, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Section 106. It shall be optional with local unions whether situations on seven-day papers shall be seven-day situations or six-day situations. Provided, That no local union shall permit members to work more than six days in one week, when a substitute can be obtained.

Committee reports unfavorably.

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Delegates Gilbert (Austin), Merritt (Houston), Armstrong (Memphis), Tullis (Dallas), Reeves (Duluth), Smith (Butte) and Park (Boise City) favored the proposition and stated they favored local autonomy in this and other similar matters.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws, Delegates Campbell (Norfolk), Cole (Toledo), Hoban (Cleveland), Smith (Pueblo), Murphy (Providence), Johnson (San Francisco), Steffen (Cleveland) and Keener (Tucson) favored the report of the committee and said the present law worked satisfactorily where properly applied and had resulted in creating more work.

Delegate Keller (New York) moved the previous question.

The motion was adopted.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Newton (Nashville) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 31—By Delegate Colvin (Topeka):

Strike out section 106, general laws, and renumber the following sections. Section 106 reads as follows:

Section 106. No member of a subordinate union shall be required or permitted to hold a situation of more than six days or six nights or a combination of days and nights equivalent to six in one financial week, unless the local union is unable to furnish the required number of men demanded by the employer or his representative.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 18—By Delegate Anderson (Omaha):

Strike out sections 106 and 107, general laws, which read:

Section 106. No member of a subordinate union shall be required or permitted to hold a situation of more than six days or six nights or a combination of days and nights equivalent to six in one financial week, unless the local union is unable to furnish the required number of men demanded by the employer or his representative.

Sec. 107. No member of a subordinate union in whose jurisdiction machines are operated under a piece or bonus scale shall work on such machines more than six days in a week, nor more than the minimum number of hours constituting a day's work in any such jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of $10.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Anderson (Omaha) favored his proposition and explained that he presented it at the request of his union.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Anderson and Lemley (Omaha) were recorded as voting in the negative on proposition No. 18.

Delegates Winn and Carder (Birmingham) asked to be recorded as voting against the unfavorable report of the committee on laws on propositions Nos. 18, 27 and 31.

Delegate German (Springfield, Ill.) asked to be recorded as voting against the unfavorable report of the committee on laws on proposition No. 27.

Delegate Carter (Chattanooga) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative on the unfavorable report of the committee on laws on propositions No. 17 and 27.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read the following:

Services in honor of Peter R. Pampusch, delegate from Minneapolis to this convention, will be held at 3 o'clock sharp at the undertaking parlors of Hallett & Baker, corner North Cascade avenue and East Bijou street.

These services will be conducted by the Rev. Carl Reed Taylor, delegate to this convention from Kansas City.

It is the desire of his colleague from Minneapolis and the delegates from the sister city of St. Paul, in which Mr. Pampusch's family resides, that as many as can of the visitors to this convention attend.

It is also the desire of those directly interested that the convention rise and stand for one minute at 3 o'clock sharp out of respect for our deceased brother.

Delegate Cody (Minneapolis) moved the adoption of the foregoing suggestion.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Delegates Taylor (Kansas City), Donovan and Thompson (St. Paul) were excused to attend the funeral of Delegate Pampusch.

Proposition No. 20—By Jackson (Tenn.) Union No. 24:

Amend section 156, general laws, to read:

Section 156. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 147, 148 and 150, the executive council shall pay to the order of the president and secretary of the union involved, for such time as the executive council may deem wise, an amount equal to twelve and one-half dollars ($12.50) per week for each married man and ten dollars ($10) per week for each single man entitled thereto.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Murphy (Providence) moved that propositions Nos. 21 and 102 be read.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 21—By Delegate Wilson (Houston):

Strike out section 9, article v, by-laws, and renumber the balance of the sections, ending at article vi. Section 9 reads as follows:

Section 9. Any resident member at the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs who is expelled from said Home shall not be eligible to the old age pension until one year after such expulsion.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 102—By Delegates Cox and Rifenberick (Albany):

Amend section 9, article v, by-laws, to read:

Section 9. Any resident member of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs who is expelled from said Home shall not be eligible to the pension until three months after such expulsion. Said expelled member shall not be eligible to reentry to the Union Printers Home until after one year after such expulsion.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Rifenberick (Albany) said the present law was too severe and urged the adoption of the proposition.

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Delegate Cox (Albany) also expressed the opinion that the law now in effect was too severe. He said the proposition provided sufficient punishment for a violation of the Home rules.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws said the present law was in the interest of discipline and favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Keener (Tucson) said residents at the Home were familiar with the law and should obey it; that any change in the law would be against discipline.

Delegates Gookin (Roanoke), Cole (Toledo), Marshall (Chicago) and Gustafson (Boulder) favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) favored the proposition.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said:

I want to say just a word as to the reasons for the adoption of this law as it is at present on the books.

Before its adoption a number of men in the Home who were of a sufficient age and had sufficient membership to be entitled to the pension, or who became of sufficient age while in the Home, would apply for the pension.

Of course, under the rules governing members in the Home, when the pension is granted to them they must vacate the Home.

After an application for a pension is made it generally takes sixty days before it can be acted upon. The law requires that the application for pension shall be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, which takes thirty or more days after receipt, so you can figure that at least sixty days' time will elapse.

From the time that their applications were made to the time that their applications were acted upon, members would defy the superintendent; they would dare him to expel them, believing they were going to get the pension within sixty days they did not care anything about the rules or the superintendent or anybody else, and it became necessary for the board of trustees to recommend that this law be adopted for the protection of the institution and the superintendent of the Home. The difference between the sixty days and the ninety days provided in this proposition does not seem to me to be time enough to make any difference in the action those people can take and will take if they are given their liberty. From the time this law was adopted there has been no trouble along these lines. Those who have made application for the pension have obeyed the laws and rules the same as they did before, and so have relieved the superintendent of a great deal of worry. I do not believe the proposition is sufficiently strong to protect the superintendent and the institution.

President Scott said:

There are many men in the Home who will never leave it alive. They are the men that you should consider. This proposition is not an action on the part of the convention to deprive any member of the union of anything. He deprives himself of it by his failure to observe the rules, and if he wants to retain his residence in the Home, if he does not care to observe the rules of the Home as far as he himself is concerned, then we should compel him to so conduct himself that he will not make his presence a burden upon those who are there to spend their remaining days at least in peace, and those who are there to get well and go out in the world again.

The report of the committee was adopted.

President Scott announced the hour for voting for the meeting place in 1918 had arrived.

Delegate Powell (Oklahoma City) moved that Secretary-Treasurer Hays be instructed to cast the entire ballot of the convention for Scranton, Pa., for the meeting place in 1918.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Scranton as the 1918 convention city.

The following telegrams were read:

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 15, 1917.

W. E. Merritt, Care Convention International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Houston anxious to entertain your convention. Please place this city in nomination for next convention, assuring delegates that all usual courtesies will be extended by the chamber of commerce. HOUSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 15, 1917.

George A. Wilson, Convention Hall, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Chamber of commerce asks that Houston be nominated 1918 convention. Notify Lawrence, Hillsboro. KEATING.

Delegate Rifenberick (Albany) invited the convention to meet in Albany in 1919. He said the president had agreed to give him two minutes, and that he could not present all of the message of his union on the subject in that time. It had been printed and would be placed on the desks of the delegates.

Delegate Mayer (Evansville) stated it is the intention of Evansville to ask for the convention in 1920.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Delegate Murphy (Providence) moved that propositions Nos. 22, 25, 44, 101 and 125 be read.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 22—By Delegate Bowen (Washington, D. C.):

Amend section 14, article v, by-laws, in the fourth line, after the word "war," by adding "or the war of 1917, known as the war with Germany."

As amended the section will read:

Section 14. Any member of the International Typographical Union in good standing at the time of enlisting in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war, or the war of 1917 (known as the war with Germany) shall be considered as having been a continuous contributing member during such enlistment, providing he re-establish membership as soon as possible after the discharge from said war.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 25—By Delegate Dickinson (Cleveland):

Amend section 14, article v, by-laws, to read:

Section 14. Any member of the International Typographical Union in good standing at time of enlisting in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war, and the war of 1917, shall be considered as having been a continuous contributing member during such enlistment, providing he re-establish membership as soon as possible after his discharge from said war.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Proposition No. 44—By Minneapolis Union:

Amend section 62, general laws, by adding the following:

It further shall be provided, that the International Union shall pay all International dues and assessments of those members who join the service during the war (except single men who have no dependents. The International Union shall be reimbursed from said single member's mortuary in case of death).

Amend section 1, article ix, constitution, by adding the following:

An increase of 5 cents shall be added to the International Typographical Union per capita tax during the war, said increase to be placed in the mortuary fund.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Cody (Minneapolis), acting under instructions, was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 101—By the Chicago delegation:

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union assumes the task of keeping in good standing on its roster all members who are in the military service of the countries fighting for world freedom.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) stated the object of the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The Chicago delegation was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 125—By the committee on laws:

Strike out section 14, article v, by-laws, which reads as follows:

Section 14. Any member of the International Typographical Union in good standing at time of enlisting in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States during the Spanish-American war shall be considered as having been a continuous contributing member during such enlistment, providing he re-established membership as soon as possible after his discharge from said war.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Your committee recommends that the following proposition be submitted to a referendum vote:

Proposition No. 134—By the committee on laws:

Proposition No. 1—

Shall the question of paying the International per capita tax of 50 cents per month and the old age pension and mortuary assessments of 30 cents each per month for members in war service be referred to subordinate unions with power to act?

Proposition No. 2—

Shall an assessment of 10 cents per member per month be levied to provide a fund from which subordinate unions shall be reimbursed for International per capita tax and old age pension and mortuary assessments paid by subordinate unions for members in war service? This assessment to be effective January 1, 1918, and to continue in effect during the war and until peace is declared by the governments under which this union has jurisdiction. Any surplus remaining undisbursed in such fund to be deposited to the credit of the old age pension fund.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 23—By Delegate Bowen (Washington, D. C.):

Amend section 62, general laws, second line, after the words "Union Printers Home" before the comma, by adding:

"And those drawing the International Typographical Union pension," and in the fourth line, same section, after the word "Home," before the comma, add "or upon having a pension granted them," so the section as amended will read:

Section 62. Every member, except those residing at the Union Printers Home and those drawing the International Typographical Union pension, who shall be considered members in good standing, and who, upon admission to the Home or upon having a pension granted them, may take the option of accepting the minimum of $75 burial benefit * * *

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Murphy (Providence) moved that propositions No. 24 and No. 94 be read.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 94—By Delegate Keller (New York):

Amend section 3 of article xvii, constitution, to read:

Section 3. Whenever more than 30 per cent of the membership of each of one hundred or more subordinate unions, representing at least 20 per cent of the membership of the International Typographical Union, voting in the affirmative in meeting assembled (such vote being certified to by local officers to the executive council), petition the executive council for the submission of any proposition or amendment, the endorsements of such petition having been secured within three months, the proposition or amendment shall be submitted to the membership within six months of the receipt of the required number of petitions, and the vote taken and canvassed in the same manner as amendments and propositions referred to the membership by the convention of the International Typographical Union. Provided, the executive council may submit to the referendum vote propositions which require immediate action without petition of one hundred local unions. All such propositions and amendments shall be published to the craft a reasonable time before the vote thereon.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Keller (New York) said he is strongly in favor of the referendum and said its adoption by the International Union had been of much benefit to the organization. Mr. Keller analyzed the two propositions before the convention and urged the adoption of the one he offered as calculated to get the best results and the true sentiment of the membership.

Delegates Gookin (Roanoke), Reeves (Duluth), Winn (Birmingham), Marshall (Chicago) and Smith (Butte) opposed any curtailment of the referendum and favored allowing the present law to stand.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws explained the report of the committee.

Delegate Powell (Oklahoma City) favored the adoption of proposition No. 94 and explained the initiative and referendum as in operation in his state.

Delegates Johnson (San Francisco), Coyell (Buffalo), Murphy (Providence), Hoban (Cleveland), Tullis (Dallas) and Keener (Tucson) favored the report of the committee on proposition No. 94.

The previous question was ordered.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 24—By Delegate Reeves (Duluth):

Amend section 3, article xvii, constitution, by striking out sentence referring to executive council, after the word "provided" and substituting the following:

The executive council may submit propositions to referendum vote upon publishing same in THE JOURNAL and receiving the endorsement of twenty-five (25) local unions thereon within sixty (60) days after such publication.

Committee offers the following substitute:

Section 3. Whenever 150 subordinate unions shall petition the executive council for the submission of any proposition or amendment, the endorsements of such petition having been secured within three months, the proposition or amendment shall be submitted to the membership within three months of the receipt of the required number of petitions, and the vote taken and canvassed in the same manner as amendments and propositions referred to the membership by the convention of the International Typographical Union. Propositions submitted to subordinate unions for endorsement or to the membership for adoption as herein provided, must be drafted in proper form and shall include all sections or articles amended or repealed by such proposition. Laws or parts of laws to be repealed shall be placed in brackets, and amendments to existing laws and new laws shall be printed in bold-face type: Provided, the executive council may submit to referendum vote propositions which require immediate action without petition of local unions. All such propositions and amendments shall be published to the craft a reasonable time before the vote thereon.

Delegate Dunkle (Baltimore) moved that the substitute of the committee for proposition No. 24 be laid on the table.

The motion was lost by a vote of 82 for to 106 against.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 108 for to 88 against and by the following roll call:

AYES.

Adler
Albrecht
Alley
Anderson
Baldauf
Ball
Baum
Beilman
Black
Bowen, J. P.
Brison
Brown, W. E.
Burns
Cahill
Campbell
Casey
Cato
Cody
Cole, M. H.
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Coyell
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Donovan
Dunham
Eatherley
Elliot
Ellis
Farmer
Fullam
Googer
Gottlob
Groom
Gustafson
Harwood
Head
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hufham
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jolly
Karns
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kinsolving
Leighley
Loman
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Mayer
Miller
Mueller
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Noonan
O'Shaughnessy
Powell
Raubinger
Remmert
Rider
Rising
Runshe
Rutherford
Ryan
Shepard
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Spatny
Steffen
Steidley
Stephens
Stephenson
Strange
Thacker
Thompson
Tompkins
Trump
Vest
Waddell
Walton
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
White
Wilson, C. M.
Woodruff
Woods
Woody
Zander

Total, 108.

NAYS.

Appleyard
Armstrong
Babb
Bachman
Baldwin
Bancroft
Bardin
Becker
Bowen, A. W.
Boyd
Brame
Brown, C. W.
Brooks
Burt
Carder
Carter
Cavanagh
Cole, C. E.
Cox
Culhane
Dierkes
Digges
Dunkle
Edie
English
Freeman
German
Gilbert
Gookin
Grothe
Guetschow
Haines
Harrison
Harvey
Hassett
Hazlett
Henderson
Herman
Hodgkin
Hoffman
Hughes
Hunt
Jordan
Koerps
Lamb
Lemley
Lougheed
Maher
Marshall
Merritt
Mullich
Neely
Newton
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, John
Overdear
Owens
Park
Reeves
Rhyne
Rickert
Rifenberick
Riser
Rossie
Sass
Shields
Smith, R. B.
Spurgeon
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Stokes
Taylor
Tullis
Uzzell
Wagoner
Watson
West
Wheeler
Wiley
Williams
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, Ray
Wilson, W. E.
Winn
Woodward
Wright

Total, 88.

The following communications were read:

HUTCHINSON, KAN., August 15, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary International Typographical Union Convention, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

The Kansas State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Hutchinson, extends to the International Typographical Union convention fraternal greetings and wishes for your success.

A. J. JOHNSON, President.

LAWRENCE, MASS., August 15, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, President International Typographical Union, Printers Home, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Congratulations. People of Lawrence, representing 105,000 souls, speaking through their city council, extend to union printers felicitations over

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the attainment of twenty-fifth birthday of Union Printers Home. The establishment and its successful management in those years attest its reputation as the greatest institution of its kind in the world. We feel honored to be able to extend on this auspicious occasion best wishes for continued success and for greater development and achievement.

JOHN J. HURLEY, Mayor;
ROBERT S. MALONEY,
President City Council.

SEATTLE, WASH., August 15, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary International Typographical Union, Convention Hall, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Seattle Union endorses Victoria Union's resolution concerning pension and mortuary funds, providing that committee be appointed at convention and actuary engaged to investigate and make recommendations for amendments necessary to place these benefit features on a sound basis.

R. M. MCCULLOUGH.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 16, 1917.

Marsden G. Scott, Convention International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

Very sorry I can not attend your convention because our convention meets in Rochester, N. Y., next Monday. I extend hearty greetings and best wishes for a successful convention and I urge your convention to immediately telegraph to Washington your emphatic opposition to any increases whatever on second-class postage; this is the greatest menace now confronting the printing trades.

MATTHEW WOLL.

The following was read by order of the convention:

Proposition No. 135—

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 11, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I regret exceedingly my inability of attending and addressing your convention in behalf of our organization, and therefore extend to the officers and delegates the fraternal greetings of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, with the hope that the convention will be harmonious, as well as beneficial to the rank and file of your International Union, and in deliberating for the interest of your membership trust you will not overlook the other men and women who, through their associated efforts, are endeavoring to uplift the cause of the toiler to shorter hours, higher wages, and sanitary conditions in their industries. Also enclosing resolution of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, of which we kindly ask your favorable consideration and adoption.

Fraternally yours,
A. MCANDREW,
International President.

Whereas, It is an assured fact that the union label is one of the most potent factors for the advancement of the most vital interests of the membership of our trade-union movement, and by which we are enabled to help each other in discriminating between union and non-union made products when purchasing commodities for our daily needs; and,

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union having a union label, is seeking a wider demand for tobacco, cigarettes and snuff bearing the union label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union, in convention, assembled in Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13, 1917, that inasmuch as union-labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff of the best qualities are marketed in parcels that come within the reach of all consumers, and easily accessible to all purchasers, they should receive a larger share of the purchasing power of union men and their friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is the consensus of opinion of the delegates attending this convention that the practice of demanding the union label on our purchases has heretofore not given the results we have a right to expect. In view of this condition we give a renewed expression of our fealty to our cause, and pledge our effort to creating a more extended demand for union-label tobacco, cigarettes and snuff, thereby employing union men and women working in the tobacco industry.

Referred to committee on label.

The convention adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
Thursday, August 16, 1917.

The convention was called to order by President Scott at 2 o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Adams
Adler
Albrecht
Alley
Amsberry
Anderson
Appleyard
Armstrong
Babb
Bachman
Baldauf
Baldwin
Ball
Bancroft
Bardin
Baum
Beilman
Becker
Black
Bowen, A. W.
Bowen, J. P.
Boyd
Brady
Brame
Brison
Brown, C. W.
Brooks
Burns
Burt
Cahill
Campbell
Cantwell
Carder
Carter
Casaday
Casey
Cato
Cavanagh
Cody
Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Dierkes
Digges
Donovan
Dunham
Dunkle
Eatherley
Edie
Edwards
Elliot
Ellis
English
Farmer
Fentress
Freeman
Fullam
German
Gilbert
Googer
Gookin
Gottlob
Graves
Groom
Grothe
Guetschow
Gustafson
Haines
Harrison
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Hazlett
Head
Hedderich
Henderson
Herman
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoeger
Hoffman
Hufham
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jones
Jolly
Jordan
Karns
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kinsolving
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Leighley
Loman
Lougheed
McArdle

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McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Merritt
Miller
Mitchell
Mueller
Mullich
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Newton
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, John
O'Shaughnessy
Overdear
Owens
Park
Powell
Raubinger
Reeves
Remmert
Rhyne
Rickert
Rider
Rifenberick
Riser
Rising
Rossie
Runshe
Rutherford
Ryan
St. Jacques
Sass
Sheehan
Shepard
Shields
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Smith, R. B.
Spatney
Spurgeon
Spyres
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Waddell
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Walden
Walton
Watson
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
West
White
Wiley
Williams
Wilson, C. M.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, Ray
Wilson, W. E.
Winn
Woodruff
Woods
Woodward
Woody
Wright
Zander

Delegate Brown (Salina), having received a telegram calling him home, was excused from further attendance on the sessions of the convention.

With unanimous consent, Delegate Smith (Butte) read two telegrams regarding the metal mine workers' union and briefly explained the situation in Butte as regards the mine workers.

Consideration of the report of committee on laws was resumed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 16, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on laws respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 26—By Delegate Gilbert (Austin):

Strike out section 107, general laws, which reads as follows:

Section 107. No member of a subordinate union in whose jurisdiction machines are operated under a piece or bonus scale shall work on such machines more than six days in a week, nor more than the minimum number of hours constituting a day's work in any such jurisdiction multiplied by six, where a substitute can be obtained. Violation of this section shall be punishable by a fine of $10.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Gilbert (Austin) was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 28—By Delegate Owens (Cincinnati):

Add the following new section to the general laws under heading, "Typesetting Machines":

Section 96. All matrices shall be so plainly marked on the face as to be easily read by operators. This marking shall be done by deeply sinking the letter on the face of the matrice and using a white enamel to outline said letter.

Committee offers as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That every effort should be made by line-casting machine manufacturers to make the face of matrices readable to the operator without requiring undue effort to read same.

The substitute of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 29—By Delegate Owens (Cincinnati):

Amend section 121, general laws, as follows:

Section 121. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help, and may discharge (1) for incompetency, (2) for neglect of duty, (3) for violation of office rules (which shall be conspicuously posted), or of laws of the chapel or union, and (4) to decrease the force, such decrease to be accomplished by discharging first the person or persons last employed, either as regular employes or as extra employes, as the exigencies of the matter may require. Should there be an increase in the force the persons displaced through such cause shall be reinstated in the reverse order in which they were discharged before other help may be employed. Upon demand, the foreman shall give the reason for discharge in writing. Persons considered capable as substitutes by foremen shall be deemed competent to fill regular situations, and shall be given preference in the filling of vacancies in the regular force. Extra work to be given to qualified subs in the order of their priority. This section shall apply to incoming as well as outgoing foremen.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegates Maher (New York), Owens (Cincinnati) and Tullis (Dallas) favored the proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws, Delegates Murphy (Providence), Coplan (Toledo), Marshall (Chicago), Keller (New York) and Cavanagh (New York) supported the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Shields (Chicago), Maher (New York), Burt (Mobile) and Park (Boise City) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

President Scott then called attention to the fact that the proposition, had it been adopted, would have abolished the priority law in the filling of situations.

Proposition No. 32—By Delegate Colvin (Topeka):

Amend section 1, article ix, constitution, beginning at line four, by changing that clause to read as follows:

An additional seventy one-hundredths (.70) of one per cent assessment on the earnings of members for old age pension fund * * *

Amend section 6 of the by-laws, beginning at the middle of the thirteenth line, by changing that clause to read as follows: "may receive the sum of seven dollars ($7) per week."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Proposition No. 46—By Delegates Higgins and Connolly (Syracuse):

Add new section to the general laws, to read:

Section —. In local unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union entitled to one delegate to International conventions, the financial secretary shall, by virtue of his office, be the delegate to the convention; that in unions of more than one hundred members and less than five hundred members the president and financial secretary or secretary-treasurer by virtue of their offices shall be the delegates to the convention; and that in unions entitled to more than two delegates, the president and financial secretary or secretary-treasurer by virtue of their offices shall be the delegates to the convention, and the local union shall proceed by election to select the additional delegate or delegates, or it may designate the vice-president, chairman of the executive committee, or any other local officers who, by reason of their duties, are peculiarly fitted for the position of delegate to act in that capacity.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Higgins (Syracuse) said the proposition was offered at the request of Syracuse Union.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 47—By Kansas City (Mo.) Union:

Add new section to general laws, to read:

Section —. Subordinate unions shall require reports to be made, by chapel chairmen and members, of all accidents occurring in the composing rooms under their control. Such reports shall clearly indicate the nature of the accident, the particular part of the machine where, and the circumstances under which, the accident occurred, and suggestions, if any, as to how such accident might have been avoided. Blanks shall be provided by the office of the secretary-treasurer, to whom such reports shall be forwarded, and the statistical and other information thus collected shall by the secretary-treasurer be reported to the annual convention, together with recommendations looking to the safeguarding of machinery and other necessary steps against accidents to our members.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 48—By Delegate Johns (New York):

Amend section 128, general laws, to read:

Section 128. Any member of the International Typographical Union employed in an official capacity by his local union or by the International Typographical Union, or any member incapacitated by illness shall not lose his priority in the office in which he is employed. Provided, that at the end of three months the situation may be filled by the foreman, but upon again reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 49—By New York Hebrew-American Union:

Amend section 36, general laws, to read:

Section 36. No person shall be admitted to membership in a subordinate union who has not served an apprenticeship of at least five years, and who has not satisfactorily proved his competency through a practical examination by such union, except with the consent of, * * *

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 55—By Delegate Digges (Phœnix):

Amend section 18, article v, by-laws, under the heading "Mortuary Benefits," by striking out the words "for funeral expenses" in the third line, the section to read:

Section 18. * * * after the payment of bills guaranteed by the local union and International per capita tax, old age pension and mortuary assessments and local dues paid by the local union.

Amend section 19, article v, by-laws, by striking out the words "for burial expenses" in the seventh and eighth line, the section to read:

Section 19. * * * accompanying such notice with the last working card or traveling card of the deceased member, and such bills of the deceased member, and for such International per capita tax and old age pension and mortuary assessments and local dues as have been guaranteed or paid by the subordinate union. * * *

Amend section 19, article v, by-laws, by striking out the word "funeral" in paragraph 1, and add after the word "expenses" in the same line the words "guaranteed by the subordinate union with which the deceased was affiliated at the time of his death," the section to read:

1. To the payment of the expenses guaranteed by the subordinate union with which the deceased was affiliated at the time of death.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Digges (Phœnix) said his proposition was desired for the protection of local unions. He recited at length the difficulties of Phœnix and other locals in the southwest in caring for sick members and looking after their burial. He urged the adoption of the proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws explained the intent of the present law and said the proposed law would open the way to unlimited expenses and would leave nothing for the widows and orphans.

In conformity with the action of the morning session the delegates stood in silence for one minute in honor and in memory of Delegate Pampusch, whose demise occurred yesterday.

Delegate Keener (Tucson) said he was from the southwest and conversant with conditions there. The situation was a difficult one and could not be met by law. He favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Rutherford (Baltimore) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Digges (Phœnix) was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 57—By the Kansas City delegation:

Amend section 129, general laws, to read:

Section 129. Members legally discharged according to the provisions of section 121, except to reduce the force, can not be reinstated within six months without the consent of the foreman.

Committee reports unfavorably.

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Delegate Bancroft (Kansas City) favored the proposition.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 58 -By Delegate Oliver (Denver):

Add to section 53, general laws, the following:

Upon application to every local secretary by an apprentice for registration, the secretary shall require a medical examination certificate from the applicant's family physician (or other reputable practitioner) that he is of sound bodily health and his continuance in such vocation would not be hazardous to his health.

Committee reports unfavorably, as the proposition is covered by recommendations on page 93 of the general laws, under the heading "Apprentice Regulations."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 59—By Delegates McArdle and Fullam (New York Mailers):

Add new section to general laws, to read:

Section —. All classes of mailing, regardless of whether done by hand or power, is part of the mailing trade, and is under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports favorably and recommends that resolution 17 on page 109 be stricken out of the book of laws.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 67—By Delegate Connolly (Syracuse):

Amend section 5, article vi, constitution, by adding after the word "corporation" in the twenty-second line the words, "and one of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor."

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 68—By Delegate Connolly (Syracuse):

Amend section 1, article viii, constitution, by striking out the figures "$3,500" in the seventh and fifteenth lines and substituting "$7,000" therefor.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Connolly (Syracuse) said he was satisfied with the previous action of the convention on this subject.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 76—By the committee on laws:

Amend section 66, general laws, to read:

Section 66. Members of subordinate unions shall stand suspended when four months in arrears for local or International dues or assessments. Suspended members shall have no standing in the organization and shall be entitled to no benefits. For reinstating suspended members the local union shall collect such local and International Typographical Union dues and assessments as were due at the time of suspension, together with such International per capita tax and assessments as would have accrued to the time of reinstatement. In addition to this there shall be collected a reinstatement fee of not less than $5. Two dollars of each reinstatement fee, together with all other dues and assessments due the International collected by subordinate unions, shall be transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the International Union and accrue to the International funds. Provided, that where a suspended member works at the printing business or is guilty of conduct unbecoming a union man during the period of his suspension, he must make application for new membership. It shall be the duty of subordinate unions, on request of a member who is sick or disabled, and who shows that he is in destitute circumstances, to protect his membership in the organization during such sickness or disability, the local union to be reimbursed for this expenditure by the member benefited after recovery.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 77—By the committee on laws:

Amend section 1, article ix, constitution, "Revenue and Funds," to read as follows:

Section 1. The revenue of the International Typographical Union shall be derived as follows: From dues, which shall be 45 cents per month per member; an additional one-half on 1 per cent assessment on earnings of members for old age pension fund, and an additional one-half of 1 per cent assessment on earnings of members for the mortuary benefit fund: Provided, that not less than 30 cents each per month shall be collected for the old age pension and mortuary funds; from charters for subordinate unions; from necessary supplies at prices to be fixed by law. International dues and assessments for each month shall be collected by subordinate unions, and shall be transmitted to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union before the twentieth of the succeeding month. Unions failing to comply with this provision shall be considered delinquent and debarred from benefits: Provided, that unions located so far from headquarters as to make it impossible for their dues to reach there within the prescribed time shall not be considered delinquent if their remittances bear postmark date prior to the fifteenth of the succeeding month.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) asked the intent of the amendment.

President Scott stated the proposition established a minimum amount that each member must pay monthly.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 78—By the committee on laws:

Amend section 52, general laws, to read:

Section 52. Subordinate unions shall collect, in addition to the local initiation fee, a registration fee from each initiate as follows:

Less than 25 years at next birthday	$ 3 00
Less than 35 years at next birthday	5 00
Less than 45 years at next birthday	10 00
45 years and over	20 00

Which shall be transmitted to the International Union with the name of the initiate. The secretary-treasurer shall apportion the receipts from registration fees as follows: One-third to the old age pension fund, one-third to the mortuary fund, and one-third to the general fund.

Committee reports favorably.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws explained the proposition and said it was intended to make an applicant joining late in life

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pay a larger fee than the one who comes in as soon as he completes his apprenticeship.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) objected to the wording of the law.

Delegate Smith (Butte) moved that the proposition be referred back to the committee on laws for revision.

The motion was adopted.

Committee offers in lieu of Proposition No. 78 as first introduced the following:

Proposition No. 78—By the committee on laws:

Amend section 52 of the general laws to read:

Section 52. Subordinate unions shall collect, in addition to the local initiation fee, a registration fee from each initiate as follows:

Less than 25 years at next birthday	$ 3 00
More than 25 years and less than 35 years at next birthday	5 00
More than 35 years and less than 45 years at next birthday	10 00
45 years and over	20 00

Which shall be transmitted to the International Union with the name of the initiate. The secretary-treasurer shall apportion the receipts from registration fees as follows: One-third to the old age pension fund, one-third to the mortuary fund, and one-third to the general fund.

Proposition No. 78 as revised was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 79—By the committee on laws:

Add new section to general laws under heading of "Powers of Subordinate Unions," to read:

Section —. On and after August 1, 1918, individuals or subordinate unions are forbidden to use the name of the International Typographical Union in any manner in soliciting advertising for convention souvenirs.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 88—By Delegate Hassett (Memphis):

Amend section 36, general laws, by adding:

No person shall be admitted to membership in a subordinate union who has reached the age of 50 years, unless he has formerly been a member.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Hassett (Memphis) urged the adoption of the proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the laws committee favored the report of the committee.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 90—By Delegate Merritt (Houston):

Whereas, The enacting clauses of section 7, article vi, constitution, known as the Duluth amendment, adopted by referendum, contained the following title:

"A proposal creating a board of auditors for the International Typographical Union of North America and the Union Printers Home Corporation and amending the constitution and laws to provide therefor" and, together with others, a paragraph reading:

"For the purposes above set forth, the constitution shall be amended as follows -necessary consequent changes in the laws being hereby authorized and directed—"

following which changes to be made in the constitution were specifically set forth; and,

Whereas, Only amendments to the constitution require action by referendum; it is

Resolved, That adoption of the above-quoted title and paragraph repealed sections 23 and 24, article v, by-laws.

Resolved further, That the secretary-treasurer be directed to strike from the book of laws said sections 23 and 24, in accordance with article xviii, constitution.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) said the object of the proposition was to take the selection of the expert accountants from the president and place the same with the board of auditors, as was the intent of the Duluth proposition. He urged the adoption of the proposition.

President Scott said:

The object of the proposition is to take from the officers of this union the authority to have the books and accounts of the International Typographical Union audited.

Now, gentlemen, remember that this last year you did a business of more than one million dollars, at the headquarters office in Indianapolis. There are more than one million dollars in absolutely gilt-edge securities and cash on deposit to the credit of this International Union in the banks and safe-deposit vaults in Indianapolis.

The men who handle the funds of this union are under heavy bonds. One of the men who audits the books of the union under the provisions of the law referred to is cashier of the Fletcher-American National Bank, in the city of Indianapolis.

Do you think it is wise to take out of the hands of the men you elect to the highest offices in this union the responsibility of having an accurate audit of these books?

So far as the board of auditors is concerned, when they first came to Indianapolis I told them I had no recommendation whatever to make; they had been elected by the membership and it was up to them to decide what they should do as to experts.

I am sure that each member of the board of auditors will agree with me when I say that they could not audit those books without the assistance of experts—that they selected the experts who had previously examined the books was their right. It was not on my recommendation, because I had made no recommendation to them.

If the executive officers of this organization, which is doing a business of one million dollars a year, are to be deprived of the authority to engage expert auditors, then I say when you take that step you are taking a step which is not a business proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws read from the report of the International board of auditors, dated February 3, 1917, in which it recommended the present dual system of auditing the books of the International Typographical Union be continued.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said:

I desire to say a few words at this time, not particularly on the proposition before the convention, except to say that I do not believe that it is in order.

Article xviii of the constitution under the head of "Conflicts and Changes" provides: "Section 1. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this constitution are hereby repealed or changed in accordance therewith, and the secretary-treasurer is hereby authorized to make necessary changes." Sections 23 and 24 mentioned in the proposition, and which the secretary is directed to take from the book, provide that "The president shall cause the books and accounts of the secretary-treasurer

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and the officers of the Home Corporation to be audited twice a year," and provide that the president is authorized to appoint the auditor.

The Duluth proposition, under the head of "Revenue and Funds," provides that the auditing board elected by the membership may appoint expert auditors. There is no conflict between sections 23 and 24 and the Duluth proposition contained in section 10. It is simply in one case a direction to the president that he shall appoint auditors, and in the other an authorization to an auditing board that it may employ expert auditors. From the time that this Duluth proposition was adopted to the present time there has appeared in certain publications that are opposed to what is called the "administration" of the International Typographical Union attack after attack on the secretary-treasurer for the reason that he has not taken from the general laws sections 23 and 24 because of the adoption of the Duluth proposition. I say here that he had no right to take from the general laws the sections mentioned, and if he had no right to take from the general laws the sections mentioned, I do not believe this convention has the right—at least it should not direct him to take them from the general laws. If this convention wants them taken from the general laws, then the convention should take them; they should take the action and not saddle it onto the secretary-treasurer. It is very well to give a referendum to the proposition, and then after it has gone through the regular channels, been adopted and become a law, and you find out that you have not got it complete, and you have not put in everything you want, to turn around and say that the executive officers of the organization should take the responsibility and fix it up for you. I want to say that it is not the way that business is done in Indianapolis in the headquarters of the International Typographical Union.

I agree with President Scott that the head of the organization, the man who is located at headquarters where the books are kept and the business of the organization is transacted, should be held responsible for having the accounts of the secretary-treasurer thoroughly audited, and the secretary-treasurer is more anxious than is the president or any member of this organization to know that his accounts are audited by people who know the business of auditing, and when the auditors make their reports that he knows whether the books are correct or not.

I do not believe that three members that you can pick out of the 60,000 that would run for the office and be elected as auditors of the International Typographical Union can be found who are competent to audit those books. I do not believe that three men coming from various sections of the country and taking those books to audit are competent to pick out an efficient set of expert auditors to assist them, unless they bring them from their own locality.

It costs the International Typographical Union about $600 per year for these expert audits. The expense of the audits that will be made by the auditing committee, without getting additional expert auditors, will be about $3,000 per year, and if they hire expert auditors, that cost may be doubled —at least it will be greatly increased. Now, the audit can be no better, even though they get the best experts that can be had and pay them the highest prices that may be demanded by expert accountants or firms who are in the business of auditing accounts, and hire men whom they consider experts and send out to do this kind of work. I will say to you that these firms are not moderate in their charges. I will say to you if we were to employ people from institutions that do regular auditing work, our audit would cost us much more than it does now, and be no better.

I want to reiterate in closing, I do not believe that this convention should adopt this proposition instructing the secretary-treasurer to strike something from the books that the convention should strike from the books if it wants those sections eliminated.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago), speaking as one of the original supporters of the Duluth proposition, said he had examined the system of accounting at headquarters and believed it could not be improved upon. He thought the present system all right and favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Rutherford (Baltimore) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 91—By Delegate Merritt (Houston):

Insert after the word "typesetting" in third line of section 91, general laws (last line of page 69, book of laws), the words "and typecasting," making section read as amended:

Section 91. The International Typographical Union demands that in all offices within its jurisdiction, where typesetting and typecasting machines are used, practical union printers shall be employed to run them; and also that subordinate unions regulate the scale of wages and the hours of work on such machines.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) said the Houston contract allowed the employment of a non-member on a typecasting machine, and his proposition was intended to remedy this situation.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee), of the committee on laws, favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 93—By the executive council:

Amend section 139, general laws, to read:

Section 139. Upon first trial, should the accused be convicted, the maximum fine, if one is imposed, shall not exceed $25, and this penalty shall not be increased by adding thereto any part of the expense incurred by the union in the trial of the accused.

Committee reports favorably.

President Scott explained the object of the proposed law.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 96—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Amend section 127, general laws, fourth line, after the words "national guard," by adding "or Canadian militia," the section to read:

Section 127. In cases where members are admitted as residents of the Union Printers Home, or who enlist for active service in the regular army or navy in time of war, or members of the national guard or Canadian militia who may be ordered to war, their situations may be filled by the foreman: Provided, that upon again reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members shall be restored to them.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Proposition No. 97—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Amend section 2, article iii, by-laws, to read:

Section 2. The election of delegates and alternates to the International Typographical Union convention shall be held on the fourth Wednesday in May preceding the meeting of the convention, and no election however or wherever otherwise held shall be recognized, and no delegate or alternate elected at such other illegally held election shall be seated in the convention. In case where a tie vote for delegates or alternates is declared another election shall be immediately ordered and held by the local officers on the said fourth Wednesday in May.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) said he had made a mistake in drafting the amendment and asked that it be referred back to the committee on laws.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago) moved that the proposition be referred back to the committee on laws.

The motion was lost.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 100—By Delegate Gookin (Roanoke):

Strike out section 7, article iii, by-laws, which reads as follows:

Section 7. The expenses of said delegates to the convention of this union shall be defrayed by the subordinate unions they respectively represent.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Gookin (Roanoke) explained his proposition.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 103—By Delegate Tullis (Dallas):

Amend section 101, general laws, to read:

Section 101. The right to use the International Typographical Union label shall not be granted a union the scale of which in any provision falls below $16.50 for a week of not more than forty-eight hours.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Tullis (Dallas) explained his proposition and urged its adoption.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee), of the committee on laws, Delegates Campbell (Norfolk) and Keener (Tucson) favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Haines (Tacoma) favored the proposition.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 106—By Delegate Armstrong (Memphis):

Amend paragraph (e) of section 11, page 100, convention laws, to read as follows:

(e) A Committee on Appeals—The president shall appoint a committee on appeals to be composed of seven delegates-elect, which committee, after being named by the president, shall be subject to confirmation by the convention. To this committee shall be referred all appeals from decisions of the executive council that are properly submitted, as is provided in the laws of this organization. The committee shall carefully examine the evidence brought before it, and report a resolution sustaining or dismissing the appeal.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Armstrong (Memphis) favored the proposition.

Delegate Owens (Cincinnati) said he still favored the election of the committee on appeals.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Maher (New York) was recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 107—By Delegate Rutherford (Baltimore):

Amend section 3, article v, constitution, to read:

Section 3. The first election of all members of the executive council of the International Typographical Union shall be for the term of two years. When members of executive council are re-elected their terms shall be four years. In all cases the incumbent shall serve till his successor qualifies.

The election of representatives and other officers of the International Typographical Union shall be for a term of two years.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 108—By the Chicago delegation:

CICERO, ILL., August 13, 1917.

Messrs. Wallace C. Shields, Mark M. J. Mitchell, Ernie J. Zander, Robert H. Marshall, representing Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, sixty-third annual convention International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, 1917:

DEAR BROTHER MEMBERS—I intended to see you before your departure for Colorado, but duties to the souvenir in Chicago were such that it was impossible to do so without neglecting that important trust. It took assiduous work, but we won the thanks of Manager W. J. Snider and his committee representing Colorado Springs Union No. 82 in the material help we gave them by our labors for the Chicago end of the souvenir. Snider is a grand scout, and I hope you will have the pleasure of meeting him personally.

But to the object of this communication:

After talking the matter over with many of our members, it was the consensus of opinion that a section should be engrafted into our International constitution, under the heading, "Old Age Pensions," whereby the long-neglected, faithful and meritorious old wife of a pensioner, after his death or residence in the Home, shall continue to receive the same amount he did, until her death. Provided, of course, she had no source of revenue, and would otherwise have to go to the poorhouse.

In instances innumerable she has fought and suffered by the side of her husband for the principles which have finally evolved the glorious body of thinking men of which today you, my brothers, are honored members in convention assembled. And the consolation of having beloved old No. 16, through you, fathering the motion that this cruel oversight shall have been atoned and tardy justice be given the mother of unionism, will be sweet indeed. We owe it to her to see to it that the patient, long-suffering, silver-crowned wives of the old boys who have heroically fought our battles in the past, shall not die in want and squalor, nor yet in the almshouse, and be ignominiously laid away in potter's field.

For the sake of our glorious International, for the honor of beloved No. 16, and for the heartfelt thanks of the noble women who will pour forth to you their souls in praise for your action in their behalf, I respectfully ask that you initiate a movement looking to this honorably commendable act on our part. And the praise and glory shall all be yours. I ask no thanks for the suggestion, and plead only my declining years, and the fading face of her I daily admire more for her superlative constancy to me and trade unionism—my pal, my chum, my dear old wife. Fraternally,

OSCAR J. HAZEL.

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Committee does not deem it wise to make the changes in the law as suggested by the above communication.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 16, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on miscellaneous business respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 121—By Delegates Lougheed and Sass (Detroit):

John McVicar, a former president of the International Typographical Union, died on December 11, 1916, at his home in Detroit. He was seventy-two years of age. The highest honor of the International Typographical Union, that of being called upon to act as its president, came to Mr. McVicar in 1876, during a time when the International Typographical Union was undergoing its severest trial. Mr. McVicar brought to the office ripe judgment as well as ardent devotion, and his term of office was marked by such wisdom as to maintain the organization against the great opposition of circumstances and conditions that threatened the destruction of the union, and by his efforts and example contributed to the subsequent growth and solidity that has since brought the International Typographical Union to its great success. Mr. McVicar was active in the affairs of the organization for many years, and his counsel was of great assistance to the members fortunate enough to have his advice. That his interest did not flag is shown by his presence at recent conventions of the International Typographical Union, where he was an interested spectator. Mr. McVicar's fidelity to the union, his devotion to its principles, and his activity in promoting its welfare have been acknowledged by those who knew him best, and are commended as an inspiring example to all.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 120—By the St. Louis delegation:

God's finger touched him; he sleeps the sleep from which there is no earthly awakening.

Martin R. H. Witter, ex-president and for fifty years continuous active member of the International Typographical Union, on August 2, 1917, responded to the summons of his Maker after a short illness, at the age of 71 years. There is no language that expresses what is deepest in our hearts. What tribute can we then pay to him? What need we say of one whose life speaks for itself, whose career is eloquent, who has written his own eulogy deep in the hearts of his fellow men? A soldier in the cause of his country for the preservation of the union, a tireless toiler for half a century in the great battle for human rights so that those who toil might receive a just return for the fruits of their labor, our departed brother has erected his own monument that will endure for all time. So that our appreciation of his splendid character may be recorded by this convention, be it

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be suspended for a period of one minute, during which time the delegates stand in silence; and, be it further

Resolved, That a page of the minutes be set aside in memory of our departed brother, and an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The delegates stood in silence for one minute as a tribute to the memory of former President Witter.

Proposition No. 54—By the Cleveland delegation:

Whereas, In the death of A. W. ("Booth") Thomson the International Typographical Union lost one of its most noble and conscientious members; one who through an unselfish career devoted his efforts to the upbuilding and elevation of our grand organization; and who, in the closing years of a busy and active life, dedicated his labors to the education and proper training of the boys apprenticed to the printing trade; and,

Whereas, The fruits of his work in the interest of the apprentice will serve as an everlasting monument to the memory of "Booth" Thomson, and will also bring its full measure of benefit to every local union affiliated with the International Typographical Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union at its sixty-third session in convention assembled at the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., hereby expresses its heartfelt sympathy at the death of our esteemed and beloved fellow member by assuming a standing position for a period of one minute; and, be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of the deceased, and the same spread upon the minutes and printed in the proceedings of this the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The delegates stood for one minute in silence as a tribute to the memory of A. W. Thomson.

Delegate Lougheed (Detroit) moved that a page each be set aside in the minutes of the convention in memory of Messrs. McVicar, Witter and Thomson.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 42—By Medicine Hat (Canada) Union:

Resolved, That the name of Robert Collier, who represented Medicine Hat Typographical Union No. 451 at the Nashville convention, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 56—By Delegate Henderson (Council Bluffs):

Resolved, That the name of Harry W. Ingalls, who represented Bluff City Union No. 203 at the Minneapolis convention in 1910, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 60—By Delegate Gottlob (Newark):

Resolved, That the name of Thomas S. Millin, sr., a former delegate to the International Typo-

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graphical Union from Newark, N. J., be placed upon the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 118—By Delegate Jackson (Sacramento):

Resolved, That the names of William Miner, representing Sacramento Union No. 46 at Minneapolis, Minn., 1910; George L. Suydam, at Providence, R. I., 1914, and Otto M. Fancher, at Baltimore, Md., 1916, be placed on the deceased ex-delegate list.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 119—By Delegate Coyell (Buffalo):

Resolved, That the name of Charles V. Reese, of Buffalo, who represented San Antonio at the Hot Springs convention, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 122—By Delegates McArdle and Fullam (New York Mailers):

Resolved, That the names of James Gordon and Richard Binninger, former delegates to the International Typographical Union from New York Mailers' Union, be placed upon the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 126—By the New York delegation:

Resolved, That the name of John J. Bergin, who represented New York Typographical Union No. 6 at the Boston convention in 1875, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 127—By Delegate Adler (Boston):

Resolved, That the name of Percy B. S. Thayer, who represented Boston Typographical Union No. 13 at the Hot Springs convention, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 128—By Delegate Rossie (St. Joseph):

Resolved, That the name of Ulysses Grant Pierce, who represented St. Joseph (Mo.) Union No. 40 at the Cleveland convention in 1912, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 129—By the Cleveland delegation:

Resolved, That the name of Frank H. Seffing, who represented Cleveland Typographical Union No. 53 at three conventions of the International Typographical Union, namely, Toronto, Hot Springs and Nashville, be placed on the deceased ex-delegates' list.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 130—By Delegate Park (Boise City):

Resolved, That the name of Frank J. McKenna, delegate to the Hot Springs convention from Boise City Union No. 271, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 131—By Delegate Thacker (Milwaukee):

Resolved, That the name of Charles C. Williams, who represented Grand Rapids Union No. 39 at the Buffalo convention in 1887, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 132—By the St. Louis delegation:

Resolved, That the name of Henry Braunhold, who represented St. Louis Union No. 8 at the St. Joseph convention in 1909, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 133—By Delegate Noonan (Boston Mailers):

Resolved, That the names of Henry E. Kiley and Chester H. Snowden, delegates to the International Typographical Union from Boston Mailers' Union, be placed upon the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted:

Proposition No. 139—By the Denver delegation:

Resolved, That the name of John W. Lambert, delegate from Denver Union No. 49 to the Syracuse convention in 1898, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 140—By the Boston delegation:

Resolved, That the name of Maxine L. Bouret, who represented Boston Union No. 13 at the Syracuse convention in 1898, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 141—By Delegate Colvin (Topeka):

Resolved, That the name of K. U. Whitted, who represented Topeka Union No. 121 at the Milwau-

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kee convention in 1900, be placed on the roll of deceased ex-delegates.

Committee reports favorably.

Respectfully submitted,

WALLACE W. CATO, Chairman;
L. O. GERMAN, Secretary;
LYTTON ALLEY,
S. D. COLVIN,
U. T. HENDERSON,
FRED LAMB,
PERCY L. STEIDLEY,
W. D. SPYRES,
ISAAC THOMPSON.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Smith (Butte) moved that the secretary-treasurer be instructed to include in the proceedings all resolutions relating to deceased delegates.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned until 9:30 A. M., Friday.

FIFTH DAY

MORNING SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
Friday, August 17, 1917.

The convention was called to order by President Scott at 9:30 o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Adams
Adler
Albrecht
Alley
Amsberry
Anderson
Appleyard
Armstrong
Babb
Bachman
Baldauf
Baldwin
Ball
Bancroft
Bardin
Baum
Beilman
Becker
Black
Bowen, A. W.
Bowen, J. P.
Boyd
Brady
Brame
Brison
Brown, C. W.
Brown, W. E.
Brooks
Burns
Burt
Cahill
Campbell
Cantwell
Carder
Carter
Casaday
Casey
Cato
Cavanagh
Cody
Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Dierkes
Digges
Donovan
Dunham
Dunkle
Eatherley
Edie
Edwards
Elliot
Ellis
English
Farmer
Fentress
Freeman
Fullam
German
Gilbert
Googer
Gookin
Gottlob
Graves
Groom
Grothe
Guetschow
Gustafson
Haines
Harrison
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Head
Henderson
Herman
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoeger
Hoffman
Hufham
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jolly
Jordan
Karns
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kinsolving
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Leighley
Lemley
Loman
Lougheed
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Merritt
Miller
Mitchell
Mueller
Mullich
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Newton
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, John
O'Shaughnessy
Overdear
Owens
Park
Powell
Raubinger
Reeves
Remmert
Rhyne
Rickert
Rider
Rifenberick
Riser
Rising
Robinson
Roglitz
Rossie
Runshe
Rutherford
Ryan
St. Jacques
Sass
Sheehan
Shepard
Shields
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Smith, R. B.
Spatny
Spurgeon
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Steffen
Steidley
Stephens
Stephenson
Stokes
Strange
Taylor
Thacker
Thompson
Tompkins
Trump
Tullis
Uzzell
Vest
Waddell
Wagoner
Walden
Walton
Watson
Weaver
Weissman
Welsh
West
White
Wiley
Williams
Wilson, C. M.
Wilson, G. A.
Wilson, Ray
Wilson, W. E.
Winn
Woodruff
Woods
Woodward
Woody
Wright
Zander

President Scott introduced B. F. Scribner, of Pueblo, Colo., representing the Closed Shop Divi-

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sion of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America, who addressed the convention, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION—It is indeed a pleasure to appear before you to express on the part of an employer of union labor the delight in gazing into the faces of such a fine-looking lot of men as you appear to be from this distance.

The first thought that came to me as I entered the hall was that if it were possible and I had the capacity and the ability to head an institution that had a bunch—in fact this particular bunch—on the pay roll, we would have some job. The next thought was that if it was my particular job as treasurer of that institution, that it would be some job to meet the pay roll. Still it would be a pleasure. For I believe that about the most pleasure we have outside of hustling for the money is spending it.

I want to apologize for not being here on schedule, but I was not to blame. I had planned, before I had word from Mr. Green that I was to substitute for him, for a little outing with my family in the woods. I was detained at Wolf Creek Pass by the rains and could not get over for two days, and I didn't get here until today.

It is a great pleasure to be here. I had my first days of the printing business in this town. I answered an advertisement in the paper for a cub; I thought I was a good cub and answered it, and proved to be it. I was present at the opening of the Union Printers Home on the hill at the east, and had part in the festivities in a small way that day. So it is a pleasure to be here to address you on this subject of the arbitration agreement in this place to these people.

What I don't know about arbitration agreements would fill books, but with the principle I am in hearty accord. It seems to me that it is absolutely recognized, not only in commercial and business strikes, but among nations, that the principle of arbitration is the correct principle. You see it in the corner lot baseball game—it is team work. It is generally a safe proposition to trust to the selected judgment of a bunch of people interested in the proposition. As I look into your faces I do not believe that it would be an unwise proposition in a personal way, if it ever came up, to trust to your judgment looking to a business proposition regarding the printing fraternity, and I doubt not that the decision would be safe.

I find that in a conglomerate sense people are much alike, whether you find them in the mountain region or in the effete east or the far west; they have a different accent; probably they are a little more "toned" in the east, or at least they think they are, while the people in the west pat themselves on the back and say that they are broader and more liberal. It is hard to look into the faces, especially at the time of hand-me-down clothing, and pick them out. You can occasionally tell from the cut of a man's clothing what he may be, but you can't tell much from the looks of a man how good a printer he is. I used to think I could do it, but I have been fooled. Some of the worst-looking specimens have come into the office and proved to be the best workers, and some of the classiest-looking individuals have turned out to be a frost. I should think their conscience would have hurt them when they signed the pay roll. On the other hand, I know men who are employing printers that I would not work for on a bet—no, sir. We are pretty much alike, aren't we? It is a pretty safe conclusion that if we can get the concerted attention of a bunch of fellows, whether employers or employes, united upon a proposition, that their decision will be safe, especially when you can get both sides, so I am in favor of the arbitration agreement. I was present at Atlantic City last year and took part in the deliberations and helped to form the union or Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ. I have been a member for a number of years and the sole representative in this section for a long time—just on general principles, I guess. We were interested in their investigations and believe it has been of great benefit to us. There are a few things that occurred to me. Whether it is an individual union or an individual in the union, the perspective is too close to make a calm decision; I do not care whether it is an employer or an employe, the man whose nose is too close to the grindstone has a wrong perspective of the stone. In my opinion, it is wise that we get a proper perspective before any decision is made. If this arbitration agreement is ratified and adopted, it is undoubtedly true that any decisions rendered under this decision will be fair to both sides. The agreement will assist in the standardization of the printing business. I would like to know if any of you have ever discovered any business anywhere near the magnitude of the printing business, which now ranks fifth, which approaches it from the standpoint of the wages paid. Where is there any business where so much skill is required and wherein so much personnel is put as in the printing business? I know of none. Furthermore, in my opinion there is no business that is of so much importance to the general business of the country as the printing business; you would not go far in an educational way without the printing trade. You would not go far in the way of exploiting anything international without type and ink and magazines. You would not go far in records and the accounting system without the printing business.

If it is possible to assist matters by an arbitration agreement we will cover differences that arise which will assist in the standardization of things so it will be fair and just in the adjustment between the employer and the employe in the different sections of the country. There are many problems that confront the employers.

Another thing that has not been considered as carefully as it might be is the matter of trade territory. If you stop a moment you will notice at least the trade territory of any particular locality is in the form of an ellipse to the west. Most of the business is west. As you come through Nebraska and Kansas it goes to the west; when you are in Colorado it is still to the west. When you go to the Atlantic coast there is a problem there; and there is a problem at the Pacific coast, but, generally speaking, the trade territory of any locality lies to the west. You can not judge by geographical lines. Just now, in this section of the country the wage scale is high; the altitude is high; everything is high; you folks have probably noticed that prices are high. This calls to my attention a member of a union who came in to work for us a while, a man who had been east and then came west—possibly because the scale was higher. After leaving us and going east in only one night's travel he dropped from $25 to $18—some drop over night. We never have had any difficulty in this section between the employers and the employes; most of the manufacturers of labor in our trade here were formerly employes; many were members of your particular union or trade. Unfortunately, I have not had that pleasure. I can not even box a compass or read the case; I can find the "e" box because it is the biggest one there, or it used to be—maybe it is changed now. I have learned, I believe, that the principle of arbitration is the proper principle, whether applied between the employer and the employe in the printing craft or between unions. I want to read a brief extract from a letter received from a friend of mine to whom I wrote asking if he had any views he would like to have expressed, because he is a large employer of labor.

"I am sure that the agreement will be of great benefit in many ways. In the first place, from the employers' point of view, it eliminates that dreaded bug-a-boo—arbitrary action by the union. Those of us that have run union composing rooms for years know that the policy of the International Typographical Union is and has been conciliation and arbitration and that a local too drastic and domineering, one unwilling to arbitrate disputed questions, will receive no support from the International; but that there has always been the possibility of tangles leading hotheaded officers, perhaps newly-elected and inexperienced, to declare strikes, or, what is almost as demoralizing, to

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threaten strikes. This possibility now, happily by this agreement, is a thing of the past. Again, many employers have resisted the unionization of their composing rooms for fear of union domination, the fear of the springing of new rules and regulations, of arbitrary hirings and dischargings, of the use of the composing room employes for political reasons to the detriment of the employes, of the curtailment of product, and a dozen other bug-a-boos and bogies that this agreement banishes into outer darkness.

"On the other hand, from the union point of view, this agreement establishes uniformity of treatment throughout the country, a proper, dignified and sure means of adjusting scales, shop practices and any other matters of possible disagreement that may arise, and in making those adjustments consistent throughout the length and breadth of the country. The agreement takes away the greatest argument that employers have in the past used in opposing unionizing of their establishments, namely, the claim of injustice and arbitrary treatment.

"I consider this the most businesslike agreement ever drawn between seller and buyer of labor. The union has labor to sell, that is its chief object and reason for existence—to sell labor and to sell it to the best advantage. We earnestly wish to buy what they have to sell; this agreement makes it easy and safe for both of us. Mind that word 'safe,' there is a lot in it.

"Great credit is due to your executive officers, particularly to President Scott, for the consummation of the agreement, and I feel that we all are to be congratulated that the union has been represented by a business diplomat of such large, clear and foresighted vision. The making of this agreement was not a matter of a few moments. To my knowledge President Scott has been working on this matter for a number of years. There have been various meetings of conference committees at which many disputed points were brought up and hammered into shape, and more than once President Scott's patience and diplomacy must have been severely tried. But at all times he was so tactful, courteous and resourceful that as both parties really wanted to make an agreement there was never for a moment an excuse for a disagreement.

"There has been a great deal said about the unreasonable rules imposed upon the employer by the union. Frankly, I think some of them are unreasonable, but in going over all these rules and regulations we found there were but few to which we really objected and on digging into history we found that those few amounted to mighty little. Most of them are time-honored veterans that to our thinking ought not to be in the book and which some day we hope will not be there, but in this world we must take the fat with the lean, the bitter with the sweet, and there they are and I suppose there they will stay for a while at least."

It will take a little time for both parties to fully digest the terms of this agreement. Speaking of time, there is a point from the employers' standpoint that is worth considering. I clipped this from a little typographical bulletin received in the mail yesterday morning:

"Ten thousand dollars working twenty-four hours a day is worth $500 a year at 5 per cent—less than $10 a week—less than $1.43 a day.

"A man who earns $20 a week is therefore better off than a man who is idle but who has $20,000 working for him in the bank.

"The man who earns $5,000 a year has an earning capacity equal to an investment of $100,000.

"The only difference between the $10-a-week man and the $100-a-week man is what he gets for his time.

"And time is of real value only when it is properly spent."

It is the time we buy from you that we are selling to the public. I congratulate the International Typographical Union. I congratulate the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America on the arbitration agreement. I believe it spells for the printing industry prosperity and its proper development. I believe it means for the printing and publishing interests of the country, for the employer and the employe, more than any other steps that have been taken for some time.

In closing I want to read a message taken from a paper this morning:

"It is well, however, that the printers should have adopted such resolutions at the present time, both because of their effect upon the general public and because of their contrast with the acts and words of some other individuals and groups of wage earners.

"The resolutions indicate very plainly the difference between the labor unionist who works for the advantage of the nation of which he is a part, and the less intelligent individual or group that holds every person outside of his own class to be an enemy. The former sees that co-operation between labor and capital is necessary for the conduct of industry, and in striving to forward his own interests he also seeks to promote the general welfare of the business of which he is a part. As an American citizen he also understands that the welfare of the individual and of the group is dependent upon the welfare of the nation.

"The anarchist sees none of these things, and the troublemaker admits none of them. To them every man whose interests are not identical with their own is an enemy, and they hold that anything they can do to injure their employers must be a benefit to themselves. On the political side they are enemies of government because the government exists for the protection of life and property, the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order."

This is not true of the International Typographical Union. I thank you.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on laws respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 98—By Delegate Haines (Tacoma):

Add new section after section 165, general laws, following sections to be renumbered accordingly, to read:

Section —. The International president is instructed to act in conjunction with other international presidents in aiding local unions to secure the signing by employers of local joint wage agreements or contracts. And when local printing trades wage agreements or contracts, covering all the local unions of the printing trades chartered in the locality in question, have been entered into between local employers and local printing trades unions, such wage contracts being for simultaneous periods of time, the president of the International Typographical Union shall stand instructed to approve such local joint wage agreements or contracts. Provided, conciliation shall be the method of adjustment of all disputes thereunder; and provided that international presidents of other international printing trades unions give like approval to such local wage contracts.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Haines (Tacoma) stated the proposition was intended to bring about closer co-operation of the various printing trades unions.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws said that the proposition was the so-

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called closer affiliation proposition and as drawn placed the making of scales in the hands of a committee on which the typographical union would have the minority of representation. He said the report of the committee should prevail.

President Scott spoke on the question, saying:

Here is an example and illustration of the hypocrisy which is involved in some of the propositions presented to this convention. We had a long discussion yesterday about the initiative and the referendum and the working of laws. We hold conventions and make laws and, as I stated before, some subordinate unions reserve to themselves the right to obey those laws, whether adopted by the convention or the referendum, or to set them aside according to their own whims. What is the law on this subject? Section 165, which this proposition attempts to set aside, reads as follows:

"Section 165. No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation, unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International president. No member holding active membership in any local union shall sign an individual or private contract with any employer, agreeing to work for any stated length of time, wages or conditions. The union alone has the power to contract for conditions, wages and hours."

That is the law. This contract was not submitted to the International president until after it had been signed, and according to the statements received at headquarters that action was taken deliberately. It is about time that the members of the International Typographical Union and the delegates to the conventions realized the fact that when the name of the International Union is signed to a contract that it carries with it certain financial obligations, and that we can be held responsible the same as the individual can be held responsible if he signs his name to a note and does not make good, and has any property that can be seized upon. This is a resolution the intent and the purpose of which is to violate the law which has prevailed in this union for many years, and is contained in the printed book, section 165.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago) said, though opposed to the administration on many things, he thought it high time that local unions followed the law and took the advice of the International officers. He favored the report of the committee.

Delegates Anderson (Omaha) and Cole (Toledo) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Haines (Tacoma) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Delegate Keller (New York), with unanimous consent, introduced the following:

Proposition No. 136—By Delegate Keller (New York):

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union take such steps as may be deemed advisable to secure an increase in the salaries of printers engaged in government service in postoffice printing departments.

Referred to committee on resolutions.

Consideration of the report of the committee on laws was resumed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Proposition No. 99—By Delegate Haines (Tacoma):

Add new section under the heading "Recommendations," general laws, to read:

Section —. That local unions in the signing up of contracts with proprietors co-operate with the other printing trades unions.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Haines (Tacoma) explained his proposition.

Chairman Keating (Milwaukee) of the committee on laws and Delegate Anderson (Omaha) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Proposition No. 104—By Delegate Lougheed (Detroit):

Add new section to general laws under heading "Arbitration and Contracts," to read:

Section —. Where a subordinate union has an arbitration agreement expiring at the same time as the wage scale, and the subordinate union declines to enter into a new arbitration agreement, negotiations for a new scale shall not be subject to arbitration under the terms of the expired agreement, except by mutual consent.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Lougheed (Detroit) stated the proposition was intended to cover cases like the one that arose in Detroit and urged its adoption.

President Scott said:

If the president of the International Typographical Union were disposed, he might be very severe in his criticism of the action taken by Detroit Union, but he wants to be helpful to that union; he wants to show them the way they should proceed in the future.

In the first place, every delegate to this convention must know that no subordinate union is compelled to enter into an International arbitration agreement. When they sign that agreement they do so voluntarily. There has not been a single instance where the officers of the International Typographical Union have compelled any union to sign that agreement; they have advised them to sign it, but never told them they must sign it. The facts are that Detroit Typographical Union did voluntarily sign the International arbitration agreement of 1912; there is no question about that. Now, then, section 6 of the International agreement voluntarily entered into by Detroit Typographical Union No. 18 provides:

"Section 6. All differences other than those specified in section 5 of this agreement, including disagreements arising in negotiations for a new scale of wages, or for hours of labor, or in renewing or extending an existing scale, or in respect to a contract, which can not be settled by conciliation, shall be referred to a local board of arbitration in the manner stipulated in the Code of Procedure as set forth in Exhibit 'B'."

Typographical Union No. 18, through its executive officers, signed that contract, to be effective until May 1, 1917. There is no question about that; it is a matter of record. That is what they agreed to do.

Replying to Delegate Lougheed's statement made to the convention—on March 12, 1917, the union presented this proposition for a change in scale. They did not have to do that; they did not have to present the proposition before the contract expired, but they did it. The contract required them to live up to the terms of the contract they signed. There is not any competent legal authority in the United States but that will sustain the position taken by the president of the International Typographical Union. Having agreed to do a certain thing voluntarily, and having inaugurated their proceedings voluntarily, they could not be legally released from completing the negotiations which they had begun.

The president of Detroit Typographical Union takes the position that that union—simply because

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it is agreeable to them and the publishers—should be permitted to negotiate its scale in the city of Detroit based on what? The laws of 1917-16-15-14-13? No, not any of those laws. They want the laws of 1912. That is precisely what the argument is about. If any subordinate union having an International agreement which recognized the laws of 1916 desires to incorporate in its contract laws enacted subsequent to that time, the officers of the International Typographical Union would not object. There have been many instances in which the laws prevailing the date the contract is entered into are effective.

I have not a doubt but that if the delegate from Detroit will sit with me and the executive council we can find a way to adjust the differences existing there; but I have no authority to authorize Typographical Union No. 18 to continue to operate under the laws of 1912. That is ridiculous, it is absurd. I think the delegate from Detroit will see it if he gives it careful consideration.

Delegate Hoban (Cleveland) explained the success of his union in making a new scale after signing the new arbitration agreement.

Delegate Smith (Butte) discussed the subject of arbitration and recited at length the conditions in Butte.

President Scott, in discussing the proposition, said:

I want to say to you, Delegate Smith, and to those delegates present, that the position of the executive council of the International Typographical Union is not a position which they have assumed arbitrarily. The Baltimore convention of this union, by unanimous vote, endorsed the arbitration agreement. Every convention for the last sixteen years has gone on record as favoring arbitration, and on the referendum vote taken last May, the members again, by a majority of something like 12,475, endorsed the principle of arbitration.

That is not the position arbitrarily taken by Secretary Hays, Vice-President Barrett, Vice-President Miller, Vice-President Smith and myself. It is the position of the majority of the members of the International Typographical Union, and the position of the International Typographical Union as enunciated by the executive council is this: When arbitration is offered on a fair basis, with the recognition of the laws of the International Typographical Union, arbitration will not be rejected by the executive council, and if Butte Typographical Union No. 126 sets aside the laws of the International Typographical Union governing strikes, and calls an illegal strike, then the responsibility will be upon the members of that union.

Delegate Trump (Boston) moved the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Lougheed and Sass (Detroit) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 105—By Delegate Lougheed (Detroit):

Add new section to general laws to be known as section 170, under "Arbitration and Contracts," page 87, to read as follows:

Section 170. It is imperatively ordered that the president of the International Typographical Union shall not enter into any arrangement or understanding with the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, affecting the wage contracts or arbitration agreements of any subordinate union unless he is authorized so to do by the written law of the International Typographical Union or the terms of the International or local arbitration agreements or the code of procedure of either.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN P. KEATING, Chairman;
JOHN F. MURPHY, Secretary;
PHILIP JOHNSON,
THOMAS W. JOHNS,
ROBERT ELLIOT,
HOWARD KEENER,
R. L. WOODY.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Lougheed and Sass (Detroit), Tullis (Dallas), Smith (Butte), Mitchell (Chicago), Shields (Chicago) and Marshall (Chicago) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on appeals has carefully gone over the cases presented for its consideration, and after reviewing the evidence and briefs submitted in each case, respectfully presents the following report for your consideration:

Proposition No. 70—By T. C. Hurt (Rock Island, Ill.):

An appeal from the decision of the executive council in the case of George P. Garrison vs. Tri-City Typographical Union No. 107.

(Copies of the printed appeal will be found on the desks of the delegates.)

We unanimously recommend that the decision of the executive council in this case be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 71—By W. O. Schmidt (Vancouver, B. C., Union):

An appeal from the decision of the executive council in the case of W. O. Schmidt vs. Vancouver Typographical Union No. 226.

(Copies of the printed appeal will be found on the desks of the delegates.)

It is the unanimous opinion of your committee that the decision of the executive council be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 72—By Green Bay Printing Company (Green Bay, Wis.):

An appeal from the decision of the executive council in the case of the Green Bay Printing Company vs. Green Bay Typographical Union No. 344.

(Copies of the printed appeal will be found on the desks of the delegates. This appeal does not bear the label.)

We recommend that the appeal in this case be dismissed and the decision of the executive council be sustained.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Proposition No. 73—By R. L. O'Neill (Chicago, Ill., Union):

An appeal from the decision of the executive council in the case of R. L. O'Neill vs. Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

(Copies of the printed appeal will be found on the desks of the delegates.)

We unanimously recommend that the decision of the executive council in this case be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago) said, while in sympathy with the law, he had no desire to question the merits of the decision in this case, in which the executive council sustained the action of the officers of the local union. He said the six-day law was enforced in Chicago on newspapers but not in job offices because of this decision, and urged that some action be taken to correct this evil.

Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) explained the condition prevailing in the book and job plants in Chicago and said there was no way to enforce the overtime law in such offices.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said:

This case somewhat illustrates the tendency of appellants from decisions of the executive council to bring to the convention matters relating to the appeal that were not presented to the executive council in the evidence submitted to it, and on which decision was rendered.

You have heard from the Chicago delegates and it is acknowledged in the papers in the appeal that the overtime laws were not enforced in Chicago. In this case the appellant complained as to the Butler Brothers chapel, asking that certain people be compelled to observe the overtime law and penalized for not having done so. Chicago Union took up the complaint of Mr. O'Neill. On February 20, 1916, the matter first came up and Mr. Klinger, in the meeting of Chicago Union, moved that the case from Butler Brothers chapel be referred back to the executive committee to report thereon at the next meeting. This motion was adopted.

We then have the following from the report of the executive committee:

"Executive Committee, March 19, 1916: The case of R. L. O'Neill against the Butler Brothers chapel, referred by the union back to the executive committee for further investigation, was taken up. Mr. O'Neill and the chairman and several members of the Butler Brothers chapel appeared before the committee. The following is the recommendation in this case:

"That inasmuch as the overtime law has not been enforced in job offices, no proceedings be entered against the members named in Mr. O'Neill's communication; that the question of enforcing the overtime law in job offices be referred to a sub-committee of the executive committee to endeavor to work out some plan to carry out the provisions of said law."

The following is the action of the union upon the report of the executive committee:

"Union Meeting, March 26, 1916—On the recommendation of the committee regarding the complaint of R. L. O'Neill against members of the Butler Brothers chapel, Mr. O'Neill called for the reading of his brief in the case. All the papers in the case were read.

"Mr. Elmer Scott moved to concur in the first recommendation of the committee. Carried by a vote of 71 for to 28 against.

"Moved that the second recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried."

That motion was adopted.

Now, then, what is the position of the executive council? After making the statements that I have just covered the executive council in its decision says:

"This action on the part of respondent union shows that the provisions of the six-day law have not been enforced in the book and job offices under its jurisdiction, but that steps are being taken to bring about their enforcement.

"It would seem that inasmuch as the respondent union has never enforced this law in job offices, and inasmuch as an attempt is now being made to agree upon some plan whereby it will be enforced, that the best interests of the members of respondent union will be conserved by allowing it to work out a plan to take care of the accumulated overtime and thereby comply with the law.

"To sustain the appeal under the conditions existing in the jurisdiction of respondent union would undoubtedly create a great deal of turmoil, and for reasons which must be obvious to even the appellant, would be the cause of considerable dissension among the members.

"The appeal is dismissed."

And what else could the executive council do and what else can this convention do except sustain the decision of the executive council?

Delegate Zander (Chicago) said to sustain the appeal would discriminate against one office in Chicago, and favored the report of the committee.

Delegates Rutherford (Baltimore), Anderson (Omaha), Carter (Chattanooga), Armstrong (Memphis) and Wilson (Leadville) urged the adoption of the report of the committee.

Delegate Tullis (Dallas) called attention to the law and said the remedy was with the local union. It should enforce the law.

Vice-President Barrett discussed the proposition and favored the report of the committee.

The previous question was ordered.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegates Digges (Phœnix), Wright (Waco) and Walden (Jefferson City) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 74—By Joseph Phillis (Los Angeles, Cal., Union):

An appeal from the decision of the executive council in the case of Joseph Phillis vs. Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

(Copies of the printed appeal will be found on the desks of the delegates.)

We unanimously recommend that the decision of the executive council be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Chairman Hoban (Cleveland) of the committee on appeals said:

I wish to make a statement in regard to the charges preferred against this member. I will read the charges, so that every delegate can understand what complaint was made against this delegate.

"Los Angeles, Cal., July 25, 1916.

"William Lucas, Vice-President Los Angeles Typographical Union:

"Dear Mr. Lucas—I herewith prefer charges against Joseph Phillis, a member of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174, for conduct unbecoming a member of the International Typographical Union, in circulating in the Typographical Review an article tending to cast discredit and dishonor upon my actions as a member of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174. Particular objection is taken to the following paragraph:

" 'In concluding this lengthy letter it might be asked, What has a newspaper fight and a labor temple to do with a typographical union? Absolutely nothing, of course. It might be a coincidence, however, that the militant president of the Labor Temple Association is a leading member of the local typographical union and a foreman; that the manager of the labor temple is an ex-official of the International Typographical Union, who until a short time ago held a very lucrative position; that the now editor of the Citizen, and the editor of the Labor Press before it was merged, was a member of San Francisco Union No. 21, who conveniently happened to be in Los Angeles a few days before the new paper was started; and that

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the present and newly-elected president of the central labor council is a prominent member of No. 174, and that they are all part of the combination —and not a small part, either—whose permission is necessary before about 75 per cent of the members can obtain employment in newspaper offices under the jurisdiction of the local typographical union.'

"Accompanying these charges is an affidavit in accordance with International law.

"Fraternally,
"SETH R. BROWN."

Those are the charges that were preferred against this man, and like everything else, when a charge is preferred against a man he generally brings in a little outside stuff in order to free himself from the charge. This is no different from many others, and the delegates are perhaps hearing a great deal of stuff about the Wahnetas and the Progressives. I suppose if we voted now on the brief—if you have read the brief—we would conclude the gentleman in question failed to make good on his charge appeal absolutely, but the local union in which he made the charge and by a vote of that union that was almost unanimous they endorsed the conclusions reached by the trial committee. Everything in connection with the case as tried by Los Angeles Typographical Union was according to law, and when the case was appealed to the executive council the executive council passed on the evidence and documents that were presented at the trial in this union, and consequently they had to confine their findings on the case as presented. Since the case has been decided by the executive council, the gentleman in question has seen fit to circularize the entire jurisdiction with stuff that has no bearing at all upon the charge. He is looking for the sympathy of the delegates making up these conventions, and like every other thing of a like nature, he lacks the courage to base his appeal on the case in question, and instead of appealing to the pure-minded men and women in our organization he appeals to the vicious and to the low, and to those who can give no utterance to any but mean, detestable charges against the officials of the local union and the officials of the International Typographical Union. I have never in my experience with the typographical union witnessed a more flagrant case. We have gone over this brief, and have reached our conclusions. We have given full weight to everything that entered into the case, and, gentlemen, I now ask you to base your decision, not upon the stuff the gentleman has introduced in the case, because it has no bearing on the case, and your appeals committee were not prejudiced in the matter, and were determined to bring in a fair and just decision. We believe we have done so.

Delegate Ellis (San Francisco) said:

The gentleman brought these charges against Mr. Brown after a trial in which there was not a witness put on the stand to prove any of the charges. He did not produce a witness. When the vote came on the proposition the result was 87 to 5. Mr. Phillis before that had insisted on a ballot; he finally decided to draw the names from the hat. This committee was appointed, and Mr. Phillis made the statement that he was satisfied with the committee and was certain he would get justice.

Mr. Brown, president of Los Angeles Typographical Union, has done more good in the city of Los Angeles than any president they have ever had there. He is a man who was appointed by the governor of the state on the defense board and appointed by the president of the United States on the exemption board. We are very proud of Mr. Brown.

Delegate Smith (Butte) said:

It is true that copies of the case were sent out. I received one and the officers of my union received it. It is possible my union might have taken it up for consideration if I had not stated that it would not be proper to do so in view of the fact that only one side of the case had been furnished us.

I am opposed to cases of this nature taking up the time of this convention. They are more or less of a personal nature, and I am always opposed to the taking up of the time of the local union. I believe all such matters as contained in this case should be settled personally in their locals—decided by the members in the town they live in. They are not worth any discussion here or in the local union. They are personal matters and should be settled as such.

Delegate Baldauf (Los Angeles) favored the adoption of the report of the committee.

The previous question was ordered.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

President Scott congratulated the delegates upon unanimously sustaining the report of the committee. In so doing he declared the convention had placed the stamp of its disapproval upon scurrilous literature such as was issued in this case. He hoped the action of the convention would be a lesson to members who persist in circulating literature of that kind.

Proposition No. 75—By the Democrat chapel (Tulsa, Okla.):

An appeal from the decision of the executive council in the case of the Tulsa Democrat Chapel vs. Tulsa Typographical Union No. 403.

(Copies of the printed appeal will be found on the desks of the delegates.)

We unanimously recommend that the decision of the executive council be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES HOBAN, Chairman;
W. H. ELLIS, Secretary;
W. K. CODY,
WILLIAM M. CONWAY,
A. L. DAWSON,
WILLIAM W. NORMAN,
JOHN A. REMMERT.

Delegate Ellis (San Francisco) favored the report of the committee.

Delegate Freeman (Tulsa) asked to be recorded as voting in favor of the committee's report.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LABEL.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on label respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 135—

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 11, 1917.

J. W. Hays, Secretary International Typographical Union, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I regret exceedingly my inability of attending and addressing your convention in behalf of our organization, and therefore extend to the officers and delegates the fraternal greetings of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, with the hope that the convention will be harmonious, as well as beneficial to the rank and file of your International Union, and in deliberating for the interest of your membership trust you will not overlook the other men and women who through their associated efforts are

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endeavoring to uplift the cause of the toiler to shorter hours, higher wages, and sanitary conditions in their industries. Also enclosing resolution of the Tobacco Workers' International Union, which we kindly ask your favorable consideration and adoption. Fraternally yours,

A. McAndrew,
International President.

Whereas, It is an assured fact that the union label is one of the most potent factors for the advancement of the most vital interests of the membership of our trade-union movement, and by which we are enabled to help each other in discriminating between union and non-union made products when purchasing commodities for our daily needs; and,

Whereas, The Tobacco Workers' International Union having a union label, is seeking a wider demand for tobacco, cigarettes and snuff bearing the union label; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled in Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13, 1917, that inasmuch as union-labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff of the best qualities are marketed in parcels that come within the reach of all consumers, and easily accessible to all purchasers, they should receive a larger share of the purchasing power of union men and their friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That it is the consensus of opinion of the delegates attending this convention that the practice of demanding the union label on our purchases has heretofore not given the results we have a right to expect. In view of this condition we give a renewed expression of our fealty to our cause, and pledge our effort to creating a more extended demand for union-labeled tobacco, cigarettes and snuff, thereby employing union men and women working in the tobacco industry.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The exploitation of the insignia of shorter hours, living wages and sanitary conditions in printing offices is one of the most important engaging the attention of the officers and members of subordinate unions. The typographical union that is in the forefront of the local labor movement is the organization that advertises the union label and creates occasions on which the label is prominently and forcibly brought to the attention of the business public. The active label campaigns that have been conducted for the past ten years have been productive of much good. These campaigns have diverted orders amounting to thousands of dollars into union offices. Had there been no agitation of the label these orders for printed matter would have gone into offices operating under non-union conditions. Every dollar expended in label campaigns has been returned an hundred fold. The time and money expended in advertising the label have resulted in increased business for the union offices and have made for steady employment for members of the International Typographical Union.

The value of the label campaign was evidenced a few years ago when but a small amount of the printed matter used by the theatrical attractions carried the label. Today practically all of this class of printed matter either bears the union label or the imprint of an office operating under union conditions. This state of affairs has been brought about by the untiring efforts of the various label committees. The past history of the label campaign is conclusive proof that every local union of the International Typographical Union should have a wide-awake, aggressive label committee, and this committee should have the co-operation and assistance of each member of the local organization. We want to urge the delegates to this convention to see to it that their unions have label committees, and then to insist that this committee shall be a working committee. Not only should we boost our own label but we should also remember that other trades unions have labels, which should be supported and boosted by the members of the International Typographical Union.

In this connection we want to call attention to the booklet issued by Secretary-Treasurer Hays, "Lore for Label Lovers." This booklet is filled to the covers with splendid ideas and suggestions for the carrying on of a label campaign. If a committee feels that it can not conduct a campaign without guidance then we suggest that a request be made for this booklet. It will be of inestimable value to all the label committees.

We also want to commend President Scott for the issuance of the "List of Union Poster and Specialty Offices." This list contains the names and addresses of many offices that are equipped to produce poster and specialty work, and these offices are entitled to the use of the label. In diverting work to union offices this list is a great help to label committees and officers of local unions. When received it should not be thrown away, but retained for reference purposes.

President Scott also issues a booklet of magazines and periodicals of general circulation published under union and non-union conditions. This booklet contains the names and status of many magazines, the majority of which employ thousands of our members. This booklet should be in the hands of every trade unionist and friend, so that when magazines and periodicals are purchased only those which are printed under union conditions will find their way into the homes of the organized wage earners. Respectfully submitted,

George Jolly, Jr., Chairman;
Charles E. Miller, Secretary;
Lawrence Burt,
Charles W. Casey,
R. F. Dierkes,
Fred Eatherley,
J. H. English,
Albert Rossie,
G. A. Wilson.

The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PROVINCIAL, STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on provincial, state and district unions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Each succeeding year proves the great value of provincial, state and district conferences and unions when these bodies co-operate fully with the executive council in furthering the various activities of the International Typographical Union. The reports of the various conferences, as published from time to time in The Typographical Journal, show that the country printer is being looked after closer than ever before; that weak and struggling unions are being strengthened and that employment is being found for our members through this agency. The bringing together of the printers of a certain area for the purpose of exchanging ideas as to how best to further the inter-

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ests of our organization has resulted in establishing unions where none existed before; it has resulted in a more intelligent and uniform handling of the apprentice question, one of the most important now before our membership, and has resulted in very substantial increases in wages for the small-town printer.

Your committee believes that these organizations can be of great value by co-operating with the International officers in campaigns initiated by the executive council in certain important matters which vitally affect the interests of our members, such, for example, as those relating to postal rates, school-book campaigns and the like, where public officials are to be addressed. In times past, in some instances, there has not been the prompt co-operation in these matters that there should have been on the part of subordinate as well as state and district unions.

If we are to succeed in an undertaking we must all co-operate promptly. The small expense attached to a little typewriting should not be allowed to stand in the way of prompt compliance with requests to send communications to certain officials.

Your committee heartily endorses the formation of these provincial, state and district unions because of their value in educating our members; because wherever established they have resulted in bettering the conditions of many of our members, and because they have greatly promoted the fraternal feeling that should exist throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD L. CAHILL, Chairman;
HENRY M. MAYER, Secretary;
J. M. GILBERT,
JAMES L. BABB,
W. S. FARMER,
R. W. EDWARDS,
HARRY A. SPURGEON,
ROBERT A. HUNT,
F. W. KASCH.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Anderson (Omaha) moved that during the remainder of the session speeches be limited to five minutes.

The motion was laid on the table.

Delegate Smith (Butte) moved that the afternoon session of the convention remain in session until the business of the convention is completed.

Delegate Armstrong (Memphis) moved that the motion of Delegate Smith be laid on the table.

The motion of Delegate Armstrong was lost.

The motion of Delegate Smith was adopted.

The convention adjourned until 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TEMPLE THEATER,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
Friday, August 17, 1917.

The convention was called to order by President Scott at 2 o'clock.

The following delegates were present:

Adams
Adler
Albrecht
Alley
Amsberry
Anderson
Appleyard
Armstrong
Babb
Bachman
Baldauf
Baldwin
Bancroft
Bardin
Baum
Beilman
Becker
Black
Bowen, A. W.
Bowen, J. P.
Boyd
Brady
Brison
Brown, C. W.
Brooks
Burns
Burt
Cahill
Campbell
Cantwell
Carder
Carter
Casaday
Casey
Cato
Cavanagh
Cody
Cole, C. E.
Cole, M. H.
Colvin
Connolly
Conway
Coplan
Courtney
Cox
Coyell
Culhane
Dawson
Deming
Dickinson
Dierkes
Digges
Donovan
Dunham
Dunkle
Eatherley
Edwards
Elliot
Ellis
English
Farmer
Fentress
Freeman
Fullam
German
Gilbert
Googer
Gookin
Gottlob
Graves
Groom
Grothe
Guetschow
Gustafson
Haines
Harrison
Harvey
Harwood
Hassett
Haw
Hazlett
Head
Hedderich
Henderson
Herman
Herchenbach
Hesford
Hetherington
Hickman
Higgins
Hoban
Hodgkin
Hoeger
Hoffman
Hufham
Hunt
Jackson
Johns
Johnson, Philip
Johnson, O. R.
Jolly
Jordan
Karns
Keating
Keener
Keifer
Keller
Kemmerer
Kinsolving
Koerps
Lamb
Lawrence
Leighley
Lemley
Loman
Lougheed
McArdle
McCallian
McConville
McTague
Maddock
Maher
Marshall
Martin
Mayer
Meier
Merritt
Miller
Mitchell
Mueller
Mullich
Murphy
Musser
Myers
Naden
Neely
Newton
Noonan
Norman
Oliver, C. E.
Oliver, John
O'Shaughnessy
Overdear
Owens
Park
Powell
Raubinger
Reeves
Remmert
Rhyne
Rider
Rifenberick
Riser
Rising
Robinson
Roglitz
Rossie
Runshe
Rutherford
Ryan
St. Jacques
Sass
Sheehan
Shepard
Shields
Sims
Smith, C. H.
Smith, R. B.
Spatny
Spurgeon
Spyres
Stearns
Steen
Steidley
Stephens
Stephenson
Stokes
Strange
Taylor
Thacker
Thompson
Tompkins
Trump
Tullis
Uzzell
Vest

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Waddell	Williams
Wagoner	Wilson, C. M.
Walden	Wilson, G. A.
Walton	Wilson, Ray
Watson	Wilson, W. E.
Weaver	Winn
Weissman	Woodruff
Welsh	Woods
West	Woodward
Wheeler	Woody
White	Wright
Wiley	Zander

Delegate Walden (Jefferson City), with unanimous consent, offered the following:

Proposition No. 137—By Delegate Walden (Jefferson City):

Resolved, That the name of George Robertson, delegate to the Cleveland convention in 1912 from Jefferson City (Mo.) Union No. 119, be expunged from the record of ex-delegates for ratting.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Hetherington (Boston), with unanimous consent, read the following:

To the Trustees of the Union Printers Home:

The Monitor chapel being desirous of taking part in the patriotic movement which made the liberty loan of 1917 a success, and at the same time helping the good work of the Home, we have the pleasure of presenting to the endowment fund of the Union Printers Home a fifty-dollar bond.

The bond will be forwarded when issued.

Fraternally yours,
LOUIS SIGISMUND,
PERLEY G. BLANCHARD,
JAMES W. PHELPS,
For the Monitor Chapel.

Boston, Mass., August 4, 1917.

Delegate Cahill (Lynn) announced that Lynn Typographical Union No. 120 has subscribed for a liberty bond, to be presented to the Union Printers Home as soon as the bond is issued.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HEALTH.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on health respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 61—By Delegate Martin (Cleveland Mailers):

Whereas, One of the fundamental principles of our joining together in the bonds of unionism is the conservation of the health of our members by taking steps for the elimination of any cause for the spread of disease in our working places, and also, whenever practicable, introducing measures to safeguard ourselves from succumbing to attacks induced by insanitary conditions prevalent in our occupations; and,

Whereas, The members of Cleveland Mailers' Union No. 12 have grave reason to fear that their health is being undermined by the foul state of the mail bags supplied to the newspaper and job offices by our government; be it therefore

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, August 13, 1917, recommends that the attention of the postal authorities be called to the insanitary condition of the mail bags furnished newspaper and job offices, with the request that same be fumigated or treated in some other approved manner at necessary intervals.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

In addition your committee believes that the sanitary committees of local unions working in cooperation with the health departments in your jurisdiction can accomplish beneficial results, and that employes in composing rooms where typesetting devices are operated should insist that proprietors equip these rooms in such a way that the fumes will not be detrimental to the health of our members.

We also wish to commend the work done by the International Typographical Union in its work toward stamping out the great white plague, especially at the Home, and the great good accomplished at such small expenditure and that this work be continued.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM COPLAN, Chairman;
FRED KEMMERER,
THEO A. KEIFER,
J. J. NEELY,
ALONZO WILEY,
FRANK BROOKS,
C. D. GROTHE,
C. W. HERCHENBACH,
C. S. GOOKIN.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on organization respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Considering territory covered and time required for same, the representatives have accomplished great good for the organization the past year. They have made good in organizing new unions, bringing the owner and workman closer together by a clearer understanding of the rights of each, and inculcating new and helpful ideas to the proprietors of our aims and ambitions. Their visits in the vast territory covered have had a wholesome effect upon unionism. The committee recommends that the policy of past years be continued in the future.

Much good has been accomplished by the representatives in organization work among the small-town printers. Your committee believes that this work should receive all the attention that can possibly be given to it, consistent with the other duties of the representatives.

We commend the work of the interstate, state and district conferences, and urge them to continue to meet to further organization efforts.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. COYELL, Chairman;
CARL W. GUETSCHOW,
G. A. HOFFMAN,
LEO J. MYERS,
E. N. J. MEIER,
HENRY M. NOONAN,
A. B. RHYNE,
FRANK McTAGUE,
R. H. PARK.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICITY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on publicity respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

First. We heartily endorse the methods of publicity heretofore employed by our International officers and recommend a continuance and enlargement of same as conditions will permit.

Second. Belonging to a craft whose almost sole livelihood is obtained through the publicity used by others, we of all people should recognize the value of such publicity; we therefore recommend that all local unions be instructed to appoint local committees on publicity, the name of whose chairman shall be furnished to the International secretary-treasurer and whose duty shall be to use from time to time matter furnished by headquarters by having same published in their local papers, trade journals, magazines and periodicals as much as may be possible.

While we believe the International officers are more familiar than this committee with the most important features of our organization to be put forward in the campaign, yet we do suggest that the principal features of the Home, the old age pension, the mortuary benefit, our tuberculosis treatment and provisions for our patriotic members in the American and Canadian armies, and the arbitration agreement furnish the groundwork for matter of great interest to the public as well as of infinite promise of good results to the craft.

We further recommend that local committees be furnished from time to time feature stories, with cuts and illustrations when compatible, concerning these and other features of our organization which may be deemed of sufficient importance, believing that in most instances local publications will give favorable consideration to such matter.

Respectfully submitted,

LESTER C. BALL, Chairman;
MORRIS N. ADAMS, Secretary;
J. B. CASADAY,
JAMES O. HARVEY,
JOHN C. MAHER,
HENRY STRANGE,
CHARLES E. COLE,
F. N. GRAVES,
H. P. NEWTON.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Your committee on THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL has carefully surveyed the reports of the secretary-treasurer upon the issuing of THE JOURNAL and has considered the seemingly large deficit in THE JOURNAL fund, which had to be met from the general fund for the past year. By a careful study of THE JOURNAL account (page 84, officers' reports) one can readily see why this deficit: The cost of production has increased about 25 per cent, and considering that 61,350 members should be paying this increase, and that the increase in cost of paper and inks has been from $6 to $9 per hundred, and even this at a premium, the reason for the deficit is seen. This increased cost would in itself, were it charged to the membership, amount to more than $2,454. THE JOURNAL requires from 175 to 200 reams of 39 x 53 inch stock and can be had of only one union mill. The additional cost of inks and handling has added to this, and even now we must look to a still greater increase because of the advancing scales of wages of all the allied crafts. When you consider this, the price to each member for THE JOURNAL is only half of what should be the cost per member. The actual cost of production is just double what it was five years ago, yet no provision has been made by the membership to increase THE JOURNAL fund, hence the yearly deficits. We must also consider that the local unions are not charged for their ads in the roster unless they have more than a prescribed space. THE JOURNAL is a valuable magazine, and one of which the membership is justly proud. Your committee would like to be able to report that every local has kept the membership at large well informed as to its jurisdiction, but this is not so, as is also the case with many representatives. These reports should be full, clear, concise and monthly, as they would lend much color. January, 1917, saw a decrease in the size of THE JOURNAL because of this, and many of the cuts have also been eliminated, so as to keep down the cost for the year 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX M. RUTHERFORD, Chairman;
GEORGE O. LEMLEY,
E. C. STEPHENS,
CARL REED TAYLOR,
JOHN A. KARNS,
FRANK E. RAUBINGER,
E. C. BRAME,
ROY H. LOMAN.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ALLIED TRADES RELATIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on allied trades relations respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 66—By Seattle Union:

SEATTLE, WASH., August 5, 1917.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Convention, Colorado Springs, Colo.:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The following resolutions were adopted today by Seattle Typographical Union No. 202:

Whereas, The president of the International Typographical Union has refused to underwrite the scale of wages adopted recently by Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170, for the reason cited that it was drawn in the form of a blanket document covering all the allied crafts of the printing industry; and,

Whereas, Typographical unions throughout the country have been for many years advocating closer affiliation between the allied crafts in this industry, and have been bending every effort to that end; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Seattle Typographical Union No. 202, in regular session assembled, declares it sees no good or valid reason for the action of the

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president of the International Typographical Union in refusing to underwrite the scale adopted by Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170; that, even granting that he is not authorized under present laws to underwrite a scale for other crafts (although this admission is made by Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 only for the sake of argument), even in that event this union believes he certainly could and should have underwritten that part of the scale which referred to Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170; and, be it further

Resolved, That Seattle Typographical Union No. 202 is in favor and urges such changes in the laws of the International Typographical Union as are necessary to permit of closer affiliation, as is suggested in the Tacoma document, covering as it does all rules and regulations for the different crafts, and sanctioning concurrent and co-termination of scales of the allied crafts.

Respectfully submitted,
George W. Ficks,
H. C. Ross,
F. C. Cattle,
(Seal) Committee.

Attest:
H. C. Ross, President;
R. M. McCullough, Secretary;
Seattle Typographical Union No. 202.

Your committee recommends that the action of President Scott in declining to underwrite the blanket contract presented by Tacoma Typographical Union No. 170 covering scales for all the printing trades unions in that city be endorsed.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

At a meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association held on July 10, 1916, the following relating to the subject of contracts and scales was adopted:

Neither the Board of Governors nor any local allied printing trades council has any jurisdiction or supervision over scale contracts made by subordinate unions. Wage scale contracts and agreements are governed by the laws and regulations of local and international unions having jurisdiction over the department or departments covered by such contracts.

Agreements which include the use of the label of any subordinate union are subject to the laws and decisions of the International Allied Printing Trades Association.

In determining the periods to be covered by wage scales and contracts it is advisable that there should be co-operation between subordinate unions represented in allied printing trades councils to the end that the full benefits of joint action may be obtained where local conditions may make such action desirable.

It is a fact that is well known that a signature to any contract covers all the provisions of the contract. Had President Scott attached his signature to the contract mentioned in the resolutions adopted by Seattle Typographical Union he would have placed the International Typographical Union in the position of guaranteeing that all the unions interested in said contract would carry out all the provisions of that contract, and should the contract be not lived up to in its entirety by any of the unions concerned therein, whether affiliated with the International Typographical Union or not, this organization might be taken into court and made responsible for the violation of a contract by an organization over which it had no jurisdiction or control.

The question of the closer affiliation of the printing trades organizations is not in any way involved in the action of President Scott in refusing to underwrite the contract mentioned, closer affiliation being a question involving an agreement between the five international unions of the printing trades. This subject was given extended consideration in the message of President Berry, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, delivered before this convention by Vice-President Brophy, of the same organization. In the address of Mr. Berry, closer affiliation is referred to as the "federation" of the printing trades unions, and on the failure of the attempt to reach an agreement on federation he says:

Several propositions have been presented for federation. The writer had the honor and the privilege of submitting to the five international unions a full and complete program for the establishment of an international federation of the five printing trades unions. The details of it have been accepted by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, by the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers, by the International Photo-Engravers and by the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The principle, in so far as federation is concerned, has been accepted by your officials, but the International Typographical Union has declined to accept the entire program, objecting to one feature of it, that being the financial feature.

While the above statement contained in the address of Mr. Berry is essentially true, it is made in such a manner as to be likely to mislead many of the delegates to this convention who are not familiar with the attempts that have been made to secure an agreement for closer affiliation or federation.

Year after year the conventions of the International Typographical Union have declared emphatically in favor of closer affiliation, and the officers have at various times been instructed to co-operate with the other organizations in an attempt to bring about such an agreement. Some five years ago, a meeting was called of the representatives of all of the five international unions connected with the printing trades for the purpose of trying to reach an agreement upon closer affiliation. This meeting was called by the representatives of the International Typographical Union through direction of a typographical union convention. A number of meetings were held and several propositions submitted for an agreement to provide for closer affiliation. It was agreed by the representatives of all the organizations that if closer affiliation were attained and it was decided that a large strike or defense fund were to be established, it would require at least 10 cents per capita per month from each of the members of the affiliated unions. The representatives of the International Typographical Union, however, never agreed that it was necessary to establish a large strike or defense fund and upon this point did the differences hinge which prevented the consummation of the agreement.

The executive council of the International Typographical Union submitted to the Providence convention the tentative agreement that had been reached by the representatives of the various organizations and asked that convention to direct as to whether a proposition should be submitted to a referendum vote raising the per capita tax 10 cents per month per member for the purpose of creating a strike or defense fund for the International Allied Printing Trades Association through closer affiliation of the five international unions. That convention decided that it would not submit the question to a referendum and the matter was so reported back to the Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, the statement being made that the International Typographical Union through its convention had

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declined to assess its members 10 cents per month each for the purposes named.

The members of the executive council have maintained and contended all the way through this discussion that closer affiliation could be brought about without the increase of the per capita tax or the establishing of a large strike or defense fund. While President Berry says that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union is composed of 40,000 members, at the time that this controversy was on it did not claim more than 19,000 or 20,000 members. It will thus be seen that while the 10-cent raise in the per capita tax would cost the International Typographical Union the sum of $72,000 per year, it would at that time have cost the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union only a little over $20,000 per year and would have produced less than $40,000 per year from all of the other four organizations affiliated with the International Allied Printing Trades Association, in addition to the $72,000 which would be contributed by the members of the International Typographical Union.

If the claim of Mr. Berry that the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union would pay into the fund at the present time on 40,000 members and the other unions would agree to and did pay upon their full membership, the International Typographical Union would still be paying more than one-half of the money that went into the fund. When we take into consideration that our expenses for strikes during the past year were less than $5,000, it seems to your committee that it would be folly to try to raise the per capita tax 10 cents per month for the purpose of creating a strike or defense fund to be handled by representatives of all of the international printing trades unions.

Replying to the statement of President Berry that the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union believe there should be some decisive action taken by the convention of the International Typographical Union to determine what their action is to be upon the subject of federation, your committee recommends that this convention declare that the International Typographical Union is now and always has been in favor of the closer affiliation of the five international unions in the printing trades for the protection of their members, but that it endorses the position taken by the executive council of the International Typographical Union upon the creation of a large strike or defense fund, and that it further instruct the executive council to continue its efforts looking toward closer affiliation whenever opportunity offers.

Your committee further recommends that this convention declare that the statement that the International Typographical Union is responsible for the failure to secure closer affiliation of the five international printing trades unions is incorrect, the only difference of opinion between this organization and the other organizations being as to the creation of a large fund.

While Mr. Berry states that the four international unions outside of the International Typographical Union have adopted the proposition that was submitted to our Providence convention, the International officers have never had any notification that such proposition was adopted by the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Owing to the numerous complaints of unsatisfactory conditions from the smaller unions under our jurisdiction where allied printing trades councils are formed of but two allied crafts, we recommend that our executive council seriously consider the advisability of amending the laws of the International Allied Printing Trades Association so that no allied council shall be formed and the use of the allied label permitted in any jurisdiction where there are less than three of the allied crafts organized and affiliated into an allied printing trades council.

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. Gottlob, Chairman;
Lewis E. Maddock, Secretary;
J. W. Rickert,
Ed Rising,
J. R. Fentress,
Charles E. Oliver,
W. E. Brown,
C. T. Naden,
Charles H. Lohmann.

The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION PRINTERS HOME.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on Union Printers Home respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 41—By Delegate Wilson (Houston):

Add new resolution relating to residents of Union Printers Home, to read:

Under no circumstances shall a resident with tuberculosis be transferred to the main building.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 53—By Delegate Hunt (Fresno):

Resolved, That when a member of the International Typographical Union who is afflicted, coming from an unorganized town or from a local union who has not the wherewith to send him to the Home and deposits his card with another local and then makes application to the Home, that the local sending him to the Home be reimbursed by the International Typographical Union for that transportation.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Hunt (Fresno) gave his reasons for introducing the proposition.

Delegate Leighly (Pittsburgh) said the adoption of such a proposition would lead to needless expenditures from the Home fund.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said:

There is another phase of this proposition that occurs to me. We set forth the other day to some degree the extent that local officials will go in some cases to get people on the list of the old age pension; the same thing applies to sending people to the Home.

The law provides that local unions shall pay the transportation of members who come to the Home from the city where the union is located. If the man vacates the Home he is entitled to return transportation from the Home fund. If he does not want to go back to the place he came from, he is entitled to transportation to any point he desires that can be covered by the same amount of transportation. If this proposition were adopted,

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a man could deposit his card in a local union in the east and make application; the union could endorse his application to come to the Home; he could stay a week or two weeks, whatever he wanted to, take transportation and go on to the Pacific coast, and you would have a procession going from one ocean to the other and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, all the time at the expense of the International Typographical Union.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 62—By Delegate Bowen (Washington, D. C.):

Whereas, The subject of the establishment of a branch home in some locality with a lower altitude than that of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs has been agitated for many years, having been brought to the attention of the membership through THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and also at several of the conventions of the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, We believe the wishes of members advocating such branch home should be recognized by this convention, and investigated, with a view to seeing whether such a move would be advisable; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, That the president is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three members whose duty it shall be to make a careful investigation, receive propositions from localities claiming to have suitable climates for such cases as can not stand the climate of Colorado Springs, and make a detailed report to the next convention of the International Typographical Union—the chairman of said committee to be present at such convention and be prepared to answer such questions relative thereto as members may desire to ask.

Resolved, further, That whatever expense shall be attached to such investigation shall be borne by the International Typographical Union, except where the committee is invited to visit locations proposed; in such cases the expense for said visit to be paid by the parties submitting the proposition.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Bardin (Tampa) said the idea of a branch home originated with his union because there seemed to be a need for a home for the purpose of caring for members who are unable to live in the altitude of Colorado Springs.

Delegate Zander (Chicago) said the plan for a branch home was not feasible at this time because there was no fund to support it. He favored the report of the committee.

Chairman Leighley (Pittsburgh) of the committee said several similar propositions were before the convention, and it acted unfavorably upon all of them for the reason no provision was made for the support of a branch home should one be established.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said:

At the last three or four conventions propositions have been made looking to the establishment of auxiliary homes in various sections of the country, and we have in this report three or four columns of matter that was referred from the Baltimore convention relating to homes. Tampa wants a home. North Carolina wants a home. There is agitation for a home in Arizona. Convention after convention has been handling this question of auxiliary homes in what would be termed a sentimental position toward the localities that are asking for a home.

The question that should be settled first is, do we want a branch of the Union Printers Home in any locality in this country? If the International Typographical Union decides that it does, then there would be plenty of time to take up the question and pick out the site.

I want to call your attention to this: During the past year the International Typographical Union expended $156,726.69 on the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. Of this amount $33,579.90 was expended for buildings, repairs and improvements and refund of transportation, leaving a balance of $123,146.76 that it cost to maintain this institution. If, twenty-seven years ago, when the question of building a home at Colorado Springs first came up, the membership had been told that in twenty-five years it would cost them $150,000 a year to run the institution, do you believe that it would ever have been built? Do you believe that the membership now wants to take the chances of starting another home that may possibly prove just as expensive a proposition as the one they now have? Do you think the membership of the International Typographical Union wants to be placed in the position of having people come to this home, and after they get here if they are the least dissatisfied with anything, say "I want to go to the other home; this doesn't suit me." And what are you going to do about it? If they are in the other home and there is something they do not like—the sheet is not right on the bed—they will say, "I do not like this; I want to go to Colorado Springs."

The statement has been made that there are a number of members afflicted who can not come to this Home. That statement has been made frequently. I want to say that it is a statement very much exaggerated. When you take the capacity of the Home into consideration, there are times, I am sorry to say, when the capacity of the Home is filled, and there are quite a large number of people on the list who have made applications and been accepted that can not come here at once because we have not room for them, but if we are to make room to place them, here is the place to do it. The number who can not come because of the climate is small. Those who come and make the complaint that they can not live here because of the high altitude, ninety-nine out of every hundred make the complaint because they are dissatisfied and want to go home, or to some other location, or want to get the old age pension. They ask the admission committee in many cases to reject their applications because they do not want to come here and want to get the pension. We have a case before the board of trustees now in which the member made application from a union to come to the Home; the member is not 60 years of age. His application was endorsed and he was sent a certificate of admission, and we have a letter from his union and from individuals in the locality asking the board of trustees to reconsider his application and reject it so as to place him in a position where he can make application for the pension, because he does not want to move from the locality he is in and come to Colorado Springs. We are up against that all of the time. You will be having more and more if you get another home.

The officers of the International Typographical Union have been to Tampa and looked over the situation. We took a ride out in an automobile some distance from the city, and the automobile stopped and a member of the typographical union said, "Right over there in that direction is the location selected for the home, but there isn't any road to it. If you accept the site and erect a home we will see that a road is built." We had not been home from Tampa more than a week or ten days until we had four or five letters from real estate men offering sites and sites with buildings on to the International Typographical Union if we wanted a home in that locality. The question, as I say, is first to decide whether you want a branch home and then there will be time enough to appoint a committee to pick out a site on which the Home shall be built.

Delegate Cavanagh (New York) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Delegate Adams (Lincoln) asked to be recorded as voting in favor of the report of the committee.

President Scott said Propositions Nos. 83 and 84 would be considered together.

Proposition No. 83—By the Baltimore convention:

[The following propositions submitted to the Baltimore convention in 1916 refer to the establishment of a branch of the Union Printers Home in various locations, and the action of that convention is submitted herewith. These propositions (Nos. 81, 83 and 132) were ordered submitted to the 1917 convention at Colorado Springs]:

Proposition No. 81—By Delegate Weston (Jacksonville):

Whereas, During the past several years there has been a general agitation for the establishment of a branch home of the Union Printers Home at some suitable place in the south; and,

Whereas, It has been demonstrated that a high altitude is not always beneficial in tuberculosis cases, when the disease was contracted in low altitudes, and that the pine forests of the southeastern states have contributed some most wonderful cures from this dreaded malady; and,

Whereas, We believe no nobler, no grander work could possibly be performed by the International Typographical Union than to extend and enlarge on the great work that has been accomplished at Colorado Springs by this world-famed institution for the care of our brothers and sisters who have been "marked for death," so many of whom have gone back to their loved ones and their labors sound in body and mind, singing the praises of the Union Printers Home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be and is the sense of this convention that a suitable branch home be established in one of the pine forest states of the southeast, and that the executive council of the International Typographical Union is hereby designated a committee to investigate conditions and decide upon a suitable location for such a home, to purchase lands and to erect suitable buildings thereon, and otherwise equip and furnish and put in operation a branch home in every way suitable or similar to the already established Home at Colorado Springs; and, be it further

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary for the carrying out of this resolution, be set aside from the general funds for this purpose, and that upon the adoption of these resolutions by a majority referendum vote of the International Typographical Union membership a special levy of 10 cents per member per month be levied on all working members of the International Typographical Union for such length of time as may be necessary to pay back into the general fund the sum loaned; that upon the completion of said branch home an additional one-fourth of 1 per cent of the earnings of the International Typographical Union membership be levied, and that this sum be regularly transferred to the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home Corporation, as provided by section 7, article ix.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Proposition No. 83—By Delegate Henry (Columbia, S. C.):

Whereas, Owing to the extreme inaccessibility of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs to unions located in eastern and southern parts of the United States, and to the proved unsuitability of the climate of Colorado to consumptives coming from warm climates, there is a constantly growing demand throughout the southern and south-central sections of the country for the establishment by the International Typographical Union of a branch sanatorium for the treatment of members afflicted with tuberculosis, to be located at some suitable point in the southeastern part of the United States; and,

Whereas, It is a matter of world-wide knowledge that there are numerous locations in the territory seeking this branch with climate unexcelled for this purpose, where, by availing itself of nature's bounties, the International Typographical Union may prolong and save the lives of many of its members, effecting at the same time a great saving to the treasuries of local unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the president of the International Typographical Union be and is hereby instructed to appoint, within thirty days after adjournment of this convention, a commission consisting of five members, three of whom shall be from locals located east of the Mississippi river, whose duty it shall be to collect data and information from cities and communities desiring said sanatorium, making thorough personal investigation into the claims of each, and to report its findings, together with such recommendations concerning the establishment of said sanatorium as their findings may warrant, to the next annual convention of this organization. For their services as such, members of this commission shall each receive the sum of $5 per day and expenses while in the active discharge of their duties; Provided, That members of said commission shall be compensated for their work for a total of not more than thirty days each, except with the consent of the executive council, which is hereby empowered to grant an extension of time with compensation as specified above for a period of fifteen days if in its judgment such extension shall appear necessary to complete their investigation.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Proposition No. 132—By Delegate Baker (Tampa):

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that there is a growing demand for a branch of the Colorado Springs Home in a climate that can treat patients unable to go to the present home on account of climatic conditions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the convention that the matter of a branch home be submitted to the referendum at the next regular election.

Committee reports unfavorably.

President Scott ruled that Propositions Nos. 82, 83 and 132, which referred to the same subject as Proposition No. 81, would be referred to the 1917 convention.

The ruling of President Scott was concurred in by the convention.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 84—By the Baltimore convention:

[The following is a proposition and the action of the Baltimore convention thereon intended to provide for the establishment of an endowment fund for the Union Printers Home]:

Proposition No. 167—By Delegate Woolsey (Springfield, Mo.):

Amend article ix, constitution, by adding the following new section:

UNION PRINTERS HOME ENDOWMENT FUND.

Section —. There is hereby created the "Union Printers Home Endowment Fund," the same to consist of such moneys and other property as may be donated to or otherwise provided for such fund. All such funds shall pass through the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union and then go into the hands of the secretary-treasurer of the Union Printers Home Corporation as the official custodian thereof, subject to investment as hereinafter provided. The principal

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of such fund shall be held perpetually by the International Typographical Union and be invested and reinvested by it, through and by the executive council, as provided by law. All interest and income derived from the investment of such fund shall go into the "Union Printers Home Fund," and shall be used toward the maintenance of said Union Printers Home. Such endowment fund shall be invested and reinvested from time to time by the secretary-treasurer in bonds of the United States, or in approved non-taxable state, county, township, city or school district within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, or loaned upon unencumbered improved real estate situated within said jurisdiction and reasonably worth double the amount loaned thereon.

The secretary-treasurer shall furnish a blank upon which all donations to said endowment fund shall be made, and there shall be printed annually in the reports of officers a list of the names to date, chronologically arranged, of all donors of $25 or more to the Union Printers Home Endowment Fund.

Committee recommends this proposition be referred to the executive council and the trustees of the Union Printers Home to report same to the next convention.

Chairman Hoban (Cleveland) of the committee on laws stated the committee thought the proposition a good one, but believed the Home trustees should be first consulted on the subject, hence the report of the committee.

Delegate Woolsey (Springfield, Mo.) said the report of the committee was satisfactory to him and favored the adoption thereof.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

[It will be noted by the action of the Baltimore convention that the proposition was submitted to the executive council and the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home to be reported upon at the Colorado Springs convention.

Your executive council followed out the instructions of the Baltimore convention and presented the proposition to the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home at its last session in Colorado Springs. The board of trustees and the executive council, after consultation with the attorney for the Union Printers Home Corporation, decided that the establishment of an endowment fund for the Home was a matter entirely under the jurisdiction of the board of trustees, and therefore took the matter up for final settlement at that time, with the result that favorable action was taken and the laws of the Home Corporation so amended as to provide for the establishment of an endowment fund. The law is now in effect, the fund is established and some money has already accumulated therein.]

Committee reports action unnecessary, as the endowment fund has been established by the Home trustees.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

President Scott said Propositions Nos. 115 and 116 would be considered together.

Proposition No. 115—By Delegate Appleyard (Tallahassee):

Whereas, The International Typographical Union contemplates establishing another home in some southern state; and,

Whereas, Secretary T. J. Appleyard has called the attention of the Florida Press Association to this proposed new home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Florida Press Association, in convention assembled, does hereby authorize the secretary to immediately communicate with the proper officials and invite them to investigate the natural resources of Florida before selecting any point for such a home; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be furnished each paper in the state, with a request that the matter be agitated to such an extent to secure said home for Florida.

At a meeting of Tallahassee Typographical Union No. 660, held August 6, 1917, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That this union heartily endorses the resolutions of the Florida Press Association as above, and that we believe this state is the proper one to establish such a home when the International Union shall be in position to take up the matter. But we believe it would be the part of wisdom to defer action thereon for another year, on account of the war."

WILL H. BULLOCK, President.

Attest:

W. H. CHANCEY, Secretary.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 116—By Delegate Appleyard (Tallahassee):

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the president, from the southeastern unions represented, to receive proposals for the erection of a branch Union Printers Home; that this committee meet at some central point in said southeastern territory to receive such proposals as may be offered not later than June, 1918; and that full report be made to the International Typographical Union at its session in 1918. The expenses of said committee to be borne by the members appointed.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 117—By Delegate Hughes (Albuquerque):

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 12, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of Local Typographical Unions:

DEAR BROTHERS—At the regular July meeting of Albuquerque Typographical Union No. 304, the following resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that our delegate to the International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs, Colo., be instructed to use his best efforts to have the convention legislate in favor of directing the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home to adopt the plaster treatment for tuberculosis now in use at the Read, Dolph & Co. Sanatorium at Albuquerque, N. M."

The members of Albuquerque Typographical Union hope the members of your local will see the wisdom of following the lead of Albuquerque Union and that you will instruct your delegate to co-operate with our delegate, Thomas Hughes, to get this legislation through. In case you are not sending a delegate, kindly write the convention a letter urging that they adopt this treatment for use in the Union Printers Home.

We have two members who are taking this treatment, both having recently left the Home without beneficial results and who are stanch supporters of this treatment.

We are inclosing booklet which will fully explain what this treatment is and what is claimed for the treatment.

Thanking you in advance for your support in this matter, we are respectfully yours,

ALBUQUERQUE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 304,
FRANK H. LOWE, President.
J. B. HARRIS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays said the two members

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referred to in the Albuquerque resolution did not have tuberculosis when they left the Home.

On the appeal from the action of the board of trustees of the Union Printers Home by Charles E. Ayers, of Boston, Mass., who has locomotor ataxia and desires to be admitted to the Home, your committee recommends that the action of the board be endorsed.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Your committee desires to congratulate the membership of the International Typographical Union on the efficient management of the Union Printers Home under the superintendent and matron, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Daley, and on the co-operation of the board of trustees.

Respectfully submitted,
C. M. Leighley, Chairman;
James E. Gustafson, Secretary;
Ernie J. Zander,
Ben L. Mullich,
Clifford H. Smith,
C. Ed Hodgkin,
Richard F. Cavanagh,
Louis W. Albrecht,
L. C. Shepard.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on postal telegraph and telephone service respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

The revenue bill now pending before the congress of the United States contains provisions calculated to lay great additional burdens on the printing and publishing industry of the United States with no corresponding benefit to the public in the matter of revenue obtained. We realize fully that under existing conditions it is imperative that unusual methods be adopted for the purpose of providing the government with the means for carrying on the tremendous undertakings of the war. The greater proportion of these burdens must necessarily be laid on the industries of the country, but the imposts should be so distributed as to cause the least possible inconvenience to the people as a whole. The postoffice of the United States is a great public convenience, and through its continuous and efficient operation the people are provided with opportunity to readily communicate with each other, to transact their business and to carry on their social intercourse. Through the postoffice is provided a ready means for the distribution of information vital to the existence of our nation, this accomplished by the circulation of newspapers, books, magazines, catalogs, pamphlets, circulars, and other forms of printed matter, whose general circulation and prompt delivery is necessary to give opportunity for knowledge and discussion of the events and issues on which depends the whole existence of our great republic. Any attempt to limit or circumscribe the free and full use of the postoffice by reason of increase in charges made for carrying and delivering any form of printed matter or the handling of letters or postal cards must be looked upon as a backward step, the effect of which very likely would be to defeat any hoped-for addition to the revenue because of its undue restriction of the use of the mails.

Your committee has fully considered the report of the committee on postal telegraph and telephone service, as published in the reports of officers submitted to this convention, and commends the same to the delegates and members at large for careful perusal. We endorse the actions of the standing committee in its efforts to secure from congress favorable consideration of this important subject, and recommend that the committee be continued with instructions to further prosecute its work.

Your committee has been furnished with information concerning efforts made to secure a reduction in the exorbitant prices put on all forms of paper supplied to the printing industry. This outrageous extortion, practiced by the profiteering combine that controls the print paper industry of America has laid such tax on the publishers and printers of the country as has forced a restriction of output and a consequent limitation of opportunity for employment to our members. We protest most earnestly against the further continuation of the conditions that have made the situation unbearable, and endorse the acts of our officers, who have assisted in all ways available to them to bring relief to the printing industry of America from the burden of unreasonable cost of paper.

Your committee recommends that the president of the International Typographical Union be authorized to lend his assistance to the defeat of all efforts to increase the rates of postage on printed matter of any kind and on letters beyond existing rates; and further, that he continue to assist in efforts that are being made to secure the reduction on the price of paper to a reasonable basis, to the end that the printing industry in general may have its just and proper share of the prosperity of the country without undue and burdensome taxation.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. Keller, Chairman;
B. C. Stearns, Secretary;
N. J. Baum,
Walter J. Weissman,
Harry C. Haines,
Thomas Hughes,
Robert H. Marshall,
C. W. Brown,
C. W. Brady.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on subordinate unions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

In reviewing that part of the secretary-treasurer's report relating to subordinate unions, your committee finds that subordinate unions throughout the jurisdiction are in better condition numerically and financially than ever, a condition denoting that subordinate unions are rightfully coming into their own through the judicious efforts of our executive officers.

We also note that the number of charters issued was twenty-four and the membership of those

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unions was 269, while the charters surrendered were only nine and the membership was but sixty.

Your committee recommends that the International officers be commended for their untiring efforts in helping subordinate unions to decide all intricate questions coming before subordinate unions. Respectfully submitted,

James P. Bowen, Chairman;
John A. Weaver, Secretary;
C. B. Googer,
C. W. Culhane,
W. H. Boyd,
W. R. Hickman,
C. E. Amsberry,
Henry D. Lawrence,
C. M. Wilson.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRESS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on press respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

We desire to express our thanks and appreciation to the newspapers of Colorado, and especially those of Colorado Springs—the Gazette, the Telegraph, the Labor News and the El Paso County Democrat—for the comprehensive and sympathetic manner in which the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union and silver jubilee or twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union Printers Home were covered. The editorial and news columns showed a keen understanding and intimate knowledge of the high ideals for which the International Typographical Union has always striven in the trades union movement. We appreciate also the very cordial reception which was accorded the delegates in their visits at the several newspaper homes.

We also desire to thank those responsible for placing in the hands of delegates copies of the several local papers, and especially for copies of the convention number of the Denver Labor Bulletin.

We recommend that this convention pledge anew its support to the labor press generally, for through its columns the cause of unionism is advocated as through no other channel.

Columbia Union No. 101, in presenting delegates with a historical sketch of that union, printed in book form, has provided a souvenir that will be treasured in the years to come.

It is with sincerest regret we record the death, during the sessions of this convention, of one of our committee members, Delegate P. R. Pampusch, of Minneapolis.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick H. Dunham, Chairman;
Albert W. Bowen,
John W. Rider,
Robert Armstrong,
W. A. Bachman.
H. G. Jackson,
W. F. Hazlett,
S. L. Brison.

The recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPRENTICES.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on apprentices respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 109—By Delegate Stokes (Baltimore):

Resolved, That the executive council shall devise a form, to be used by apprentice committees of subordinate unions, for reporting quarterly the progress made by them in instructing and examining registered apprentices, in their respective grades, in the theory and practice of the printers' trade and the instruction given in the practices of unionism as applied by the International Typographical Union; that it shall be issued in accordance with the International Typographical Union's fiscal regulation and the cost paid out of the general fund; that it shall be issued quarterly to subordinate unions and the inquiries contained therein answered, signed by at least two of the local apprentice committee and countersigned by the president and corresponding secretary within ten days of receipt thereof; that subordinate unions failing to make the reports herein required shall be fined $25 for each failure to so report within the specified time; and, be it further

Resolved, That the form of the report shall contain the following inquiries:

1. Name of subordinate union. Number.
2. Have you an apprentice committee?
3. Names and addresses.
4. Are all apprentices, union and non-union, registered with the local union?
5. How many union? How many non-union?
6. Has each been examined as to his educational qualifications? How many rejected?
7. State the examination questions.
8. Have the apprentices been organized in grades or classes?
9. How many attend night school?
10. How many are contributing financially to educational advantages designed for their benefit?
11. How many are students of the I. T. U. Course?
12. What are the wages agreed upon for apprentices?
13. How often has the apprentice committee met during the quarter?
14. How often have the registered apprentices met during the quarter?
15. What constructive work is being done or contemplated to develop apprentices?
16. Are the principles of unionism as applied by the International Typographical Union taught?
17. Have laws been enacted governing and defining the grade and class of work apprentices shall be taught?
18. How many have been admitted as apprentice members and have a register number?
19. How many apprentice members receive The Typographical Journal?
20. Does your union furnish a typographical button to graduated apprentices?

Committee recommends that this proposition be referred to the International Typographical Union Committee on Apprentices for its consideration and recommendation at some future time.

Delegate Stokes (Baltimore) discussed the apprentice question at length and said he appreciated the action of the committee.

Delegate Oliver (Denver) favored the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Proposition No. 110—By the New York delegation:

Whereas, The International Typographical Union apprentice committee is now composed of three members; and,

Whereas, On account of the increased interest being taken in apprentice training and industrial education, the International Typographical Union apprentice committee should consist of five members instead of three; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union apprentice committee be increased from three to five members; and, be it further

Resolved, That the said committee consist of its present membership and two additional members, to be appointed by President Marsden G. Scott; and, be it further

Resolved, That as there are now over six hundred active members of the International Typographical Union teaching printing in schools and institutions, that one of the two new members selected be chosen from the membership of the International Association of Teachers of Printing; and, be it further

Resolved, That the members of the International Association of Teachers of Printing so chosen shall hold an active and paid-up working card of the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports unfavorably because same is covered in the report of the International Typographical Union committee on apprentices.

Delegate Cavanagh (New York) said the proposition was introduced by request.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

We heartily endorse the work of the International Typographical Union apprentice committee as shown by its report to this convention. We would call attention to the plan of establishing our own course in printing, copyrighted, owned and controlled by the International Typographical Union and operated from headquarters at Indianapolis. Messrs. Brady, Hertenstein and Hoban, of the International Typographical Union apprentice committee, appeared before your committee and explained that this course when inaugurated would be sold to apprentices at cost of operation, and they believed a considerable reduction could be made from the present cost. The outline of what the course is to contain appears in the report of the apprentice committee. It states:

The course will not be ready for inauguration until January 1, 1918, when it will be launched. It is proposed to furnish this instruction to students at cost price. When put into operation the course will be owned absolutely by the International Typographical Union and can be changed in any manner that may be found to be advantageous to secure the maximum results, the changes so made not conflicting with any one's copyright, since we will own the copyright. No compensation has been agreed upon for Mr. Blue's services. In fact, he assumed the extremely modest position of insisting that he serve without pay, but we believe and recommend that at the conclusion of his services Mr. Blue should be recompensed for his labor in an amount that may appear to the executive council to be fair for the work performed.

We recommend that the foregoing suggestion be concurred in by this convention.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Your committee has carefully considered the correspondence betwen President Scott and A. H. McQuilkin relative to the course now in operation, and we believe that the proper steps have been taken by the president in securing our interests. We therefore endorse the position of the president, executive council and apprentice committee in this matter and recommend that further disposition thereof be left in the hands of the executive council with power to act.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

We recommend that the executive council notify all local unions that beginning with January 1, 1918, our endorsement of what is now known as the I. T. U. Course is withdrawn, and that after the above date the International Typographical Union will not be responsible for any liabilities incurred in connection with that course; also beginning with January 1, 1918, the International Typographical Union will begin the promotion of its own correspondence course, copyrighted, owned, controlled and operated by it from headquarters at Indianapolis, and that this instruction will be furnished at cost of operation.

We endorse and approve the plan of the committee for a course of thirty-six lessons, to begin at the entry of the apprentice in his third year at the rate of one lesson a month, so that completion of the course will be at the completion of his five years' apprenticeship.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

We realize that the work of the committee is an uphill task, and in order to secure results it must have the unqualified support of local unions. To that end we recommend that local unions hold monthly meetings of the apprentice committee, and that all apprentices be required to appear before such committee for examination.

We also recommend that local unions incorporate in their contracts with employers a clause requiring all apprentices to take the course in printing of the International Typographical Union.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

If the foregoing recommendations are carried out we believe that the problem which has confronted the committee on apprentices will be solved as to the examination of apprentices from year to year as the law provides and to which the committee calls attention in its reports, as follows:

Many inquiries have been received from local apprentice committees, soliciting suggestions for the examination of apprentices from year to year as the law provides. It is impossible to lay down any fixed rule or to formulate any set of examination questions or tests which will apply unless a uniform course of instruction is adhered to. If local unions, in negotiating wage scales, will provide that apprentices be required to take the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union, then a test for each year's proficiency can be set. As the course is planned to provide twelve lessons for each year of the third, fourth and fifth years, the union, through its apprentice committee, should satisfy itself that the apprentice has mastered the subjects of one year thoroughly before being advanced to the succeeding year. This it can do by analyzing the record of the apprentice's lesson papers in the course for the year, and it may supplement this by a further test of his eligibility to advance.

The attention of the membership is especially called to the articles on pages 206 to 209 of the officers' reports, namely "Teaching of Printing in the Public Schools," "Co-operation Is the Touchstone," "Attitude of Employing Printers," and

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"The Viewpoint of a Prominent Educator." We believe these articles touch every phase of the situation and your committee is in full accord with the views expressed therein.

We also recommend a uniform wage scale and regulations as recommended by the International Typographical Union apprentice committee on pages 210 and 211 of the officers' reports.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

We concur in the following recommendations of the International Typographical Union apprentice committee:

In the belief that to secure the best results in the work of apprentice training standardization of that training is essential, we recommend that all unions incorporate a clause in their contracts with the employers that all apprentices be required to take up and complete the course in printing approved by the International Typographical Union before being admitted to journeyman membership. By this plan a boy going from one jurisdiction to another has no interruption in his trade training; he takes up his studies in the new jurisdiction just where he left off.

We believe that the work of the committee on supplemental trade education and the committee on apprentices is so closely related that an amalgamation of the two is desirable, and therefore recommend that one committee be appointed by the president to take care of the work of both, this committee to be composed of five members, of which the president shall be an ex-officio member.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

We express the hope that delegates will go back home and impress on their unions the importance of this activity and ask them to make that a prominent feature of the report. In fact, it should be the feature.

Each local union should organize an apprentice association comprising not only apprentices in union offices, but also in non-union shops and good material from vocational training schools under instruction from a union printer.

The apprentice committee of each local should take a personal interest in this association and provide an inspiring entertainment at least once a month encouraging talent of said organization to manifest itself.

The apprentice committee desires in conclusion to ask each and every member of the International Typographical Union to familiarize himself with the apprentice laws on our books, and we particularly call attention to the members that each apprentice be thoroughly acquainted with the laws. The apprentice of today is the journeyman of tomorrow and the foundation of our organization rests upon the proper training of our apprentices.

Respectfully submitted,

C. P. Harwood, Chairman;
John Oliver,
G. P. Bancroft,
C. J. Anderson,
R. A. B. Edie,
Maurice H. Cole,
Maurice A. Adler,
Marvin K. Stokes,
Thomas F. Walden.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Harwood (Richmond), of the committee on apprentices, thanked the convention for its favorable action upon the report of his committee and said he hoped that every delegate would go home and see that the apprentices received proper attention and consideration.

President Scott discussed the question.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays read the following, which was ordered made a part of the minutes of the session:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-third Session of the International Typographical Union:

Greetings—On behalf of Minneapolis Typographical Union No. 42 and St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30, and on behalf of his family and relatives, we wish to thank the International officers for the prompt and efficient manner in which they conducted affairs in connection with the death and funeral services of our fellow delegate, Peter Pampusch, of No. 42.

We also wish to thank our fellow delegates, members of Local Union No. 82 and visitors for their expression of sympathy and attendance at the funeral services of our departed brother.

Our thanks are also extended to Rev. Carl Reed Taylor, delegate from Kansas City, who officiated at the services, and to Proctor Deacon, who rendered several musical numbers.

It will be a source of gratification to report back to our locals the fine spirit of fraternalism shown at this time.

(Signed) W. K. Cody, No. 42.
Isaac Thompson, No. 30.
J. P. Donovan, No. 30.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS AND FINANCES.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on returns and finances respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

The financial statement for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1917, as submitted by Secretary-Treasurer J. W. Hays and published in the August issue of The Typographical Journal, is a complete and easily understood document, and we recommend that it be read by all members. The most prominent features of the report are:

Our membership on May 31, 1917, was 66,681, an increase of 1,119 over the year 1916.

The number of pensioners on the roll May 31, 1917, was 1,509, showing an increase of 69 over the previous year, when 1,440 participated in this fund.

The total number of deaths during the year was 825, as against 755 the year previous, an increase of 70.

The balance in the general fund was $99,344.47, as compared with $73,153.52 for the previous year, an increase of $26,190.95.

The balance in the mortuary fund was $287,312.61, as compared with $247,254.63 for the previous year, an increase of $40,057.98.

The balance in the pension fund was $615,875.73, as compared with $616,300.88, a decrease of $425.15 for the year.

The Home fund balance was $24,713.72, as compared with $35,519.47 in 1916, a decrease of $10,805.75.

The earnings of the membership the past year were $66,652,431, as compared with $62,711,805 in 1916, an increase of $3,940,626.

The average earnings per member were $1,086.43.

Total receipts were $1,188,733.32.

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Pension, strike and mortuary benefits amounted to $777,983.28.

The International Typographical Union has $903,188.34 invested in government, state, county and municipal bonds.

Proposition No. 87, the supplemental report of the secretary-treasurer covering the period from June 1, 1917, to July 31, 1917, is a statement of the financial transactions of the International Typographical Union for the two months named. It is included in this report and will appear in the September issue of THE JOURNAL as part of the proceedings of this convention. The report in full follows:

Proposition No. 87—

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I submit the following as a summary of the financial transactions of the International Typographical Union from June 1 to July 31, 1917, inclusive:

1917. RECEIPTS.

June 1. Balance—General fund		$99,344 47
June 1. Balance—Mortuary fund		287,312 61
June 1. Balance—Pension fund		615,875 73
June 1. Balance—Prescott memorial fund		1,556 75
July 31. Cash receipts to date:		
Per capita tax	$55,044 55	
Mortuary assessment	57,105 57	
Pension assessment	57,008 02	
Supplies and charter fees	695 76	
Registration and reinstatement fees	1,286 00	
Duplicate cards	27 00	
Membership fees from unorganized towns	155 00	
Interest—General fund	319 24	
Interest—Mortuary fund	1,515 22	
Interest—Pension fund	4,511 95	
TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL ads and subscriptions	6,468 04	
Home fund — Transportation returned	265 46	
Home fund—Clerical work	210 00	
Donations to Prescott memorial fund	31 95	
		184,643 76
Total		$1,188,733 32

EXPENDITURES.

General fund	$36,731 16	
Mortuary fund	44,490 75	
Home fund	24,727 76	
Old age pension fund	56,432 78	
		162,382 45
Balance		$1,026,350 87

ASSETS GENERAL FUND.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$83,645 30	
Deposited with postoffice	300 00	
Fletcher Savings and Trust Company deposit	20,000 00	
* Total		$103,945 30

* Includes $1,588.70 in Prescott memorial fund.

ASSETS MORTUARY FUND.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$54,312 57	
Liberty loan bonds	30,076 12	
National City Bank deposit	48,342 96	
Hawaiian government bonds	50,734 00	
City of Buffalo bonds	51,000 00	
San Francisco Geary Street Railway bonds	27,950 00	
City of Nashville bonds	10,157 00	
City of Saskatoon bonds	12,285 00	
Porto Rican bonds	16,585 00	
Total		$301,442 65

ASSETS PENSION FUND.

Fletcher American National Bank deposit	$35,193 60	
Fletcher Savings and Trust Company deposit	30,000 00	
National City Bank deposit	50,013 34	
City of Chicago bonds	96,687 50	
New York city bonds	131,275 00	
Hawaiian government bonds	100,800 00	
City of Milwaukee bonds	37,092 40	
State of Massachusetts bonds	42,625 00	
Province of Ontario bonds	10,150 00	
City of Calgary bonds	9,869 00	
City of Toronto bonds	8,389 90	
City of Victoria bonds	9,445 87	
City of Ottawa bonds	9,669 41	
Vigo county (Ind.) bonds	9,752 00	
City of South Bend bonds	6,000 00	
City of Indianapolis bonds	9,000 00	
City of Colorado Springs bonds	25,000 00	
Total		$620,962 92
Total assets		$1,026,350 87

CONDITION OF FUNDS.

General fund balance	$102,356 60	
Prescott memorial fund balance	1,588 70	
Mortuary fund balance	301,442 65	
Old age pension fund balance	620,962 92	
Total		$1,026,350 87

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

CERTIFICATE OF INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF AUDITORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement is correct in every particular; that itemized vouchers are on file for all expenditures; that all money has been properly accounted for, and that the total assets of the organization are as given herein.

DAVID W. BAIRD,
FRED BARKER,
International Board of Auditors.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF MARION, SS:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public for said county and state, David W. Baird and Fred Barker, whose signatures are attached to the annexed documents, and who, being duly sworn, certify that the foregoing financial statement is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ALBERT SMITH,
(Seal) Notary Public.

My commission expires August 23, 1920.

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CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

We, the accountants appointed by President Scott to audit the books of the secretary-treasurer, have carefully checked the entries up to and including July 31, 1917, and certify that the foregoing summary presented by Secretary-Treasurer Hays is correct in every particular. Itemized bills are on file for all expenditures, and attached thereto are the canceled check vouchers that have been presented and paid by the bank on which they are drawn.

R. K. SMITH,
G. D. SMITH,
Accountants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 3, 1917.

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF MARION, SS:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public for said county and state, R. K. Smith and G. D. Smith, whose signatures are attached to the annexed documents, and who, being duly sworn, certify that the foregoing financial statement is true and correct to the best of their knowledge and belief.

D. M. LARSEN,
(Seal) Notary Public.

My commission expires June 13, 1920.

An examination of the above statement shows the figures to be correct, and are certified to be correct by the sworn statement of the expert accountants, who audited the books of the secretary-treasurer, and the International Board of Auditors.

Proposition No. 85—By the Baltimore convention:

[The following from the proceedings of the Baltimore convention regarding the erection of a memorial to the inventor of the Mergenthaler machine was referred to this convention and the executive council submits it without recommendation]:

Proposition No. 185—By the Baltimore delegation:

Whereas, Baltimore having been the home of Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, his family residing in this city at the present time; and,

Whereas, Ottmar Mergenthaler invented and perfected the linotype in this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America be and is hereby instructed to lend its aid to the movement looking to the erection of a suitable memorial in Baltimore city to the memory of Ottmar Mergenthaler.

Committee recommends the adoption of the resolution.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays explained the proposition and said that he did not believe the convention should adopt this resolution, after just acting favorably upon a proposition for a memorial for ex-President Prescott. He said that he spoke with due deference to the officers and members of the Baltimore Union, but he did not want the convention to act on this matter without fully understanding it.

Delegate Daniels (Dallas) said that Secretary-Treasurer Hays had expressed his ideas and suggested that the proposition be withdrawn.

Delegate Thomson (Cleveland) moved that this resolution be referred to the Colorado Springs convention.

The motion was adopted.

Committee reports unfavorably, on account of existing conditions as result of the world-war, and deems it inexpedient to start such a memorial at the present time.

Delegate Stokes (Baltimore) moved the matter be referred to the 1918 convention.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 86—By the Baltimore convention:

[The following proposition referring to the erection of a building for the headquarters of the International Typographical Union to be designated as the William B. Prescott building was referred to the executive council to be reported upon to this convention]:

Proposition No. 183—By Delegate Burns (Memphis):

Whereas, The members of the International Typographical Union are of one mind regarding a fitting testimonial to the memory of the late William B. Prescott; and,

Whereas, The annual rental of the offices of the International Typographical Union amounts to about $5,000, and the need for a home office building has for some time been apparent; be it

Resolved, That the executive council be authorized to investigate the possibility of erecting a home office building in Indianapolis, to float a bond issue to cover same, and that the name of such building shall be the "William B. Prescott Building."

We recommend that the executive council inquire into the feasibility of the resolution and report to the Colorado Springs convention in 1917.

The report of the committee was adopted.

[The executive council is of the opinion that if a building is ever erected for the headquarters of the International Typographical Union it should not be named after anything except the organization itself, and that it should be emphatically known as an International Typographical Union building. However, owing to the general conditions existing because of the world-war and the very high cost of material and labor necessary for the erection of a building, your council believes it unwise to proceed further with this proposition at this time and therefore recommends that action upon the erection of a building for International headquarters be indefinitely postponed.]

Committee reports unfavorably on this matter and concurs in the recommendations of the executive council.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 64—By Delegate Spatny (Chicago Bohemian):

Bohemian Typographical Union No. 330, of Chicago, has now been fighting the Bohemian non-union dailies, the Svornost, Narod and the Denni Hlasatel, for more than ten years. The union has been obliged to make considerable sacrifices in order to carry on the fight, one of its weapons being the monthly "Typograf," which is published by the union, at its expense and is now in its ninth year.

As the only organized body of our trade among the Bohemians of Chicago, No. 330 has another important task to perform in watching over other Slavic nationalities, such as Slovaks, the Slovenes, the Croations, etc., and seeing to it that their newspapers and other printing is done in union offices.

Bohemian Typographical Union No. 330 has been doing its duty thus far with but little assistance from the International body. At present, however, its financial means are exhausted, but as we have an opportunity of unionizing two of the daily papers above mentioned (owing to the competitive strife existing between them lately) it would be unpardonable to give up the struggle now.

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In view of the foregoing the Bohemian Typographical Union No. 330 of Chicago submits to the convention for adoption the following:

Resolved, That the Bohemian Typographical Union No. 330 of Chicago be given adequate support and assistance in its struggle to unionize the offices of the daily Svornost, Denni Hlasatel and Narod.

Committee refers this document to the consideration of the executive council.

Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) suggested that the Polish Union amalgamate with Chicago Union No. 16.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 69—By Delegate Connolly (Syracuse):

Whereas, Followers of the art preservative have at all times been supporters and advocates of liberty and freedom, and many of them have written their names on liberty's scroll of martyrs to its cause; and,

Whereas, When the United States of America was struggling for the right of self-government, one of the leaders in the movement who did much to contribute to its success was Benjamin Franklin, a printer; and,

Whereas, Our brothers in Canada have covered themselves with glory on the battle front in France, and more than forty of them have given their lives for their country and its institutions; and,

Whereas, The United States is now engaged in the same war with Canada for liberty and freedom, and in that undertaking many union printers have enlisted, and are still enlisting, in the armies of Canada and the republic; and,

Whereas, These, our brothers, have suffered and will suffer all the sacrifices and privation that follows in the wake of war, many of them making the supreme sacrifice; and,

Whereas, The welfare and comfort of these, our compatriots, should be one of our first considerations, to the end that the fostering and fraternal care of their union may follow them even into the trenches of France or wherever else they may be called upon to defend democracy from the assaults of autocracy; and,

Whereas, The International Typographical Union has, since its foundation in the organization of societies of printers, more than one hundred years ago, ever been a patriotic, country-loving and loyal organization, aiding by voice and vote of its membership in the promotion and perpetuation of free institutions and the uplifting of the masses to a better standard of living and, therefore, a higher citizenship; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council be and hereby is empowered and directed to take such measures as it may devise to raise a war emergency fund of at least $500,000, to be devoted to the comfort and welfare of our members who bear arms, both to those who are fortunate in escaping war's perils, and more especially in caring for those who may be wounded or suffer sickness or other misfortune, and in any other way that in the opinion of the council may be necessary, in promoting the triumph of the common cause now championed by the two great nations comprising the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports favorably.

President Scott spoke on the question.

Delegate Trump (Boston) said several organizations had taken similar action and the committee thought the organization should do something along this line.

The report of the committee was non-concurred in.

The committee recommends that the executive council be instructed to pay to each of the members of the laws committee the sum of $125 for services rendered to this convention, $100 for the reading clerk, $100 to the assistant secretary, $50 to the sergeant-at-arms, and $35 to each of the messengers.

The committee feels that the conduct of the affairs of the office of secretary-treasurer is deserving of commendation by the convention, and it suggests that such commendation be extended to Secretary-Treasurer Hays.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. Trump, Chairman;
Martin F. Cox, Secretary;
F. M. Baldauf,
F. A. McCallian,
John K. Steen,
Frank Woods,
Fred Watson,
Jerry R. Connolly,
N. C. Hufham.

Delegate Armstrong (Memphis) moved that the report be recommitted with instructions to incorporate therein an appropriation of not more than $75 for each member of the laws committee.

Delegates Campbell (Norfolk) and Trump (Boston) opposed the motion.

President Scott said:

I want to make one statement, and that is the insinuation that men were brought from a long distance to act as reading clerk and secretary of this convention is entirely untrue.

Neither the secretary nor myself had the faintest idea who these officers would be until the Sunday prior to the convening of this convention. They were selected from men who were here as visitors, and I will submit to the delegates themselves whether they are competent and whether they have faithfully performed their duty.

The previous question was ordered.

The motion was lost by a unanimous vote.

President Scott directed that the minutes be arranged to show that Delegate Armstrong did not vote in favor of his own motion.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on arbitration respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 123—By Delegate Merritt (Houston):

That the executive council be directed to make diligent effort to procure acceptance by the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association of the following changes in the arbitration agreement (and exhibits A and B) now existing between that organization and the International Typographical Union:

ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

Amend section 1, changing first sentence thereof to read:

Section 1. On and after May 1, 1917, and until April 30, 1922, inclusive, all members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association accepting

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this agreement shall conduct union departments under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union and shall have the guarantees hereinafter set forth when the requirements of this arbitration agreement are observed.

Change last sentence, same section, to read:

This contract shall embrace all contracts of either form executed after April 30, 1917, and which shall have been approved by the president of the International Typographical Union.

Strike out section 3, renumbering sections 4 to 12, inclusive.

Amend paragraph a, section 3, as renumbered, to read:

(a) He shall be protected against walkouts, strikes, or boycotts by members of the unions under jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union and against any other form of concerted interference by them with the usual and regular operation of any of his departments of labor covered by this agreement.

Change reference to section 5 in old section 6 to section 4 as renumbered.

Amend section 6 as numbered to read:

Section 6. The question whether a department shall be union or non-union shall not be classed as a "difference" to be arbitrated. Union departments shall be understood to mean such as are made up of employes of classes over which the International Typographical Union has jurisdiction, including members of the typographical, mailers' and newswriters' branches, where such unions now exist or may be subsequently instituted.

Amend section 8 as renumbered to read:

Section 8. Local union laws and the laws of the International Typographical Union not directly affecting wages shall not be subject to the provisions of this arbitration agreement.

Strike out remainder of this section.

Strike out last sentence of section 11 as renumbered.

Insert new section 12, to read:

Section 12. Should a local union under jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union violate or fail to observe its contract with any publisher party to this agreement, to the injury of such publisher, the International Typographical Union shall take immediate action to correct and remove such injury; should an employer operating under this agreement violate its terms or default in its fulfilment, to the injury of a member or members of a local union under jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association shall take immediate steps to correct such injury and protect such member or members from further loss or injury throughout the agreed life of the contract.

INDIVIDUAL ARBITRATION AGREEMENT.

Amend section 4, to read:

Section 4. The parties hereto specifically authorize the executive council of the International Typographical Union and the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to provide protection for either party injured through any failure to comply with this contract as provided in section 12 of the International arbitration agreement.

CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Amend section 1, to read:

Section 1. If a publisher desires to secure individual arbitration contracts, he shall notify the presidents of the local unions under jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. If the issuance of such contracts is satisfactory to the said unions, the parties shall execute in quadruplicate individual arbitration contracts as set forth in Exhibit A. Publishers securing such contracts shall have continuous protection for the departments to which said individual arbitration contracts apply until and including April 30, 1922.

Strike out section 2 and renumber remaining sections in order.

Change reference to section 5, in section 3, as renumbered, to section 4.

After the final word "union," at the conclusion of the first sentence of section 5 as renumbered add the words "of the printing trades."

Amend section 7 as renumbered by adding after the final word "award" a new sentence, reading:

When notice of intention to dissent is given the award shall not be promulgated until forty-eight hours shall have elapsed from the time such notice is given.

Change reference to section 12 of the International arbitration agreement in section 13 as renumbered to section 11.

Change reference to section 5 of the International arbitration agreement in section 1 as renumbered to section 4.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) explained his proposition, and said the proposed amendments to the arbitration agreement were intended to improve the same.

Chairman Burns (Rochester) of the committee on arbitration said the committee asked all members interested in the proposed changes in the arbitration agreement to appear before it, but Mr. Merritt did not show up. He said the proposed amendments might have been in order at the 1916 convention, but they were one year late. The present agreement had been in effect only a short time.

Delegate Steffen (Cleveland) supported the report of the committee.

President Scott said:

The delegate from Houston was pleased to refer to his own material on the desk as "junk," therefore I assume I have a right to use the same word, and believe me, he selected the proper term for it, because it is junk, as I am going to prove by his statements.

First, he says the proposition which is here under consideration and was presented to this convention has resulted in an amendment to the International arbitration agreement. In the next breath he tells you that Mr. Palmer is a member of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. That statement is absolutely unqualified and deliberately untrue. The members of the standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association are H. N. Kellogg, Charles H. Taylor, jr., and W. S. Jones.

Now, here is quick action for you. The International arbitration agreement was considered at a meeting held in Indianapolis on June 16, 1916, and the author of this proposition told you this afternoon that this proposed change which has been made was discussed at that time. He says that Mr. Palmer told him so. It has been discussed a good many times, and as the result of these discussions the agreement has been amended, but it was not amended because of this proposition, you may be sure of that.

Here is the section which is perhaps the most stupid in the proposition, and that is section 8. It could be construed as giving to one party to a contract the right to change its laws at any time it saw fit, the other party to the contract to permit that to be done. If I am not mistaken the union which the delegate represents voted to accept the International arbitration agreement as it stands.

All this is an attempt on the part of a candidate

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for office to get in the spotlight, and to place the responsibility for the failure to incorporate these absurd propositions in a contract which has been signed in good faith by the executive council.

We entered into this contract in good faith by authority of the Baltimore convention. Some of the delegates at this convention were present there, and that convention told us to go ahead and sign the contract, and the delegate from Houston comes here and seeks to change that contract.

I disagree with the delegate from Houston, and I do not believe there is a delegate in this convention who is justified in asking the International Typographical Union officers to place themselves in such an absurd position.

The report of the committee was adopted, there being one negative vote.

Delegate Merritt (Houston) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 124—

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The following letter from H. N. Kellogg, chairman of the International Board of Arbitration, indicates the adoption of the amendment to section 6 of the code as presented by the executive council to the board:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1917.

MY DEAR MR. SCOTT—I am enclosing a memorandum of agreement covering amendment of section 6 of the code of procedure proposed by the executive council. If you approve of it, please have the members of the council sign it and send it to me for the signatures of our committee.

Mr. Taylor and I agree that it is wise to make the amendment and I have a letter from Mr. Jones signifying a similar view, but as his letter indicated he was not entirely clear as to operations under the code in its present form, I wrote him and requested a reply by wire. This will undoubtedly arrive tomorrow and I am certain that it will be favorable. Yours very truly,

H. N. KELLOGG.

The memorandum referred to in Mr. Kellogg's letter follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2, 1917.

In accordance with section 14 of the arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union, the International arbitration board considered an amendment to section 6 of the code of procedure proposed by the executive council at the meeting of the board on Monday, July 23, as follows:

"The representatives of the International Union ask the board to give consideration to an amendment to section 6 of the code of procedure, by striking out the words "one such representative of each contending party to be free from personal connection with or direct interest in any newspaper or any labor union."

It is hereby agreed that section 6 of the code of procedure be amended as proposed so that it will hereafter read as follows:

"Section 6. After the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, a local board of arbitration must be formed, composed of residents of the locality in which the controversy arises, two members thereof to be named by each side. The board as thus constituted shall select a secretary from among its members. The four members of the board shall then choose an additional member, who shall be a disinterested party and shall act as chairman of the board. If the chairman of the local board shall not have been selected within thirty (30) days after the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, he shall be named by the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the president of the International Typographical Union, or their proxies, upon the request of either of the interested parties. The two officials named, or their proxies may for this purpose visit the locality if they deem it necessary. Any expense thus incurred shall be defrayed equally by the parties to the controversy. The chairman of the local board shall preside, put motions, etc., and shall be entitled to vote on all propositions which may properly come before the board in open session. He shall declare a motion to be carried only when at least three of the arbitrators shall have voted affirmatively thereon. At the conclusion of the hearing the chairman shall retire and the other members of the board shall go into executive session and immediately take up a consideration of the issues involved. If in executive session a tie vote occurs on any proposition, or if there are any differences, questions or propositions which do not receive the votes of three of the four original members of the board, the chairman shall be called in to cast the deciding votes on all unsettled questions or propositions.

(Signed)
H. N. KELLOGG,
CHARLES H. TAYLOR, JR.,
W. S. JONES,
Special Standing Committee, American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

M. G. SCOTT,
W. W. BARRETT,
HUGO MILLER,
CHARLES N. SMITH,
J. W. HAYS,
Executive Council, International Typographical Union.

Committee recommends approval of the action of the executive council as set forth above.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Your committee on arbitration congratulates the International Typographical Union, and its officers, on the arbitration agreements that have been negotiated and signed since our last convention.

The renewal of the International arbitration agreement, signed October 4, 1916, between the International Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, is an assurance of continued harmonious relations between subordinate unions and employers. Over two hundred arbitration contracts are now in force.

That the members of the International Typographical Union are in favor of a policy of conciliation and arbitration in the adjustment of disputes with employers and in the readjustment of wage scales was again evidenced by the referendum vote of May 23, 1917, when by a majority of 12,475 votes authority was given to enter into contractual relations with the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America.

Your committee calls attention to the following in the report of President Scott:

If our subordinate unions will now grasp the opportunity which is at hand, the members of the organization employed in the book and job branch of the industry can not fail to reap the tangible reward of a system which has brought industrial peace and increased wages to members employed in newspaper offices.

The number of unions securing scale increases shows conclusively that the arbitration agreement while a human document nevertheless has been of untold benefit in securing increased wages without the loss of time or money. It should be a source of gratification to the membership of the organization that the last annual financial report shows that less than $5,000 was expended for strike purposes. The International Typographical Union has answered the strike question by adopting a

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policy which insures substantial increases in the earnings of the membership along the lines of conciliation, mediation and arbitration.

Respectfully submitted,

George Burns, Chairman;
F. W. Steffen, Secretary;
Thomas J. Martin,
Oliver R. Johnson,
R. L. Thacker,
Charles H. Vest,
William E. Wilson,
L. G. Rifenberick.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on officers' reports respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Your committee would congratulate the executive council on the excellent progress made by the International Typographical Union during the past year, and this being in the face of unusual conditions due to the war is most gratifying.

While in previous years the International Typographical Union has made great advancement, a comparison of the summary included in President Scott's report will show that during the past fiscal year greater results have been achieved than in any other like period in the history of our union, and we believe we can say without fear of contradiction that no other national or international trade union can claim the distinction of such a record.

In a report that is replete with interesting data covering the more important accomplishments of the year, President Scott shows that the earnings of the members were $66,652,431, an increase of $3,940,626 for the year, bringing the average earnings per member for the year to $1,086.43 as against $1,041.18 for the previous year. The average paying membership for the year was 61,350, an increase of 1,119 over the previous year.

Four hundred and sixty-four scales are reported as being increased, the increases varying from 50 cents to $7.50 per week.

Defensive expenses for the year were at a minimum, the total disbursements for strikes, lockouts and special assistance granted being but $12,281, which is a remarkable showing when consideration is given to the amount of earnings of the members and the number of wage scales increased.

In touching upon the arbitration agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Typographical Union, President Scott says:

Up to and including June 13 last, 172 International arbitration agreements for 1917-1922 have been issued, of which 140 cover composing rooms and 32 are for mailing departments. On the corresponding date in 1912, 132 agreements for 1912-1917 had been issued, of which 111 covered composing rooms and 21 were for mailing departments.

In the opinion of your committee these figures are evidence of the position of the local unions working under the agreement and their satisfaction in the results obtained, but if further argument were necessary to prove the value of this agreement it is only necessary to point to the amount of money expended during the year for defensive purposes and the number of wage scales increases. The answer is clearly set forth in those figures.

The president also touches upon the job arbitration agreement recently adopted by the referendum and which is to apply between the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ of America and the International Typographical Union. We concur in the suggestion of the president that subordinate unions co-operate fully with employers in the work of formation of local closed-shop divisions.

The president then sets forth in brief manner matters in connection with the training of apprentices, the old age pension fund, the mortuary fund, the work of our state and district organizations, and other matters of interest. As these various matters will come before the convention under reports of other committees, we have no recommendations to submit.

Under the caption of "Open-Shop Contracts and Special Dispensations," President Scott reproduces an open-shop contract entered into between an ex-president of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and the Church Publishing House of that city. This contract was made in violation of section 165 of the general laws which specifically provides that no local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation, unless such contract is in accordance with International law and approved by the International president.

The document above referred to was signed March 9, 1916. On April 5, 1917, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 submitted to the subordinate unions a proposition to prohibit the executive council and subordinate unions from inserting in any agreement any open-shop clause, but provided for the right of subordinate unions to do that very thing in connection with their efforts to unionize non-union offices.

As shown in the president's report on this matter a great number of subordinate unions have inserted in their agreements a provision specifying that in event of the union being unable to furnish mechanics upon demand the employer shall have the right to employ persons not members of the union until such time as the union can supply the demand. The insertion of such provisions in agreements can not be termed as making the agreement of open-shop character.

Subordinate unions certainly recognize that their first obligation to the employer is to furnish the required help, and realize that failing to be able to do so the employer has the right to employ other help until such time as the union can furnish it. Whether such a clause is specifically written into a contract or not, the obligation is there and must be recognized.

Had the provisions of the law as now constituted been fulfilled by the representative of No. 16 responsible for the open-shop contract mentioned, the said contract would never have been made effective, for it could not have been approved by the International president. The laws of the International Typographical Union apply alike to all subordinate unions, large and small, are made for their protection, and must be complied with.

We respectfully call attention to the letters of praise and appreciation received concerning our representatives, their contents showing some of

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the good work done in conjunction with the officers of locals.

Proposition No. 81—By the Baltimore convention:

[The following propositions, were presented to the Baltimore convention of 1916 and by that convention referred to the Colorado Springs convention of 1917 through the executive council]:

Proposition No. 133—By Delegate McCarthy (Boston):

Whereas, The use of mats by advertisers in the various newspapers throughout the country seems to be on the increase; and,

Whereas, Local unions have no way of determining whether such mats are the product of union labor or otherwise; and,

Whereas, The matter at the present time is handled, to a large extent, in an unsatisfactory manner from a union standpoint; be it

Resolved, That this convention place itself on record as favoring some plan looking toward a solution of the problem by instructing the executive council to thoroughly investigate the matter and report with recommendations to the 1917 convention.

[The executive council has had the matter referred to in the above proposition under consideration at various times during the past year, and while it has not been able to work out a plan that is entirely satisfactory it believes that it will be able to do so in the near future. The Board of Governors of the International Allied Printing Trades Association has also given this matter considerable attention and has decided that it is not incumbent upon proprietors of printing offices to be able to show that cuts or mats brought to them for publication in advertising or commercial work of any character are made in union offices, but that the officers of the local unions should put forth every effort to see that both advertisers and printing office proprietors are made acquainted with the places in which union mats or cuts can be obtained. The executive council will continue to use its best endeavor to secure the exclusive use of union-made mats and cuts.]

The committee recommends that subordinate unions be asked to work in conjunction with the stereotypers and electrotypers in their jurisdictions in an endeavor to make all mat service union.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Secretary-Treasurer Hays' report shows a healthy condition of the various funds and proves that he has been active in all the work of our organization and has performed his duties in an efficient and creditable manner.

The report of Vice-President Barrett is most gratifying, especially that part dealing with wage scales and organization to the membership at large.

The report of Second Vice-President Miller is covered in a concise manner, showing progress in new scales signed and an increased treasury. This in the face of the war conditions which has placed some of the German publications in jeopardy is most gratifying.

We note from the report of Third Vice-President Smith with pleasure the work accomplished by his organization during the year, many scales having been signed, conditions improved in spite of the high cost of white paper, which has proved a great handicap, and the committee at this time recommend that the membership do their utmost to defeat the proposed increase to be placed on second-class postage matter, as it will affect the mailers more than any other craft in the printing trades.

In referring to the Bulletin the president says:

From time to time members of subordinate unions ask to be placed on the Bulletin mailing list. There is no authority in law for such action, and if all these requests were granted, in a few years the cost of printing and mailing the Bulletin would be materially increased. It is therefore suggested that the convention fix a nominal yearly subscription price to those who desire to be placed on the Bulletin mailing list.

Your committee concurs in the suggestion that a nominal yearly subscription fee be made for members desiring to be placed on the Bulletin mailing list and recommends that the convention give power to the executive council to fix the price.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

In the report of the executive council is included decisions and interpretations of the old age pension and mortuary benefit laws; a statement of the investment of International Typographical Union funds, giving a list of the bonds with the rate of interest realized thereon; a copy of the job arbitration agreement negotiated with the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ of America; and the minutes and decisions of the International Board of Arbitration.

At the Baltimore convention, section 127 of the general laws was amended to provide that in cases where members enlist for active service in the regular army or navy in time of war, or members of the national guard who may be ordered to war, their situations might be filled by the foreman, provided that upon again reporting for duty the situations formerly held by these members should be restored to them.

Immediately following the declaration of war the executive council submitted this rule to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Closed Shop Division of the United Typothetæ of America, requesting that it be made a part of all their agreements. Both these organizations recommended to their members that it be made effective by the attachment of a memorandum to local contracts.

Subordinate unions should not overlook this important matter, but should see that such a memorandum is attached to their contracts, thereby protecting those of our members called to war on their return to the trade.

In the reports of the various scale committees it is readily seen that the plan of collective bargaining is the best protection to the worker and the proprietor. The men who constitute the scale committees of the various local unions have demonstrated the intelligence and integrity of the rank and file of our organization, and much of this is accomplished by the reports that are frequently sent from headquarters, and it is recommended that all local unions procure binders for these reports, as the contents are invaluable when wage scales are being discussed.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles D. Deming, Chairman;
Edward Sims, Secretary;
William M. Courtney,
J. P. Sheahan,
Henry Hedderich,
George O. Musser,
John Welsh,
William B. Fullam.

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Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) called attention to that part of the report of the president regarding the Chicago situation and suggested that it be changed.

Delegate Marshall (Chicago) said the controversy in Chicago arose through a misunderstanding which had been cleared up.

Vice-President Barrett spoke on the subject.

President Scott said:

The president of this International Union has never permitted any political considerations of any sort to interfere with his giving assistance to any subordinate union on a scale matter.

The delegate says my duty was to set the union right. We spend considerable money in printing reports and sending them out to the subordinate unions and to delegates. This scale matter has been in the air in the city of Chicago for two years and seven months. If Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 had delegates in the Baltimore convention, presumably they read the reports of the officers and presumably—I do not know whether this is true or not—that the president of No. 16 read the communications which were sent to him from Indianapolis. If he did not, the president of this union performed his duty in this matter, because here in the proceedings of the Baltimore convention is a copy of a letter dated February 21, 1916, a year ago last February, addressed to the scale committee and signed by the president of the International Union and the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, telling them exactly the procedure they should follow to eliminate any objectionable sections submitted by the publishers of Chicago. I think some members of Chicago's local scale committee will agree with me when I say that they could have done two years ago what they did last month, and that I told them so. I went to Chicago once or twice on this matter. I did everything it was possible for a human being to do to show them the procedure they should follow, and they did not do it. They would not accept any suggestions from me or any one else.

Why was it necessary to send this proposition out to the membership, and why was it done? I believe it was done by some clumsy politician. We want to be helpful to our subordinates, and when it is a question of scale, I do not care whether the president of the union or the whole union is opposed to me politically. That cuts no figure at all. I do not take this, however, as seriously as some of you, perhaps because I have been a member so long and have been through so many political battles. I do not object to fair criticism, but I do not subscribe to the rule that "if thine enemy smite thee on the right cheek, turn the left." If my enemy smites me on the right cheek I will smite him back, and if it hurts he must remember that he provoked the blow.

Delegate Wilson (Leadville) said he thought the president's report on the Chicago situation was too strong.

President Scott said:

I had hoped it would not be necessary to go deeply into this question, but if you insist I am prepared to go as far as you desire.

I have been assailed in a scurrilous sheet published in Cincinnati which accepts the effusion of rats and ex-rats. This has been going on for several years. There are some delegates in this convention who perhaps are not familiar with the tactics of these politicians, who are not at all particular as to their weapons or to the records of the authors of the articles in which they assail the officers of the International Typographical Union. These men hold conferences in every convention. They held one in this city last Wednesday. Here is the call for it:

"NOTICE.

"COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 15, 1917.

"There will be an adjourned meeting from the Baltimore convention of all members of the International Typographical Union interested in the publication of the Typographical Review this Wednesday evening, August 15, 1917, at Robbins' hall, 30 South Tejon street.

"You are invited to be present and bring any other members of the International Typographical Union who may wish to come.

"CHARLES E. MAYERS,
"Secretary."

We have no objections to your holding meetings. Hold all the meetings you want to, but so long as I am president of the International Typographical Union, if there are any members of this union who assail me, or any members of any other union who assail me, they need not get the impression in their heads that I am going to remain silent, because I will be in at the finish.

I serve warning, that if there are any members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 who are responsible for the attack made on the executive council in that union, who expect me to withdraw any assertions I have made, they are very much mistaken. They will not be withdrawn.

Delegate Campbell (Norfolk) said the president of the International Typographical Union has been very lenient with the members who are constantly seeking to cast reflection upon him and his associates. He named one man who had attacked the president who had since ratted.

President Scott said:

If the president of the International Typographical Union had descended to the level of some of the members of Typographical Union No. 16 in what they have said about the executive council he might take under consideration the suggestion offered by the delegate from No. 16.

Delegate Anderson (Omaha) said he believed the president had performed a duty in giving them the information contained in his report.

President Scott said he would put the matter squarely before the convention, as follows:

Shall the president withdraw that part of his report relating to Chicago?

The convention decided that he should not, only one delegate, Ray Wilson (Leadville), voting in the affirmative.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN — Your committee on resolutions respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

Proposition No. 35—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Whereas, At the Cleveland convention a resolution was adopted calling upon the officers to have designed and to adopt a new International seal emblematic of international membership; and,

Whereas, This has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the international executive; and,

Whereas, Canadian unions were last year, prior to the Baltimore convention, definitely assured by the International officers that several designs would be submitted to the Baltimore convention; and,

Whereas, This was not done; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International executive be hereby instructed by this convention to immediately carry out the instruction in this regard as set forth by the resolution adopted at the Cleveland convention.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was adopted.

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Proposition No. 36—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Whereas, In the annual International convention call it is set forth by the International officers that "amendments to the laws must be presented by a duly accredited delegate or by a subordinate union;" and,

Whereas, The importance of the work undertaken by district organizations of the typographical union warrants the introduction of propositions by said organizations upon the floor of the International convention; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the committee on laws be hereby instructed to bring in a report embodying a recommendation that specific instructions be placed in the convention laws on this point, and that provision be made to grant district organizations the privilege of introducing propositions before the convention, said propositions to be over the signature of the president and secretary of said organizations, and setting forth that said propositions had been endorsed in convention of the organization or by referendum vote of local unions comprising said district body.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 37—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Resolved, That the committee on laws be instructed to bring in a report recommending an amendment to section 1, article i, constitution, setting forth specific regulations regarding the membership of non-printer proofreaders and setting forth the exact status of a non-printer proofreader cardholder and his sphere of activity in an office, in view of the fact that rulings of the International executive have been at variance with the law as set forth in the constitution.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 38—By Delegate Coyell (Buffalo):

Whereas, The demand of the printers for the shorter workday was unique in the history of industrial disputes in that it was the first strike in the printing trade that was universal in its nature, extending throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union; in that it was undertaken after all efforts at arbitration had failed and after due notice of the intention of both parties had been given—by the one side that the shorter workday would be insisted on at a certain date, by the other that the demand would be resisted to the fullest extent; in the successful conduct of the strike from the executive and financial points of view; in the far-reaching effects of its successful outcome; in the fact that it has proved the rational workday to be beneficial to the employe and profitable to the employer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates of Typographical Union No. 9 to the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union be instructed to urge the publication of an authoritative history of the eight-hour strike by the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Beilman (Buffalo) said his union thought such a history would be very valuable.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Delegates Coyell and Bielman (Buffalo) asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 39—By Delegate Trump (Boston):

Whereas, The cost of newspaper stock is excessive, and the business outlook anything but good, the two combined being a serious menace to our craft, tending toward unemployment; and,

Whereas, But two courses seem open to newspaper publishers, the decrease in number of pages published, or increase in selling price of the paper; the first a serious menace, the alternate our only hope; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in its annual session assembled, respectfully suggests to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association that in these times of ever-increasing prices, the present moment would seem an auspicious one for the general introduction of the 5-cent newspaper (daily), or at least the abolition of the 1-cent daily paper.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and also spread upon the minutes of this convention.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegate Trump (Boston) said he introduced the resolution by request.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 40—By Delegate Coplan (Toledo):

In accordance with the action of Toledo Typographical Union No. 63, at its regular meeting, July 8, the following resolution is presented:

Whereas, The United States of America is the only great nation in the world (excepting Russia), that does not provide old age pensions for its worn-out and worthy workers; and,

Whereas, The consequent necessity of American workers to provide their own benefits is a gross injustice, and frequently ends in failure through no fault of the workers; and,

Whereas, The government of the United States of America has demanded that its citizens protect the honor of the nation with their lives in a great war, while this government has not in the past been responsive to the demands of its workers to protect their honor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, endorse and urge the passage of the old age pension bill introduced in congress by Gen. I. R. Sherwood, for the benefit of all American workers; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to General Sherwood and to the editor of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 43—By Delegate Strange (Winnipeg):

Whereas, The Western Canada Conference of Typographical Unions, in annual convention assembled, realizing the great possibilities of assistance to be derived through the formation of woman's auxiliaries, in the social, economic and political field, with much enthusiasm and with unanimity endorsed the woman's auxiliary movement; and,

Whereas, The Woman's International Auxiliary to the International Typographical Union, organized in August, 1902, of which Mrs. C. E. McKee has been president and Mrs. R. J. Lowther, secretary, for the past few years, is the original and therefore generally recognized as official organization; and,

Whereas, Said International auxiliary has, de-

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spite the defection in its ranks at the Cleveland convention, rapidly developed in membership and strength, several new locals having been organized during the past year, despite the discouraging action taken by last year's convention of the International Typographical Union; and,

Whereas, The International auxiliary formed by the seceding delegates to the Cleveland convention, receives no general recognition, and has practically ceased to exist; and,

Whereas, The prior right of the McKee organization to recognition has been firmly established through the courts of law, and through which decision the seceding element were ordered to turn over to the McKee organization all books, papers and documents, etc., the property of said McKee organization at the time of the Cleveland convention; and,

Whereas, At last year's International convention of the typographical union, two propositions (175 and 176) dealing with the subject, and presenting directly opposite views, were both reported on unfavorably; and,

Whereas, Said action in practically refusing to treat with the women-folk in their extended assistance was not in the best interests of our organization and principles; and,

Whereas, The international labor movement realizes the importance of the assistance proffered through the work of the auxiliaries; be it

Resolved, That the committee on subordinate unions be hereby instructed to arrange to meet a committee from the woman's auxiliary in convention at this time in the city of Colorado Springs, to the end that an amicable settlement may be made of the controversy; and, be it further

Resolved, That said auxiliary representatives be given the privilege of appearing on the floor of the convention of the International Typographical Union, if they so desire, in order to clearly place before the membership of the typographical union the entire situation; and, be it further

Resolved, That said committee on subordinate unions present to the convention a full report of their findings, together with any essential recommendations.

The author of this proposition requests permission to withdraw same, and the committee recommends that the request be complied with.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 50—By the New York delegation:

Whereas, Local Union No. 6, at a referendum election held on July 11, 1917, passed the following resolution by a vote of 3,996 to 251:

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 6 goes on record as endorsing the forty-four-hour week, and hereby instructs its delegates to the International Typographical Union convention at Colorado Springs, August 13, 1917, to introduce and support the necessary legislation for the enactment of same not later than January 1, 1920; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the International Typographical Union are hereby instructed to negotiate for the establishment of the forty-four-hour week, the same to take effect not later than January 1, 1920; and, it is further

Resolved, That subordinate unions having agreements beyond January 1, 1920, shall continue their contracts until the expiration of same, after which time the forty-four-hour clause shall be inserted.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Delegates Cavanagh (New York) and Keller (New York) favored the proposition and gave the reasons of the union for offering the resolution.

Chairman Campbell (Norfolk) of the committee on resolutions said the committee believed the forty-four-hour week could be eventually brought about by local unions and that the time was not opportune for such an advanced step by the International Typographical Union.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The New York delegation asked to be recorded as voting in the negative.

Proposition No. 51—By Delegate Trump (Boston):

Whereas, It is generally conceded that the "Official Convention Souvenir," so-called, is not a legitimate advertising proposition, and the revenue derived therefrom is a small part, comparatively speaking, of the financing by entertaining cities of International Typographical Union conventions; and,

Whereas, The interests of the International Typographical Union and subordinate locals would be best conserved by its abolition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this sixty-third annual session of the International Typographical Union go on record as favoring the discontinuance of the official souvenir as an advertising proposition; and, be it further

Resolved, That on and after January 1, 1919, no advertising souvenir be issued by any local union entertaining a session of the International Typographical Union.

Committee reports unfavorably as the matter is covered by a previous action of the convention.

Delegate Trump (Boston) contended the law adopted does not cover the point raised in his proposition. He urged the adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Murphy (Providence) maintained the law enacted by the convention fully covered the subject.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 52—By the Louisville delegation:

Whereas, The delegates from Louisville Typographical Union No. 10 to the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union and to the silver jubilee of the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs spent one day as the guests of the delegates of St. Louis Union No. 8; and,

Whereas, In appreciation of the excellent entertainment furnished, and for the untiring efforts in entertaining those delegates, ex-delegates and visitors, who had the good fortune to include St. Louis in their itinerary; be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the delegates of Louisville Typographical Union No. 10 be extended to St. Louis Typographical Union No. 8 for the prolific manner of their entertainment; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be made a part of the proceedings of the sixty-third session of the International Typographical Union and celebration of the silver anniversary of the Union Printers Home.

Committee offers the following substitute in lieu of this proposition:

Whereas, Various local unions throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union provided entertainment for the delegates and visitors en route to the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union and silver jubilee of the Union Printers Home in a manner befitting the dignity of the organization; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the convention do hereby extend our appreciation and thanks to the various locals providing these entertainments.

The substitute of the committee was unanimously adopted.

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Proposition No. 65—By Delegate Spatny (Chicago Bohemian):

Whereas, This great republic is founded upon the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and,

Whereas, We have entered into the world war not for our own aggrandizement or for any material benefit, but in order to secure a just and lasting peace by establishing throughout the world the rule of democracy and by safeguarding the rights of all nations, great and small; and,

Whereas, President Wilson announced as the fundamental principle upon which this country will insist in the coming reconstruction of Europe that no nation shall be forced to live under that sovereignty which it does not like; and,

Whereas, The Bohemians, together with their nearest kindred, the Slovaks, have ever since the beginning of the war manifested their aversion to Austria and their deep detestation of the Hapsburg rule, and recently through their representatives in the Vienna parliament demanded the establishment of a free and democratic Bohemia; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, That Bohemia ought to be outright free and independent; and, be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the president of the United States and to our representatives in congress that the entire weight of the United States in the future peace congress shall be exerted in favor of Bohemian independence; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the president of the United States, to the vice-president as presiding officer of the senate, to the speaker of the house of representatives, and to the chairmen of the committees on foreign affairs of the two houses of congress.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 80—By Delegates McArdle and Fullam (New York Mailers):

Whereas, There is now before the United States senate the war revenue bill which proposes to levy a discriminatory tax upon the printing industry by raising the rates on second-class postage twenty-five (25) per cent, which tax, if adopted, will curtail to a serious extent the public press and especially the labor press; and,

Whereas, The newspaper industry is one that does not profit by war conditions, but, on the contrary, is subjected to an enormously additional financial expenditure in order to continue in business, which if interfered with by the adoption of the proposed tax of 25 per cent will ultimately deprive a large percentage of our membership of employment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the International Typographical Union go on record as being opposed to the proposed second-class postage increase and war revenue bill; and that the secretary telegraph to every United States senator and write to every congressman our opposition to this unfair tax upon our industry.

The committee reports favorably, with exception of the third paragraph, and offers the following as a substitute for said paragraph:

Resolved, That this convention of the International Typographical Union go on record as being opposed to the proposed second-class postage increase as contained in the war revenue bill; and that the secretary-treasurer notify each United States senator and congressman of our opposition to this unfair tax upon our industry.

The amendment offered by the committee was adopted.

The amended proposition was adopted.

Proposition No. 89—By Delegates McArdle and Fullam (New York Mailers):

Whereas, The congress of the United States, in considering war taxes, has had several proposals before it relating to the taxing of newspapers, both on the volume of advertising and profits, and by means of increased postage rates; and,

Whereas, The public press, and more especially the labor press, is the bulwark of our liberty and our freedom and a great educational factor, and should be free and untrammeled in its right to express opinions and its opportunity to circulate among the people; and,

Whereas, The newspaper industry is one that does not profit because of war conditions, but, on the contrary, is burdened with unusual financial obligations to the end that it may function at the maximum of efficiency; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, the congress should not, without thorough investigation and the fullest knowledge of all of the facts, levy taxes so burdensome to the press as to result in decreased publicity, nor to impose a tax that will materially and unwisely curtail newspaper circulation; and, be it further

Resolved, That we tender our aid and assistance to the press of the United States in any way that may be effective in securing for it justice and fair dealing as to direct taxation and indirect taxation.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 95—By Delegate Keller (New York):

Whereas, The enormous and unreasonable advance in the selling price of paper supplies of all sorts remains an unabated and serious menace to the general printing industry; and,

Whereas, Investigation by the federal trade commission in the United States and the parliamentary commission in Canada has established that the exorbitant prices fixed by the paper makers on their wares are unsupported by the factors that enter into the cost of production and distribution, but are arbitrary and unfair and entirely without warrant, and an unjustifiable burden on the printing industry, and an indefensible curb on the business of printing and publishing in all its branches; and,

Whereas, Efforts by the federal trade commission to secure such readjustment of prices as might bring about more favorable conditions have been without avail, and even the indictment of certain paper manufacturers on a charge of conspiracy in restraint of trade has so far had no effect in the way of altering the onerous conditions or relieving the printing industry from the burden placed upon it by reason of the actions of the paper makers; and,

Whereas, The publishers of the country are threatened with additional burdens through the proposed increase in postage rates on newspapers, magazines, catalogues and books, which increased rates of postage would not produce any appreciable addition to the revenues of the United States, but would have the effect of further curtailing the means of disseminating knowledge and information among the citizens of the country, cutting them off from information they are entitled to receive, and restricting the full and free consideration of all public issues and limiting means and methods of education; and,

Whereas, The purpose of the postoffice is not to produce a profit on its operation, but to give efficient service to the people at all times; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of the department of justice of the United States that it proceed expeditiously with the prosecution of the paper makers who have been indicted because of their conspiracy to limit trade and to extort unreasonable profits from the purchasers of their wares; and that we call upon the president of the United

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States to take cognizance of this situation and to exercise his great power under the food and trade control laws to fix reasonable selling prices on all forms of paper supplies; and, be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully urge upon the congress of the United States that it do not impose any additional burden upon the printing industry of the United States or the general public through the increase of postage on publications of any kind.

The committee recommends that the beginning of the sixth paragraph be changed to read as follows: "Resolved, That we urge upon the department of justice." etc., and that the resolution be concurred in.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The amended proposition was adopted.

Proposition No. 92—By Delegate Merritt (Houston):

Resolved, That the executive council be authorized to fix a subscription price for the Monthly Bulletin to members who desire to obtain it personally.

Committee reports unfavorably as the matter is covered by a previous action of the convention.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 111—

Delegate Mitchell (Chicago) moved that proposition No. 111 be stricken from the minutes and that only the number be published.

The motion was adopted.

Proposition No. 112—By Delegates Cox and Rifenberick (Albany):

Resolved, That the committee on resolutions be directed to draft a letter expressing the loyalty of the International Typographical Union to the government of the United States of America; and its approval of the course of the president thus far in the world war. Said letter to be forwarded to President Wilson by telegraph.

Committee reports unfavorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 113—By Delegate Fullam (New York Mailers):

Whereas, The mailing trade is undergoing a change that, while at present gradual, will undoubtedly mean the revolutionizing of that branch of the printing industry through the introduction of machinery to perform the work now done by human labor; and,

Whereas, The members of the Mailers' Trade District Union have for years been recognized by the International Typographical Union as having sole jurisdiction over mailing; and,

Whereas, Decided opposition is being encountered by us in our effort to assume jurisdiction over mailing machines, particularly stencil and plate making machines and like attendant devices; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled at Colorado Springs, August, 1917, records itself as recognizing the jurisdiction of its mailer members over mailing machines now in use or that may be hereafter introduced, including plate and stencil making machines and like devices.

Committee reports favorably.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 114—By Delegate Naden (Chicago Mailers):

Whereas, The mailers' union in the city of Chicago has been organized since July, 1897; and,

Whereas, Said Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2 has repeatedly attempted to secure recognition for their union in that city without effect; and,

Whereas, We are of the belief that the executive council of the International Typographical Union can greatly assist in bringing about recognition of our union in that city by a visit of that committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union be instructed by the convention to proceed to Chicago to bring about the desired recognition of Chicago Mailers' Union No. 2 in that city.

Committee recommends that this matter be referred to the executive council.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 136—By Delegate Keller (New York):

Resolved, That the executive council of the International Typographical Union take such steps as may be deemed advisable to secure an increase in the salaries of printers engaged in the government service in postoffice printing departments.

Committee reports favorably.

Delegate Keller (New York) explained the object of the proposition.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Proposition No. 138—By the committee on resolutions:

Whereas, Delegate P. R. Pampusch, of Minneapolis Union No. 42, was suddenly called to his last reward while in attendance at the sessions of this, the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates in attendance at this convention express their deep regret at his untimely death, and extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased delegate.

Respectfully submitted,

D. I. Campbell, Chairman;
William H. White, Secretary;
William S. Black,
Carl B. Hesford,
M. L. Higgins,
W. A. Kinsolving,
C. G. Riser,
Robert Tompkins,
Charles H. West.

The proposition offered by the committee was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FEDERATION OF LABOR DELEGATES.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Your committee on federation of labor delegates respectfully presents the following for your consideration:

In reviewing the reports of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor and the relations between the International Typographical Union

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and the American Federation of Labor, we find two matters of paramount importance. We desire to call attention to that part of the report of the president of the International Typographical Union bearing on our contractual relations with the employing printers of the country, and the efforts that have been made in some sections of the country by organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to induce and in some instances to coerce our members into violation of existing contracts and wage scales because of difficulties or controversies in which the offending organizations found themselves involved. The most notable case of this kind was the so-called New York case. The prompt and effective manner in which President Scott exposed and defeated the brazen attempt of Organizer Hugh Frayne, of the American Federation of Labor, to involve the members of New York Typographical Union No. 6 in a sympathetic strike at the cost of violating existing contracts, brought the matter fairly into issue, and the action of your executive in maintaining the integrity of the International Typographical Union in this event has the approval of your committee and is commended to the convention for its endorsement. The steady progress, slow, perhaps, at times, but nevertheless sure, made by the members of our craft through the International Typographical Union policy of conciliation and arbitration should be a source of gratification to our members.

One question of importance that was before the last American Federation of Labor convention, of direct interest to our members, was the proposition, which, however, was defeated, for the creation of a legal department and an increase in the per capita tax for the purpose of defraying the expenses of maintaining the same. Your committee can see no reason for adding further to the financial burdens already borne by the members of our organization in order to pay a fancy salary to legal talent whose services we will not require, as the legal affairs of the International Typographical Union as at present conducted are an insignificant expense. Experience has taught some of our subordinate unions that the farther away they stay from courts and lawyers in the conduct of their affairs, the better off they are. Therefore your committee presents the following resolution, with the recommendation that it be adopted:

Whereas, Efforts have been made by representatives of the American Federation of Labor and of international trades unions affiliated therewith to persuade members of the International Typographical Union to disregard their contractual obligations and to enter upon sympathetic strikes or similar demonstrations, and this without properly presenting the matter at issue to the consideration of the subordinate unions involved or to the International Typographical Union or its executive council; and,

Whereas, In pursuance of such designs statements have been made and given wide public circulation which if left unchallenged would seriously reflect on the integrity of the International Typographical Union and its fidelity to its contracts and agreements, written or verbal; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sixty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union renews its pledge faithfully to perform in letter and spirit all the terms and conditions of each and every contract it has entered into on behalf of and governing the employment of its members wherever they may be; thus maintaining its unsullied record of absolute responsibility and regard for its pledged word, realizing that only through the honorable discharge of all its undertakings can it hope or expect to command and receive the respect and confidence so absolutely essential to the accomplishment of the best results aimed at by its membership; and, be it further

Resolved, That while we heartily enter into the spirit of true co-operation between the several national and international trades unions and other representative bodies of organized labor, as exemplified in the proper aspect of the American Federation of Labor, we resent any interference or attempt to interfere on the part of any outsider with the internal affairs of the International Typographical Union or any of its subordinate unions, feeling that such attempts are an unwarranted intrusion on the private rights of our members, who have shown by their splendid record of past growth and achievement full competence and ability to successfully manage their own affairs; and, be it further

Resolved, That we commend the action of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor in their stand and vote in opposition to increase the per capita tax for the purpose of defraying the cost of establishing a legal department and the employment on salary of a general attorney for the American Federation of Labor. We feel that the tax already is high enough and that the revenue is sufficient amply to cover all the legitimate expenses of the federation, and that its operations should not be so extended as to make its maintenance unduly burdensome on the members of organized labor throughout America.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Ever watchful of the interests and welfare of our members, your delegates to the American Federation of Labor, together with the delegates of affiliated unions in the printing trade, introduced a resolution which was adopted by the convention, protesting against the exorbitant increase in the price of print paper, which increase was having the effect of curtailment of production among the employers in the printing trade, thereby depriving members of these affiliated organizations of employment. This resolution also requested an investigation by the department of justice to determine the influences which have controlled the price of print paper.

We congratulate our delegates to the American Federation of Labor on the fidelity with which they represented this organization and its interests at the Baltimore convention.

Delegate Hadden presents a comprehensive report of the proceedings of the sessions of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada, to which we direct the earnest consideration of the delegates to this convention. Your committee desires to congratulate the organized labor movement of Canada on the vigilance with which its representatives are watching the interests of the toilers through these troublous times, and the zealous efforts made at all times through proper channels to safeguard the welfare and secure the progress of the working classes of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Donovan, Chairman;
Ed J. Wheeler,
George Robinson,
Louis P. Head,
Roy H. Hetherington,
Charles C. Lougheed,
W. T. Dickinson,
T. J. Appleyard,
B. C. Hassett.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., August 17, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Your committee on thanks respectfully submits the following for your consideration:

Delegates, ex-delegates and visitors to the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Colorado Springs, Colo., August 13-17, 1917, express their sincerest thanks and appreciation to the gentlemen comprising the various committees and members of Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82 for the grand and royal hospitality and entertainment accorded to all of those in attendance at this convention.

The convention committee and others whose labors and efforts are responsible for the working out successfully of the many details necessary for such an undertaking were:

Arrangements Committee—W. I. Reilly, chairman; E. D. Woodworth, secretary; Stephen O'Donnell, treasurer; W. J. Snider, souvenir manager; J. E. Cheely, president of Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82; John C. Daley, vice-chairman; Thomas McCaffery, C. J. Hinkley, J. J. McCarty, Louis W. Albrecht, R. H. Suttle, H. A. Scholton, E. W. Stewart and P. S. Soneson.

The special thanks of the delegates and visitors are due Mrs. L. M. Davis, member of Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82; Mrs. John C. Daley, matron of the Union Printers Home, and the ladies' committee for their successful efforts to entertain the visiting ladies.

We desire to thank the following gentlemen for their masterful addresses and good wishes:

Mayor C. E. Thomas, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Judge Samuel Kinsley, George Hemus, of Colorado Springs Union; President Cheely, of Colorado Springs Union; D. S. Gilmore, of Colorado Springs Union; Charles A. Sumner, secretary-treasurer of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; Doctor Rutledge, of the Woodmen's Home; B. F. Scribner, of the United Typothetæ and Franklin Clubs of America; H. N. Kellogg, chairman special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; John M. Brophy, vice-president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and others.

We also desire especially to thank the Rev. Frank Staff for his fervent invocation at the opening session of the convention.

We also desire to thank the press of the city of Colorado Springs for the manner in which the proceedings were given to the public.

We desire to thank Delegate Hunt, of Fresno, Cal., for his bountiful supply of raisins.

We also wish to thank the Most Noble Order of Turkeys for their contribution of $50 to the thanks committee.

We also wish to express our thanks to the Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs for the manner in which its members assisted the local committee in the entertainment of the delegates and visitors.

We also wish to thank his excellency, Julius C. Gunter, governor of the state of Colorado; Hon. Mayor Charles E. Thomas, Lamb's quartet, Hon. Horace G. Lunt and Theodore McCullough for their able assistance and masterful addresses at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Union Printers Home.

Other members of Colorado Springs Union No. 82 whom we wish to thank for their able assistance in entertainment are: T. P. Maitland, Frank Foster, D. S. Gilmore, C. E. (Dummy) Smith, John M. James, J. Harry Ingledue, Frank Ross, Samuel Hoon, Leslie Boynton and James Patton. And to all others who in any way contributed to the success of the convention we extend our hearty and sincere thanks. Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES B. WADDELL, Chairman;
E. D. UZZELL, Secretary;
CLARENCE M. DUNKLE,
DORA E. RUNSHE,
HELEN DEIMEL ROGLITZ,
THOMAS O'SHAUGHNESSY,
E. G. KOERPS,
W. H. WINN,
JOHN MCARDLE.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

Delegate Waddell (Grand Rapids) stated ex-Delegate Robert E. Darnaby, of Indianapolis Typographical Union No. 1, would conclude the work of the committee on thanks.

Mr. Darnaby spoke as follows:

Since being called on to do honor to those to whom honors are due, in my feeble way I will perform that duty, even though you may wonder why the committee didn't select some one who could do justice to the occasion. I have had the pleasure of sojourning in your most beautiful city for the last two weeks and I must confess that as far as boosting is concerned you have the best lot of boosters that it has been my pleasure to come in contact. You have told us that you had the finest people on earth, the only Home built for union printers in the world (this we knew), the largest mountains ever grown, the finest air ever breathed, that your city is so high above the sea level that while lying in bed in your town your feet are higher than the courthouse tower in Grand Rapids, that you have the only Garden of the Gods, that you have the City of Sunshine (sometimes), your mayor claims that your city has jurisdiction over the state, and in fact if your governor had kept still long enough he would have agreed with him.

You have lauded almost everything. There are only two things left me to praise, and that is the good work of your committee, and that which is the best thing the Almighty ever made, and that is water. I have seen it glisten in a tiny teardrop on the sleeping lid of infancy; I have seen it trickle down the blushing cheek of youth, and I have seen it gush in torrents down the wrinkled cheek of age. I have seen it glisten in the dewdrops on the myriad blades of grass and leaves of trees, flashing like diamonds in the effulgent rays of the sunrise, bursting in glorious splendor over the eastern hilltops. I have seen it trickle down the mountain side, falling with music of molten silver, splashing on beds of polished diamonds; I have seen it in the rushing rivers, rippling over pebbly bottoms, purling round jutting rocks, roaring over mighty cataracts in their mad rush to join the mighty Father of Waters, sweeping in majesty to the sea. And I have seen it in the mighty ocean, on whose bosom floats the navies of the nations and the commerce of the world. I have seen it belching forth from your most magnificent Manitou, one of nature's greatest creations, but I want to say to you in all sincerity, ladies and gentlemen, that as a beverage it's a darn poor substitute.

We want to inform the committee that while your duties have been arduous, we have enjoyed your efforts to the fullest extent, and when we

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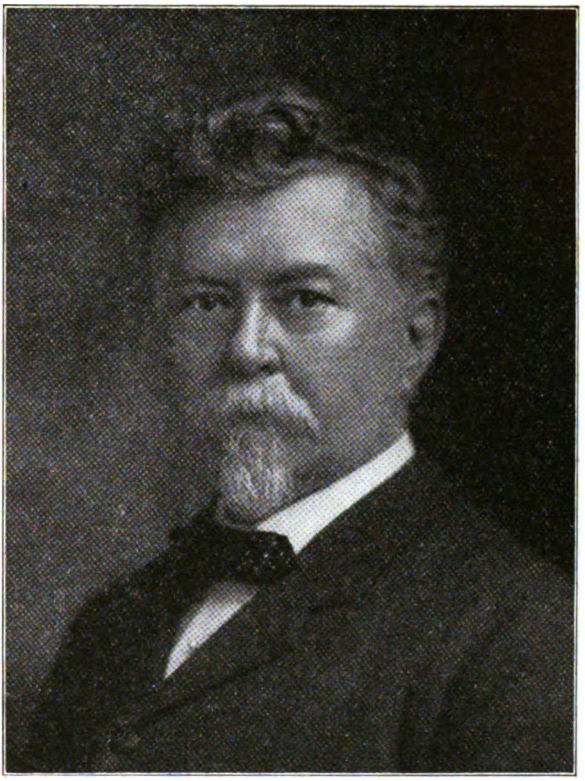

JOHN McVICAR

John McVicar, a former president of the International Typographical Union, died on December 11, 1916, at his home in Detroit. He was 72 years of age. The highest honor of the International Typographical Union, that of being called upon to act as its president, came to Mr. McVicar in 1876, during a time when the International Typographical Union was undergoing its severest trial. Mr. McVicar brought to the office ripe judgment as well as ardent devotion, and his term of office was marked by such wisdom as to maintain the organization against the great opposition of circumstances and conditions that threatened the destruction of the union, and by his efforts and example contributed to the subsequent growth and solidity that has since brought the International Typographical Union to its great success. Mr. McVicar was active in the affairs of the organization for many years, and his counsel was of great assistance to the members fortunate enough to have his advice. That his interest did not flag is shown by his presence at recent conventions of the International Typographical Union, where he was an interested spectator. Mr. McVicar's fidelity to the union, his devotion to its principles, and his activity in promoting its welfare have been acknowledged by those who knew him best, and are commended as an inspiring example to all.

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leave you, and each of us returns to his respective home, we will always have a warm spot in our hearts for Colorado Springs and your people. In short, your efforts have been so successful and our enjoyments have been so great that we must acknowledge that we have had ample sufficiency.

Mr. Darnaby, calling the various committeemen and others to the front, continued as follows:

"Bill" Reilly, Chairman of Committee—

Two of the greatest points of interest in Colorado Springs are the Union Printers Home and Pikes Peak. One of the most famous and hardest workers in Colorado Springs is "Big Bill" Reilly, chairman of the entertainment committee. Through Bill's efforts, assisted by the balance of the committee, those of us present have been kept busy enjoying ourselves since our arrival. Bill is a regular convention fiend, having traveled to conventions from coast to coast, and I must compliment him by saying that under the watchful eye of his home folks his behavior here has been quite an improvement over that of other conventions; in fact, a regular convention attendant would hardly know that it was the same old "Bill." The high altitude seems to have an entirely different effect on Big Bill than does the high-ball. I present you with this sparkling diamond scarf pin.

Should it have been left to me, "Bill," to select a present for you, I would have selected a rain coat and umbrella, as you insist on living in the City of Sunshine.

John C. Daley, Assistant Chairman—

Say, John, old boy, I presume that you are now standing in the position in which you have placed many of the boys at the Home when you called them on the green carpet—head drooping, nerves racked, wondering what is coming next. But my language to you, John, will be void of those "kind words" so often used by you to them behind closed doors. I don't want to be a kicker, but I would like to know why you can't raise five crops of alfalfa on one field instead of only three crops. This beautiful watch will enable you to get in on time at night.

Steve O'Donnell, Treasurer of the Committee—

This gentleman has the honor of being treasurer of the committee. Webster, in defining the word "treasurer" says that a treasurer is one who keeps all of the funds—did I say all—well, all but "some." While this scout is small of stature, he has a heart as big as that of a giant. Please accept these gold coins as a token of our appreciation of your work.

E. D. Woodworth, Secretary of the Committee—

For you, Mr. Woodworth, I must say that to record the doings of the many members of this hustling committee, your duties must have not only kept you at work day and night, but caused you many trips through parks, streets and alleys—mostly alleys. With that long, graceful stride of yours, one would think that you were always close to the leader. For you we have this beautiful silver tea set.

J. Eugene Cheeley, President of No. 82—

An expert on rapping to order and ditto for adjourning. A faithful servant whose work is never done—one whose shoulders are broad; at all times ready to either carry the burdens of others or be condemned himself. This, you know, Gene, is expected of presidents. I take pleasure in presenting you with this beautiful watch.

Harry Scholton—

Vice-president of No. 82, member arrangements committee, chairman of the board of county commissioners (by virtue of No. 82) and anything else you want to call him; as good a politician as a printer, but a hard worker on the committee. If my memory serves me right, Harry, and I think she do, I have seen you in action at other conventions. May this diamond stickpin remind you of this occasion.

"Old Town Bill" Snider—

Manager of the Souvenir, a book which is a credit to any one. I must refrain from telling you what I know about this fellow, for I have not got my trusty six and am a poor shot besides. Bill, you don't look natural without your buckskin suit. Still you are the same old Bill. This silver coffee set shows how much we think of you.

Thomas McCaffery—

Why should I say anything about dear old father Tom. He was a trustee of this Home when I was a boy, works single and double on all committees and does his work probably a little better than it could be done by others. Please accept this Knights of Columbus ring with our best wishes.

E. W. Stewart—

Your duties as chairman of the committee on hotels in finding places for those to sleep, who happened to want to sleep, have been well performed. Your work as messenger, when awake, has been entirely satisfactory to those whom you have so faithfully served during this convention. For you we have a stickpin.

Louis W. Albrecht—

To this gentleman credit is due for the artistic style in which the souvenir is gotten up. Mr. Albrecht is a delegate and his good work speaks for itself. I take pleasure in presenting you with this stickpin.

Cleveland Hinkley—

You, like the balance of the committee, have performed your work well. The "get-together" meet was a success, and your efforts are appreciated by all of us. May this stickpin remind you of this day.

R. H. Suttle—

This gentleman was originally from Missouri, but instead of having to be shown, he is one of those good fellows who has assisted in showing. I, myself, spent a week in Missouri one day and I did not own a beautiful set of cuff buttons like those I now present you.

P. S. Soneson—

Another hard worker on the committee. This gentleman is one of the graduates of the Home, and thank God that his life has been spared to again take up the reins after they had been relinquished for a time.

While you were able, no doubt, to dodge the superintendent by leaving the Home after hours, you have not dodged your work on this committee. These useful cuff buttons are for you.

J. J. McCarty, Sergeant-at-Arms—

I want to extend to you the many thanks of those present for the way in which you have conducted your office. We trust that even though you are the only living charter member of No. 82, and that you have been foreman of the Gazette for sixty years, while that paper is only forty-four years old, you may live long enough to serve in this same capacity when we meet here again. I want also to thank you personally for not even looking my way this morning when President Scott ordered me to take my seat. He could, at least, on account of my gray hairs, said "Please take your seat." I know that you will agree with me that the using of the word "please" would have been more appropriate on his part. For your kindness to us we present this stickpin.

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M. R. H. WITTER

God's finger touched him; he sleeps the sleep from which there is no earthly awakening.

Martin R. H. Witter, ex-president and for fifty years continuous active member of the International Typographical Union, on August 2, 1917, responded to the summons of his Maker after a short illness, at the age of 71 years. There is no language that expresses what is deepest in our hearts. What tribute can we then pay to him? What need we say of one whose life speaks for itself, whose career is eloquent, who has written his own eulogy deep in the hearts of his fellow men? A soldier in the cause of his country for the preservation of the union, a tireless toiler for half a century in the great battle for human rights so that those who toil might receive a just return for the fruits of their labor, our departed brother has erected his own monument that will endure for all time. So that our appreciation of his splendid character may be recorded by this convention; be it

Resolved, That the proceedings of the convention be suspended for a period of one minute, during which time the delegates stand in silence; and, be it further

Resolved, That a page of the minutes be set aside in memory of our departed brother, and an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow.

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Mrs. John C. Daley—

And last, but not least, is this princess of entertainers, Mrs. Daley. To you, Mrs. Daley, each of us are thankful for the way in which you have performed your duties as matron of our Home. We are particularly pleased with your cooking. The perfect and satisfactory conditions existing at the Home, which are evident to all who have inspected it, and the many words of commendation and appreciation which we have heard expressed by the residents for the good work and kind disposition of the matron fully convince me that I am unable to add anything thereto. May you always have money enough to fill this beautiful handbag.

The recipients of the gifts in turn made appropriate remarks of appreciation.

Secretary Hays was authorized to make the necessary corrections in the minutes.

President Scott at 7:30 P. M. then declared the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union adjourned sine die.

J. W. HAYS, Secretary-Treasurer.

DELEGATES TO THE SIXTY-THIRD SESSION

Adams, Morris N.....Lincoln, Neb.
Adler, Maurice A.....Boston, Mass.
Albrecht, Louis W.....Colorado Springs, Colo.
Alley, Lytton .....Nashville, Tenn.
Amsberry, Carl .....Alliance, Neb.
Anderson, C. J.....Omaha, Neb.
Appleyard, Thomas J....Tallahassee, Fla.
Armstrong, Robert.....Memphis, Tenn.

Babb, James L.....Dayton, Ohio.
Bachman, W. A.....Wichita Falls, Texas.
Baldauf, F. M.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Baldwin, J. M.....Walla Walla, Wash.
Ball, Lester C.....Wichita, Kan.
Bancroft, George B.....Kansas City, Mo.
Bardin, Charles N.....Tampa, Fla.
Baum, N. J.....Huntington, W. Va.
Beilman, Charles S.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Becker, Jacob.....Terre Haute, Ind.
Black, William S.....Harrisburg, Pa.
Bowen, Albert W.....Washington, D. C.
Bowen, James P.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Boyd, W. H.....Des Moines, Iowa.
Brady, C. W.....Enid, Okla.
Brame, E. C.....Trinidad, Colo.
Brandon, Leroy.....Washington, D. C.
Brison, S. L.....Los Angeles, Cal.
Brown, C. W.....Des Moines, Iowa.
Brown, W. E.....Salina, Kan.
Brooks, Frank.....St. Joseph, Mo.
Burns, George.....Rochester, N. Y.
Burt, Lawrence.....Mobile, Ala.

Cahill, Edward L.....Lynn, Mass.
Campbell, D. I.....Norfolk, Va.
Cantwell, John.....Montreal, P. Q.
Carder, James O.....Birmingham, Ala.
Carter, F. T.....Chattanooga, Tenn.
Casaday, J. B.....Denver, Colo.
Casey, Charles W.....Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Cato, Wallace W.....St. Louis, Mo.
Cavanagh, Richard F....New York, N. Y.
Cody, W. K.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Cole, Charles E.....Great Falls, Mont.
Cole, Maurice H.....Toledo, Ohio.
Colvin, S. D.....Topeka, Kan.
Connolly, Jerry R.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Conway, William M.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Coplan, William.....Toledo, Ohio.
Courtney, William M...Salt Lake City, Utah.
Cox, Martin A.....Albany, N. Y.
Coyell, W. A.....Buffalo, N. Y.
Crawford, G. G.....Leadville, Colo.
Culhane, C. W.....Grand Junction, Colo.

Dawson, A. L.....Springfield, Mo.
Deming, Charles D.....Washington, D. C.
Dickinson, W. T.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Dierkes, R. F.....Louisville, Ky.
Digges, John H.....Phœnix, Ariz.
Donovan, John P.....St. Paul, Minn.
Dunham, F. H.....Springfield, Mass.
Dunkle, Clarence M.....Baltimore, Md.

Eatherley, Fred.....Toronto, Ont.
Edie, R. A. B.....Springfield, Ill.
Edwards, Reuben W....Trenton, N. J.
Elliot, Robert.....Toronto, Ont.
Ellis, W. H.....San Francisco, Cal.
English, J. H.....Galveston, Texas.

Farmer, W. S.....Little Rock, Ark.
Fentress, J. Russell.....Norfolk, Va.
Freeman, W. A.....Tulsa, Okla.
Fullam, William B.....New York, N. Y.

German, Luther O.....Springfield, Ill.
Gilbert, J. M.....Austin, Texas.
Googer, C. B.....Cheyenne, Wyo.
Gookin, C. S.....Roanoke, Va.
Gottlob, H. J.....Newark, N. J.
Graves, F. N.....Fort Worth, Texas.
Groom, E. E.....Ottawa, Kan.
Grothe, D. C.....Spokane, Wash.
Guetschow, Carl W.....Bloomington, Ill.
Gustafson, James E.....Boulder, Colo.

Haines, Harry C.....Tacoma, Wash.
Harrison, J. J.....Pine Bluff, Ark.
Harvey, James O.....Jackson, Mich.
Harwood, C. P.....Richmond, Va.
Hassett, B. C.....Memphis, Tenn.
Haw, William.....Jersey City, N. J.
Hazlett, W. Fred.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Head, Louis P.....Beaumont, Texas.
Hedderich, Henry.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Henderson, U. T.....Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Herman, Joseph B.....Belleville, Ill.
Herchenbach, C. W.....Burlington, Iowa.
Hesford, Carl B.....Greeley, Colo.
Hetherington, Roy H...Boston, Mass.
Hickman, W. R.....Louisville, Ky.
Higgins, M. L.....Syracuse, N. Y.
Hoban, James J.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Hodgkin, C. Ed.....Greensboro, N. C.
Hoeger, Adam.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Hoffman, G. A.....El Paso, Texas.
Hufham, William C.....Raleigh, N. C.
Hughes, Thomas.....Albuquerque, N. M.
Hunt, Robert A.....Fresno, Cal.

Jackson, H. G.....Sacramento, Cal.
Johns, Thomas W.....New York, N. Y.
Johnson, Philip.....San Francisco, Cal.
Johnson, Oliver R.....Erie, Pa.
Jolly, George (Jr.).....Indianapolis, Ind.
Jones, H. Percy.....Greenville, Texas.
Jordan, Albert R.....Jacksonville, Fla.

Karns, John A.....Sioux City, Iowa.
Kasch, F. W.....Fort Collins, Colo.
Keating, John P.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Keener, Howard.....Tucson, Ariz.
Keifer, Theodore A.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Keller, James W.....New York, N. Y.
Kemmerer, Fred.....Portsmouth, Ohio.

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A. W. THOMSON

Whereas, In the death of A. W. ("Booth") Thomson the International Typographical Union lost one of its most noble and conscientious members; one who through an unselfish career devoted his efforts to the upbuilding and elevation of our grand organization; and who, in the closing years of a busy and active life, dedicated his labors to the education and proper training of the boys apprenticed to the printing trade; and,

Whereas, The fruits of his work in the interest of the apprentice will serve as an everlasting monument to the memory of "Booth" Thomson, and will also bring its full measure of benefit to every local union affiliated with the International Typographical Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union at its sixty-third session in convention assembled at the city of Colorado Springs, Colo., hereby expresses its heartfelt sympathy at the death of our esteemed and beloved fellow member by assuming a standing position for a period of one minute; and, be it further

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of the deceased, and the same spread upon the minutes and printed in the proceedings of this the sixty-third convention of the International Typographical Union.

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Kenny, E. T.....Peoria, Ill.
Kinsolving, Walter A...Washington, D. C.
Koerps, E. G.....San Antonio, Texas.

Lamb, Fred.....Dallas, Texas.
Lawrence, Henry D.....Hillsboro, Texas.
Leighley, C. M.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lemley, George.....Omaha, Neb.
Loman, Roy H.....San Diego, Cal.
Lohmann, Charles H....Rock Island, Ill.
Lougheed, Charles E....Detroit, Mich.

McArdle, John.....New York, N. Y.
McCallian, Fred A.....Indianapolis, Ind.
McConville, J. J.....Topeka, Kan.
McTague, Frank.....Scranton, Pa.
Maddock, Lewis E.....Lafayette, Ind.
Maher, John C.....New York, N. Y.
Marshall, Robert H.....Chicago, Ill.
Martin, Thomas J.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Mayer, Henry M.....Evansville, Ind.
Meier, E. N. J.....Lawton, Okla.
Merritt, W. E.....Houston, Texas.
Miller, Charles E.....Reading, Pa.
Mitchell, Mark M. J....Chicago, Ill.
Mueller, Constantine J..New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mullich, Ben L.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Murphy, John F.....Providence, R. I.
Musser, George O.....Muncie, Ind.
Myers, Leo J.....Lansing, Mich.

Naden, Charles S.....Chicago, Ill.
Neely, J. J.....San Francisco, Cal.
Newton, H. P.....Nashville, Tenn.
Noonan, Henry M.....Boston, Mass.
Norman, William W....Cincinnati, Ohio.

Oliver, C. E.....Fort Worth, Texas.
Oliver, John.....Denver, Colo.
O'Shaughnessy, Thomas.Boston, Mass.
Overdear, George S.....Fort Wayne, Ind.
Owens, William B.....Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pampusch, P. R.....Minneapolis, Minn.
Park, R. H.....Boise City, Idaho.
Powell, Mont R.....Oklahoma City, Okla.

Raubinger, Frank E.....San Francisco, Cal.
Reeves, N W.....Duluth, Minn.
Remmert, John A.....St. Louis, Mo.
Rhyne, A. B.....Fort Smith, Ark.
Rickert, J. W.....Waterloo, Iowa.
Rider, John W.....Mattoon, Ill.
Rifenberick, L. G.....Albany, N. Y.
Riser, C. G.....Ogden, Utah.
Rising, Ed.....San Diego, Cal.
Robinson, George.....Elgin, Ill.
Roglitz, Helen D.....Watertown, Wis.
Rossie, Albert.....St. Joseph, Mo.
Runshe, Dora E.....Ottumwa, Iowa.

Rutherford, Alex M.....Baltimore, Md.
Ryan, Frank J.....St. Louis, Mo.

St. Jacques, Charles.....Ottawa, Ont.
Sass, Bernard P.....Detroit, Mich.
Sheehan, J. P.....Rock Springs, Wyo.
Shepard, L. C.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Shields, W. C.....Chicago, Ill.
Sims, Edward.....Wheeling, W. Va.
Smith, Clifford H.....Pueblo, Colo.
Smith, R. B.....Butte, Mont.
Spatny, Charles.....Chicago (Bohemian), Ill.
Spurgeon, Harry A.....Indianapolis, Ind.
Spyres, William D.....Vinita, Okla.
Stearns, B. C.....Honolulu, H. I.
Steen, John K.....Salt Lake City, Utah.
Steffen, F. W.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Steidley, Percy L.....Muskogee, Okla.
Stephens, E. C.....Oakland, Cal.
Stephenson, W. W.....Billings, Mont.
Stokes, Maurice K.....Baltimore, Md.
Strange, Harry.....Winnipeg, Man.

Taylor, Carl R.....Kansas City, Mo.
Thacker, R. L.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Thompson, Isaac.....St. Paul, Minn.
Tompkins, Robert.....Atchison, Kan.
Trump, William C.....Boston, Mass.
Tullis, Clint.....Dallas, Texas.

Uzzell, E. D.....Joplin, Mo.

Vest, C. H.....Decatur, Ill.

Waddell, Charles B.....Grand Rapids, Mich.
Wagoner, W. E.....Galesburg, Ill.
Walden, Thomas F.....Jefferson City, Mo.
Walton, M. W.....Scranton, Pa.
Watson, Fred.....Kokomo, Ind.
Weaver, John A.....Wheeling, W. Va.
Weissman, Walter J....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Welsh, John.....Toronto, Ont.
West, Charles H.....Kansas City, Mo.
Wheeler, Ed J.....Sedalia, Mo.
White, William H.....Philadelphia, Pa.
Wiley, Alonzo.....Denver, Colo.
Williams, T. Guy.....Charleston, W. Va.
Wilson, Charles M.....St. Louis, Mo.
Wilson, G. A.....Houston, Texas.
Wilson, Ray.....Leadville, Colo.
Wilson, William E.....Columbus, Ohio.
Winn, W. H.....Birmingham, Ala.
Woodruff, A. F.....Danville, Ill.
Woods, F.....Kansas City, Mo.
Woodward, W. L.....Mason City, Iowa.
Woody, R. L.....Richmond, Va.
Wright, J. W.....Waco, Texas.

Zander, Ernie J.....Chicago, Ill.

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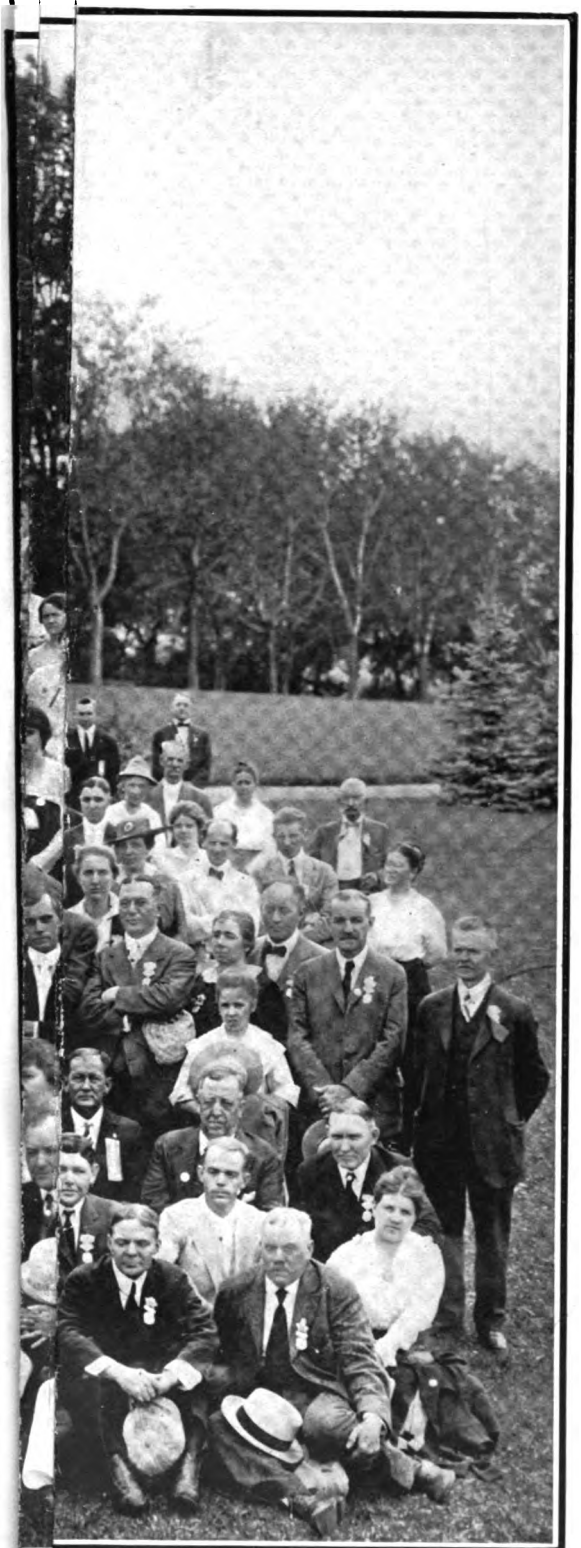

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